Pioneer Monument
of the
Sons of Utah Pioneers
including
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association
Monuments

Indexed by Geographic Location

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A special thanks to all the chapter presidents, area vice presidents, and individuals who made special efforts to erect, refurbish, replace, locate, visit, document, and report the condition of the monuments and plaques which are updated in this version (5.1) of the master list document. Several monuments which had not previously been located have been located and GPS coordinates obtained for them. These new finds are included in this version of the document. Additionally, new monuments, refurbished monuments, and replaced plaques have been accomplished. These additions are also included in this version of the document.

Introduction

How to Use This Document

This document is organized such that monuments in states or countries are arranged in alphabetical order. The navigation method within the document is dependent upon the document type being viewed.

For the Microsoft Word version of this document, the Table of Contents is provided to facilitate quick navigation to a state/country, a county within a state, a city within the state/country, or by monument title. To navigate to any of these locations from the Table of Contents, click (or on some Word versions Control+Click) on the page number in the Table of Contents.

For the "pdf" version of this document, the bookmarks for individual pages or monument titles are provided to facilitate quick navigation to specific pages or monuments. To navigate to a monument, determine either the monument title or page number from the document's Table of Contents and then click on the appropriate corresponding page number bookmark (in the Thumbnail View) or the monument title (in the Table of Contents View) displayed in the sidebar panel.

Introduction

How to Browse or Download the SUP Monuments Master File

You can browse the book online or download the book to your mobile device for reference on the go.

The SUP Master File of the monuments is available by accessing the sup1847.com website.

From the SUP1847.com website:

1. **Click on the "Monuments Geographical Database" link on the home page to bring up the Monuments Page.**
2. **On the Monuments page, click on the "eBook Monuments Database" link to open the archive.org web site on which the book is archived.**
3. **From the archive.org page where the book resides the book can be paged through page-by-page (see website controls at the bottom of the page or use the slide button to quickly go to a specific page.**
4. **Also, on the archive.org page you can click the "ellipsis icon" in the upper left corner to open a menu from which you can select "download Files" to download the entire book to your device.**

GPS Coordinates (where known) are included for each monument in two formats: Degrees Minutes Seconds **(DMS** e.g., N34 30 52.15, W109 22 19.15) and Degrees and a Decimal (**DD** e.g., 34.5144861, -109.3719861) to help facilitate finding the site on Google Earth, Google Maps, or whatever map application you use.

Unfortunately, high-resolution pictures cannot be included in the book because of their size. If you desire individual high-resolution pictures of specific monuments, please contact one of the AVP - Monument Directors who can send the requested pictures to you. Contact information for the AVP – Monument Directors is available from SUP Headquarters (801) 484-4441.

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Arizona

Apache County

ST. JOHNS

Salem

SUP #14 **pic#417**

Sponsor: *Little Colorado River Chapter, 1987*

Location:
St. Johns Cemetery, St. Johns, Arizona
GPS: Cemetery entrance: N34 30 52.15, W109 22 19.15 5694 feet (34.5144861, -109.3719861)

Description/Inscription:
THIS MONUMENT OVERLOOKS THE SITE OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT IN ST. JOHNS
The first Mormons (about 50 families) to settle in this area established the small community of Salem which was located about one-half mile north of here in November 1879. Upon the advice of the church leaders, the decision was made on October 9, 1880, to move the settlement to higher ground which was the present site of St. Johns.

Coconino County

FREDONIA

Pipe Springs National Monument –directional plaque

UPTLA #29 **pic#003**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Citizens of Kanab Stake, 1933*

Location: Fredonia Roadside Park, on Highway 89 - .2 miles south of the 89/389 junction.
GPS: N36 56 33.21, W112 31 32.70 4674 feet (36.9425583, -112.5257500)

Description/Inscription: Fifteen miles southwest is Historic “Pipe Springs” early pioneer outpost and first Telegraph Station in Arizona (with arrow pointing the direction)

Arizona

STONEMAN LAKE
Palatkwapi Trail

SUP #40 pic#004
Sponsor: *Mesa Chapter, 1991*

Location: Stoneman Lake, AZ

Description/Inscription: For many centuries Native Americans used this trail as a trade route to traverse the high country from the Hopi Mesas to the Verde Valley. During the mid-1800s, the United States Army, commercial companies, mail routes used portions of this trail, along with early Mormons migrating from Utah and Idaho.

Note: Due to the deteriorated condition, the Forest Service removed this marker, and the **monument is retired**.

TONALEA
George A. Smith Jr. killed
UPTLA #77 pic#419

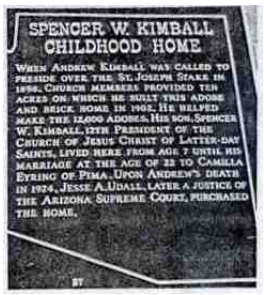
Sponsor*: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1938*

Location: Tonalea, Arizona
GPS: at the dirt road pictured: N36 19 26.94, W110 56 02.16 elevation 5467 feet (36.3241500, -110.9339333)

Note: Plaque is Missing

Arizona

Graham County
THATCHER
Spencer W. Kimball Home
SUP #f-1 **pic#006**


SPENCER W. KIMBALL
CHILDHOOD HOME
When Andrew Kimball was called to preside over the St. Joseph Stake in 1898, Church members provided ten acres on which he built this adobe and brick home in 1902. He helped make the 12,000 adobes. His son, Spencer W. Kimball, 12th President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, lived here from age 7 until his marriage at the age of 22 to Camilla Eyring of Pima. Upon Andrew's death in 1924, Jesse A. Udall, later a Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, purchased the home.

***Sponsor**: Andrew Kimball, 1982*

Location: 3513 W Church St, Thatcher, Arizona 85552
GPS: N32 50 43.11, W109 45 30.88 elevation 2923 feet (32.8453083, -109.7585778)

Description/Inscription: When Andrew Kimball was called to preside over the St. Joseph Stake in 1898, church members provided ten acres on which he built an adobe and brick home in 1902. He helped make the 12,000 adobes. His son, Spencer W. Kimball, 12th President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, lived here from age 7 until his marriage at the age of 22 to Camilla Eyring of Pima. Upon Andrew's death in 1924, Jesse A. Udall, later a Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, purchased the home.

Maricopa County
MESA
Mesa Pioneer Monument
SUP #20 **pic#007**

***Sponsor**: Mesa Chapter, 1988*

Location: Pioneer Park, 526 E. Main Street
GPS: N33 25 01.27, W111 49 10.78 elevation 1232 feet (33.4170194, -111.8196611)

Arizona

Description/Inscription:
There are three plaques on this monument:

MESA PIONEER MONUMENT
This monument is dedicated to the founding men, women and children of Mesa whose efforts, with others of all races, religions and cultures, changed a harsh desert land into this vibrant city of today.

When the first settlers came in 1877-78, they found the remains of an irrigation system built over a thousand years earlier by the Hohokam – "those who are gone." With gratitude for the work of these early people and after eight months of wearisome toil, the new settlers restored one of the ancient canals and water once again flowed to the desert from which this community was destined to grow.

We of Mesa are proud of the heritage these honest, hard-working pioneers have left us. May their spirit and determination continue to enrich our lives through this memorial. February 18,1988

FOUDING PIONEERS OF MESA
1877-1880

The Lehi Company – March 6, 1877
Daniel Webster Jones, Henry Clay Rogers, Dudley J. Merrill, Philomen G. Merrill, Thomas Merrill, S. Adelbert Merrill, George Steele, Thomas Biggs, Austin O. Williams, Ross R. Rogers, Joseph McRae, Isaac Turley, John D. Brady

First Mesa Company – February 14, 1878
Francis Martin Pomeroy, Charles Crismon, George W. Sirrine, Charles I. Robson, Warren L. Sirrine, Elijah Pomeroy, Theodore Sirrine, Harve Blair, Parley P. Sirrine, John Pomeroy, Chris Nelson, William M. Newell, Will E. Pomeroy, Hebe Clifton, Job Henry Smith, William Schwarz, Charles Mallory, Jesse N. Perkins, George Noonan

The Second Mesa Company – January 17, 1879
Hyrum S. Phelps, John Hibbert, George C. Dana, Charles C. Dana, William LeSueur, John T. LeSueur, Charles Crismon, Jr., Joseph Cain, Charles Warner, John Davis, William Brim

The Third Mesa Company – January 19, 1880
William N. Standage, Chauncey F. Rogers, Henry Standage, Hyrum W. Pew"

Arizona

SCULPTURE BY CLAUDE H. POMEROY

Note: The monument statues depict the first four pioneers who entered the mesa: Francis Martin Pomeroy, Charles Crismon, George M. Sirrine and Charles I. Robson.

PHOENIX
First Latter-day Saint Chapel in Phoenix
SUP #d-1 **pic#008**

Sponsor*: Salt River Valley Chapter, 1982*

Location: 113 North Sixth Street Phoenix, Arizona
GPS: N33 25 01.27, W111 49 10.78 elevation 1128 (33.4170194, -111.8196611)

Description/Inscription: TBD

Mohave County
RURAL LOCATION
The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail
SUP #119 **pic#129**

Sponsor*: Red Rocks Chapter, 2005*

Location: On the Arizona Strip at Cane Beds intersection of Hwy 389 and Mohave County Road 237 (in Arizona)
GPS: N36 56 49.2, W112 57 19.70 elevation 4993 feet (36.9470000, -112.9554722)

Description/Inscription: Segments of centuries-old Indian trails between St. George and Long Valley were used by Mormon Pioneers in 1864 to settle Long Valley and in 1871 to resettle it following Indian conflicts. The trail divided just east of present-day Colorado City, Arizona; the Elephant Trail took a northeast route while the alternate Cottonwood Canyon-Sand Ridge trail went more easterly before joining the Elephant Trail after it descended into Parunuweap Canyon/Long Valley. The desert trail, about 85 miles long, traversed deep sandstone ledges and lava faults and was the primary transportation route, including mail and heavy freight, for half a century. It took 4 days for loaded wagons drawn by horse or ox teams to travel the distance.

Arizona

Note: The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail extends across the Utah – Arizona State line and contains three monuments. See SUP #118.1 and SUP # 120)

PIPE SPRINGS
Pipe Springs National Monument
UPTLA #5 pic#009

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Citizens of Kanab Stake, 1933*

Location:15 miles west of Fredonia, Arizona on Highway 389
GPS: N36 51 47.58, W112 44 22.17 elevation 4970 feet (36.8632167, -112.7394917)

Description/Inscription: Erected Sept. 2, 1933
PIPE SPRINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT
Established May 31, 1923
Through efforts of Stephen T. Mather and friends
PIPE SPRINGS
Occupied in 1863 by Dr. James M Whitmore, who, with Robert McIntire was killed 4 miles S.E. of here January 8, 1866, by Navajo and Piute Indians.

WINDSOR CASTLE
Erected by direction of Brigham Young in 1869 – 70 by Anson Windsor for handling the Church tithing herds and as a frontier refuge from Indians. It became the first telegraph office in Arizona when the Deseret Telegraph Line reached here in December 1871.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association
And Citizens of Kanab Stake

Arizona

Navajo County

BRIGHAM CITY (NEAR WINSLOW)

Brigham City Cemetery

UPTLA #46 **pic#418**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Winslow Ward, 1934*

Location: At the intersection of North Road and la Prade Lane, approximately 100 la Prade Lane, very near exit 253 from I-40, in Winslow, Arizona.
GPS: N35 02 28.74, W110 41 03.54 elevation 4849 feet (35.0413167, -110.6843167)

Description/Inscription: Erected Aug 23, 1934
BRIGHAM CITY CEMETERY
March 24, 1876, Mormon colonization in Arizona began here with the establishment of Ballanger's Camp, later Brigham City, by Lot Smith, Jesse O. Ballanger, George Lake, William C. Allen and others sent from Utah by Brigham Young. They also established Sunset, Allen's camp. Later Joseph City and Obed, all on the Little Colorado River. Dams made of brush and rocks were frequently washed out by floods, causing the people to leave. About 40 pioneers are buried here.

Erected by Members of Winslow Ward and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Note: It is universally agreed that the correct spelling of the name is Jesse O. Ballinger, not Ballanger as shown on the plaque.

SNOWFLAKE

Tom Polacca

UPTLA #85 **no pic**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1940*

Location: Sand Hill Spring, Arizona
GPS: N35 53 26.1, W110 20 54.0 elevation 6209 feet (35.8905833, -110.3483333)

Description/Inscription: TBD
Note: This monument has not been photographed in recent history. However, it was erected and dedicated by the Snowflake Stake and the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association on June 16, 1940.

Arizona

TUBA CITY
Tuba, Hopi Chief
UPTLA #96 **Pic#438c**

Sponsors: *Snowflake Stake and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1941*

Location: Tuba City Vocational and Agricultural High School in Tuba City, Arizona
GPS: N36 08 00.3, W111 14 25.4 elevation (36.1334167, -111.2403889)

Description/Inscription: TBD

Note 1: This monument was dedicated during two days of special services held on May 10 and 11, 1941 in Tuba City, Arizona named after the famous native-American chief in 1875. The monument commemorates Chief Tuba's services and long record of friendship between the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the neighboring Native-Americans. Those participating in the dedication were: Elder George Albert Smith of the Council of the Twelve and president of the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association; George Q Morris vice president of the association and general superintendent of the Y.M.M.I.A; John D. Giles, executive secretary of the trails association and field supervisor of the M.I.A. and Aaronic Priesthood; officers of the Snowflake Stake; and faculty of the Tuba City Vocational and Agricultural High School. Eight hundred people witnessed the ceremonies.

Note 2: No recent pictures are available yet (11/09/2022).

Pinal County
RURAL LOCATION
Mormon Battalion Trail
UPTLA #71 **pic#013**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Aaronic Priesthood, Mesa Third Ward, Maricopa Stake, J. R. Price, President, Charles E. Standice, Chairman, 1937*

Arizona

Location: Northwest of Tucson (about 40 miles) off of I-10 exit 219, at Picacho Peak State Park
GPS: (at exit 219) N32 42 47.46, W111 29 54.99 elevation 1617 feet
GPS: (monument) N32 38 45.95, W111 24 00.40 elevation 1889 feet

Description/Inscription: The Mormon Battalion of the U.S. Army camped here enroute to California December 17, 1846, during the war with Mexico, on the longest infantry march of record. They were first to unfurl the flag of the United States in Tucson.

Sons of Battalion	Hugh Dana, Bishop
H. I. Beizee	Frank K. Pomeroy, 1st Counselor
Ed Boil	Leland Glazier, 2nd Counselor
Dan Judd	I. Wallace Bond, Clerk
	R. Thurber Ramie, Ass't.

California

Alpine County

CARSON PASS

Mormon-Carson Pass Emigrant Trail (Melissa Coray Peak)

SUP #52 pic#014

Sponsor: *Sierra Chapter, 1993*

Location: The monument is located at mile marker 63.2 on Highway 88 (right above Silver Lake). It is located in a turn-out area on the south side of Highway 88, approximately 1/4 mile east of the crest of the hill where the east entrance of Tragedy Spring Road meets Highway 88. (Tragedy Spring Road is a loop road and the east entrance is at the crest of the hill where you can see Silver Lake below).

GPS: N38 38 29.88, W120 08 10.72 elevation 7821 feet (38.6416333, -120.1363111)

Description/Inscription: Mormon-Carson Pass Emigrant Trail, the heavily-traveled gateway to California gold fields, was blazed in 1848 by discharged members of the Mormon Battalion traveling east to rejoin their families.

Five hundred Mormon volunteers, recruited in Iowa, served one year in the U.S. Army of the West under command of Col. P. St. George Cooke during the war with Mexico. After their discharge in Los Angeles in July 1847, about 100 men worked in the Sacramento area for John Sutter over the winter to obtain needed supplies. When work was completed, 45 men and one woman (wife of Sgt. William Coray) turned their backs on newly discovered gold fields and headed east for Great Salt Lake Valley. With 17 wagons, 2 cannons, 150 horses and mules, and 150 cattle, this organized party left Pleasant Valley July 3, 1848, following the drainage divide between the American River and streams to the south.

On July 19 they found the common grave of three murdered comrades at a place they named Tragedy Spring (half-mile west of here). Following the ridge south of Silver Lake (viewed on your right) and observed Squaw ridge to the east, they crossed lofty West Pass at the foot of Melissa Coray Peak (9763 feet) on July 24. This pass and peak are seen ahead on the distant skyline. From West Pass (9550 feet), the route drops abruptly northward to Caples Lake, then eastward to Carson Pass (8550 feet).

California

In 40 days, this party blazed 170 miles of wagon road across trackless terrain, before joining the established California emigrant trail and heading east along the Humboldt River. Beginning in August of 1848, thousands of west-bound emigrant wagons followed these Battalion tracks on their westward crossing of the Sierra Nevada. The location of today's Hwy. 88 north of Silver Lake and around Carson Spur was opened in 1863 using explosives.

Melissa Coray, then a bride of 18, walked 2,000 miles beside her husband to California. The naming of Melissa Coray Peak honors not only the heroic pioneering efforts of Melissa and her party, but thousands of emigrant women who endured similar hardships in settling the west.

Site No. 52. Oregon-California Trail Association. Dedicated July 30, 1994

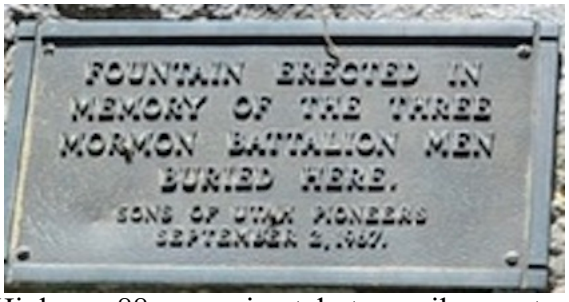
Amador County

RURAL LOCATION

Tragedy Spring Fountain
In memory of the Three Mormon Battalion Men Buried Here
SUP #284 Pic#473

Sponsor: *National Society Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1967*

Location: Tragedy Spring is a small alpine freshwater spring and historical site in eastern Amador County, California adjacent to Highway 88 approximately two miles west of Silver Lake.



GPS: (Approximate) N38 38 15.18, W120 8 31.92 elevation 7947 feet (38.6375500, -120.1422000)

California

Description/Inscription: Fountain erected in memory of the Three Mormon Battalion men buried here.
Sons of Utah Pioneers, September 2, 1967.

Note: The monument site was damaged by the September 2021 Caldor Fire. However, all the plaques memorializing the historic site survived the fire according to a Church News article dated September 18, 2021. The site also contains a Daughters of Utah Pioneers plaque and a plaque with the names of the three men buried there.

El Dorado County

COLOMA

Mormon Worker's Cabin: Gold Discovery Site
SUP #226 pic#015

Sponsor: *Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1972, Rebuilt be the California Pioneer Heritage Foundation, 2023*

Location: In the Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park.
GPS: N38 48 05.34, W120 53 32.43 elevation 760 feet (38.8014833, -120.8923417)

California

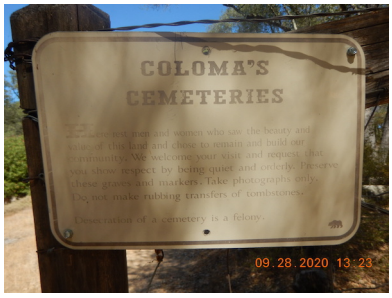
Description/Inscription:
The California Pioneer Heritage Foundation plague reads:
Mormon Workers Cabin
In 1846, President James K. Polk authorized the Army to enlist Mormons to fight in the Mexican War. 496 men joined the Mormon Battalion in Council Bluffs, Iowa on July 16, 1846. They marched over 2,000 mules, building a wagon road from Santa Fe to the West Coast. After discharge from the Army, a group of Battalion came north by land to Sutter's Fort. Sutter wanted a mill to be built in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, but had problems finding skilled labor. With the arrival of the Mormon Battalion, his problem was solved.
He contracted with 106 battalion members to build mills as well as work in the fort. Sutter sent 6 men from the Mormon Battalion into the foothills to an area known as Coloma to commence work on the mill on September 29, 1847. They built a cabin like this completing it on January 23, 1848.
Because of two of the battalion men's journals, we know the actual date that gold was discovered – January 24, 1848.
Today the cabin is maintained and staffed by Mormon volunteers.

Note 1: Interestingly, after they finished their contracts with Sutter, most ex-Battalion men turned their backs on the lucrative gold fields and sought something more precious to them, their families. They headed east to find their loved ones, many of whom were stranded on the plains of Iowa.

Note 2: In 2023, the California Pioneer Heritage Foundation reconstructed and dedicated the new Mormon Workers Cabin structure. It is therefore appropriate to retire thus site as a SUP site because the new structure is now under a different organization's ownership and care. The site will continue to be listed in the SUP catalog as once being a SUP site.

California

Nathanial (Nathan) Hawk
SUP #225 **pic#016**



Sponsor: *Sierra Chapter, 1977*

Location: Coloma Pioneer Cemetery
GPS: (cemetery) N38 47 41.11, W120 53 20.40 elevation 938 feet (38.7947528, -120.8890000)

Description/Inscription: Born in 1823, Nathan Hawk was a member of Co. B of the U.S. Mormon Battalion and was known as a "Rider of the California Star Express." He carried the message of the "Gold strike" to the east where it eventually spread around the world. He died in 1910 in Coloma, California.

Note: The actual gravestone for Nathanial Hawk could not be found in the cemetery.

Placer County
SQUAW VALLEY
Mormon Emigrant Trail
SUP #a-1 **no pic**
Sponsor: *Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1974*

Location: Squaw Valley, CA
GPS: TBD

Description/Inscription: TBD

California

San Bernardino County

SYCAMORE VALLEY RANCH

First Camp of the Pioneers

SUP #S **pic#020**

Sponsor: *Southern California Chapter, 1962, Society and Lugonia Parlor No. 241 N. D. G. W. 1972*

Location: The marker is near Devore, California, in San Bernardino County on Devore Road south of Glen Helen Road, on the right when traveling north. Marker is within Glen Helen Regional Park near this postal address: 2555 Devore Road, San Bernardino CA 92407
G**PS:** N34 12 37.4400, W117 24 22.2600 elevation 2040 Feet (34.2104000, -117.4061833)

Description/Inscription: The monument was moved, and a new plaque installed on July 15,1972.

Prior SUP plaque

FIRST CAMP
of the
PIONEERS
June 1851

Captain Jefferson Hunt
Amasa Lyman
Charles C. Rich
David Seely
Andrew Lytle

New plaque reads:
Sycamore Grove
This campsite on both the Mojave Trail over the mountains and the Cajon Pass Route was probably first seen by Spanish and American travelers in the 1770s and was noted by them in 1806. 1849 and 1850. Michael White Grantee in 1843 of the Muscupiabe Rancho lived near by.

The Mormon colony camped in 1851 on either side of this little pass for about four months while Amasa Lyman, Charles Rich, Jefferson Hunt, David Seely and Andrew Lytle negotiated the purchase of the San Bernardino Rancho from the Luco family.

* California Registered Landmark 573 *

Monument placed by San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers in 1927 at a site .08 mile south. Moved and rededicated here at Glen Helen Regional Park by the Society and Lugonia Parlor No. 241 N. D. G. W.

July 15, 1972

Note 1: Sycamore Valley ranch, formerly called Sycamore Grove, was first camp of the Mormon pioneers. Captain Jefferson Hunt, Amasa Lyman, Charles C. Rich, David Seely, and Andrew Lytle stopped here in June 1851.

This is where 437 Mormon pioneers camped while they negotiated terms with the Lugo brothers to purchase Rancho San Bernardino! They succeeded, which is why there is such a strong Mormon influence in the city of San Bernardino!

Note 2: In 1972, the Society and Lugonia Parlor No. 241 N. D. G. W. moved, replaced the plaque and renamed the "First Camp of the Pioneers" as "Sycamore Grove". It is therefore appropriate to retire thus site as a SUP site because the structure and plaque are now under a different organization's ownership and care. The site will continue to be listed in the SUP catalog as once being a SUP site.

RURAL LOCATION
Mormon Lumber Road
SUP #34 **pic#017**

Sponsor: *Glendora Chapter, 1991*

Location: North of San Bernardino on Highway 18 towards Crestline & Arrowhead Lake
GPS: N34 13 55.9416, W117 17 34.9944 elevation 4266 feet (34.232206, -117.293054)

Description/Inscription: In the spring of 1852, over one hundred Mormon men donated a full thousand man-days of arduous labor, to construct a road up Waterman Canyon, past this spot, and into the prime timber, where some of their enterprising brethren established six sawmills by 1854.
The lumber hauled over this road thereafter, was used, not only to build San Bernardino, but also throughout Southern California, where the boards were sometimes called "Mormon Banknotes."

California

San Diego County

SAN DIEGO

The 500 Volunteer Soldiers of the Mormon Battalion 1846 – 1848
SUP #V pic#018

Sponsor: *Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1969, a gift to the City of San Diego during its 200 year Anniversary*

Location: Ft. Stockton Memorial at the Presidio Park, Old Town San Diego, near the Mormon Battalion Museum and Visitor Center whose address is 2510 Juan Street. To get to the SUP plaques and "Charlie" statue from the Visitor's Center, continue on Juan Street going NW then turning right on Mason Street. At Jackson Street turn left and go up the hill bearing to the right (it becomes Presidio Drive). The monuments are at the top of the hill on Presidio Drive.
GPS: N32 45 26.51, W117 11 38.69 elevation 173 feet (32.7573639, -117.1940806)

Description/Inscription: There are three plaques and a statue associated with this site:

<u>THE 500 VOLUNTEERS OF THE MORMON BATTALION 1846 - 1848</u>
In the midst of preparations for their exodus to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, the Mormon Pioneers were asked by the United States Government to enlist a battalion of 500 volunteers for service in the war with Mexico. These troops started from western Iowa in July 1846, and arrived in San Diego January 29, 1847, completing the longest infantry march in history. This expedition helped win the war, prepared the way for colonization of the southwest, opened new trade routes, and strengthened distant National boundaries.

Erected as a gift to the City of San Diego during its 200 year anniversary by the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers November 22, 1969.

California

THE MORMON BATTALION AT SAN DIEGO

On arriving in San Diego January 29, 1847, soldiers of the Mormon Battalion occupied Fort Stockton on this site. They promptly began to improve this community, digging the first wells, creating the first pumps to draw water, building the first kiln in California, and used the brick to surface side walks, face wells and buildings. They taught irrigation and built the first blacksmith shop and bakery. When orders came for them to leave, the citizens drew up a petition signed by every adult resident requesting the governor to use his influence to keep the battalion in San Diego. Fairness and hard work earned the men of the Mormon Battalion the admiration and respect of all with whom they had contact.

SERVICES OF THE MORMON BATTALION

The historic march of the Mormon Battalion - - more than 2,000 miles through the wilderness - - was made in fulfillment of official U.S. Army orders. Brigham Young, prophet – leader of the Mormons, personally recruited these troops. The Battalion blazed the first wagon trail to the Pacific over the southern route; was instrumental in acquiring the vast southwestern empire for the United States; and raised the stars and stripes for the first time over Fort Tucson and Fort Moore. Later some of these men helped in the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill while working their way back to Salt Lake City to rejoin Brigham Young and their families. Lt. Col. P. St. George Cooke, not a Mormon, praised his men, saying "History may be searched in vain for an equal march of infantry."

Cherished "Charlie" statue by Edward J. Fraughton

Note: In 2013, the Park grounds, the SUP "Charlie" statue and plaques, the nearby DUP 8 x 16 ft. colored tile mural, U.S. Flag pole and other markers were refurbished, and the two stolen bronze plaques were replaced with marble replicas. One of the original 17 cannons from the site is housed in the Sierra Juniper Museum, adjacent to the park to prevent it from being stolen.

The City of San Diego, the SUP, the DUP and the California Heritage Foundation contributed to this effort.

Idaho

Bannock County

DOWNEY

Captain Jefferson Hunt, Soldier, Pioneer, Churchman,
Born January 20, 1804 in Kentucky – Died May 11 1879 in Idaho
UPTLA #119 pic#021

Sponsors*: Descendants of Captain Hunt and the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1950*

Location: Eight miles south of Downey at Red Rock Pass
GPS: N 42 21 16.3, W 112 02 56.53 elevation 4816 feet (42.3545278, -112.0490361)

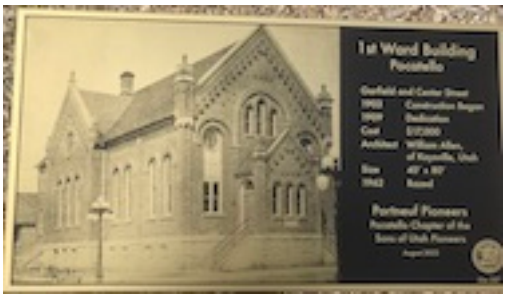
Description/Inscription: Charles Jefferson Hunt served in the Mormon Battalion as Captain of Company "A" and as assistant executive officer, in its historic march from Council Bluffs, Iowa to San Diego, California, 1846-47. His service won the commendation of all who served with him.

Under appointment by President Brigham Young in 1851, Captain Hunt was guide for the pioneers to San Bernardino, California. His pioneer service included also Provo, Parowan and Huntsville, (which bears his name) in Utah, and Oxford, Idaho.

A convert to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, he was loyal, obedient and faithful to the end.

Idaho

POCATELLO
Pocatello 1st Ward Building
SUP #287 **pic#477**



Sponsors: *Portneuf Pioneers Chapter, 2024*

Location: Garfield and Center Street, Pocatello, Idaho
GPS: N42 51 39.4, W112 27 09.5 altitude 4475 feet (42.8609444, -112.4526389)

Description/Inscription: The plaque contains a picture of the building before it was demolished.

The inscription reads:
1st Ward Building
Pocatello
Garfield and Center Street

1903	Construction Began
1909	Dedication
Cost	$17,000
Architect	William Allen of Kaysville, Utah
Size	40’ X 80’
1962	Razed

Portneuf Pioneers
Pocatello Chapter of the
Sons of Utah Pioneers

August 2023

Site 287

Idaho

ZCMI Cooperative 1916 - 1942
SUP #272 pic#475

Sponsors: *Portneuf Pioneers Chapter, 2021*

Location:
902 S 1st Avenue, Pocatello, Idaho
GPS: N42 51 28.2, W112 26 25.5 elevation 4470 feet (42.8578333, -112.4404167)

Description/Inscription:
The Sons of Utah Pioneers

This three-story brick structure is the site of the former "ZCMI Wholesale Grocers and Manufacturers Importers" officially known as Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution. Promoted as "America's First Department Store". ZCMI was founded in 1868 by Brigham Young. ZCMI served more than 150 communities in the Intermountain West, dealing in wholesale and retail commodities and services. This building was designed by architect Frank H. Paradice, Jr. and was built in 1916 entirely out of brick and concrete making it a "modern fire resistant structure." The Pocatello ZCMI affiliate continued in operation at this location until 1942.

Site No. 272 Portneuf Pioneer Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers. Dedicated September 17, 2021

Bear Lake County

PARIS
In Honor of Charles Coulson Rich, 1809 – 1883
UPTLA #73 pic#022

Sponsors: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, The Citizens of Bear Lake Valley, and his Descendants, 1937 -- refurbished by LDS 2006*

Location: 109 S Main St, Paris, ID (on Highway 89, in Tabernacle Square, on the south side of the Historic Tabernacle in downtown Paris)
GPS: N42 13 32.05, W111 24 00.95 elevation 5975 (42.2255694, -111.4002639)

Description/Inscription: Pioneer builder of the west. Major-General of the Nauvoo Legion. Alderman of the City of Nauvoo, in the time of Joseph Smith. Pioneer of Utah, 1847. Chairman of the first committee to organize civil government in the Rocky Mountains. Colonizer of San Bernardino Valley, California in 1851. First Mayor of San Bernardino City. Member of the Utah Territorial Legislature for many years. Colonizer of Bear Lake Valley, 1863, where he lived and died. Husband of six wives and father of fifty children. Friend of the Indians, humanitarian, Apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, thirty-four years. One of God's Noblemen.

Bingham County

BLACKFOOT

Blackfoot Land Office

SUP #213A **pic#411**

Sponsor: *Grove City, 2015*

Location: 20 East Pacific Street, Blackfoot, Idaho
GPS: N43 11 19.27, W112 20 35.03 elevation 4550 feet (43.1886861, -112.3430639)

Description/Inscription: The Blackfoot US. Land Office was located here during the land rush of 1902. All staked claims for land in the Upper Snake River Valley were filed in this office.

Idaho

Race for Land
SUP #213B **pic #412**

Sponsor: *Grove City, 2015*

Location: On the south wall inside the Potato Museum at 130 NW Main, Blackfoot, Idaho
GPS: N43 11 22, W112 20 37 elevation 4524 (43.1894444, -112.3436111)

Description/Inscription: During the early 1900's the Blackfoot U.S. Land Office was located across the tracks east of the railroad station. It was here that the settlers involved in the colorful Land Rush of June 17, 1902 raced across the desert from south of Pocatello to the Blackfoot Land Office to file their claims for homestead land. The Government had purchased the land from the Shoshone-Bannock Indians in 1898 and was selling it to the eager settlers who had staked a claim on this June day. The settlers raced from Pocatello at 12 noon to stake their claims to parcels of land, then raced to the Land Office in Blackfoot to file their claims. A colorful settler in McCammon named William Hillman boasted that he could beat the train load or buggy riding settlers to Blackfoot by riding horse back across the desert using a relay of 15 horses stationed along the way. Because of the loose sandy soil of the desert, he lost the race with the train by only a few minutes! The Oregon Shortline Iron Horse with its load of eager pioneers had won the race to the Blackfoot Land Office. A very tired William Hillman reluctantly took his place at the end of the line at the Land Office, thus ending the highly publicized Land Rush to Blackfoot Idaho.

Pioneer Canal Builders of Bingham County
SUP #282 **pic#471**

Sponsor: *Grove City, 2022*

Location: At the Potato Museum about 200 feet south of the museum and just beyond the parking lot, 130 N Main Street, Blackfoot, Idaho
GPS: GPS: N43 11 20.15, W112 20 39.47 elevation 4500 feet (43.1889306, -112.3442972)

Description/Inscription: This monument contains two plaques, one on the front side, and a second on the back

side. Also displayed are implements used in the canal digging process.

Front Side: Pioneer Builders of Bingham County
This monument was erected to honor the early pioneer by whose diligent labor the canals were built bringing life giving water from the rivers to this sagebrush plain, thus converting it into a beautiful valley of 230,000 acres which would become the Potato Capital of the World!

Most of the 400 miles of canals were dug in the wintertime using hand plows and slip scrapers drawn by horses. Early pioneers reported that they used four crews for slip scrapers. They worked for shares of water or time slips. The local merchants honored those slips and reported that they were more common for trade than "money".

The first water from the People's canal reached Moreland in 1898 and the end of the canal by 1901. This canal is still a model of their hard work and inspiration. We summarize our gratitude for these pioneers by using the immortal words of President Abraham Lincoln who said, "The world will little note or long remember what we say here, but it will never forget what they did here!"

Grove City Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers. Site 282

Back Side: Pioneer Canal Builders of Bingham County
The following list of Canal Builders comes from history books, diaries and letters, compiled by Rulon Hillam, SUP Monument Advisor & Builder. Hundreds of names could be added, as each Pioneer worked on the Canal to claim his needed water rights.

Nels Anderson Just
James Just. William Just
Francis Just, Charles Just
Erastus N. Wells, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Mabel Arms
Fred Twitchell
John Garret
William Kirkpatrick
John Ray Harker
Fredrick Bergeson
Marion Merkley
Orson Callister, Sr.
Thomas England
John England
John V. England
Herbert D. Brown
Robert Andrus
Tom Bond
Garfield Bond
Joseph Clark
Heber C. Rich
Alma Cluff
Oscar Eugene Lilgenquist
Albern Allen Bingham
Joseph Clark
C. C. Tautphaus
Alpheus Whitten
Big John Watson
Lyman Skeen
Moroni Skeen
Horace Elison
Elmer Hansen
Ezra Hale
Samuel Chapman

Grove City Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers
Site 282

Idaho

FORT HALL
Fort Hall – An Indian Trading Post
UPTLA #11 pic#023

Sponsors: *Eastern Idaho Area Boy Scouts of America, and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932*

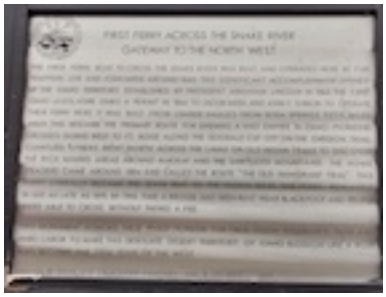
Location: In Bingham County, Idaho just south of the town of Fort Hall on Hwy. 91, on the Oregon Trail
GPS: N43 01 28.74, W112 26 17.40 elevation 4447 (43.0246500, -112.4381667)

Description/Inscription: Erected 1932
Fort Hall
An Indian Trading Post
First habitation in this region was built by Nathaniel J. Wyeth on the Snake River 14 miles west of this monument July 15 – August 4, 1834, and named for Henry Hall, senior member of Wyeth's firm.

The original stockade, 80 feet square was purchased by Hudson's Bay Company in 1837 and rebuilt with adobe walls and substantial roofs, becoming an important station on the California – Oregon Trail. The trappers abandoned it about 1855.

Eastern Idaho Area Council, Boy Scouts of America and
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

PINGREE
First Ferry Across the Snake River Gateway to the North West
SUP #245 PIC#456



Sponsor: *Grove City Chapter 2017*

Location:
In Pingree, Idaho near the boat landing site at the north end of Tildon Bridge
GPS: (parking lot entrance) N43 07 40.08, W112 30 54.44 elevation 4437 feet (43.1278000, -112.5151222)

GPS: (monument) N43 07 38.1, W112 30 54.4 elevation 4437 feet (43.1272500°, -112.5151111)

Description/Inscription: The first ferry boat to cross the Snake River was built and operated here by fur trappers, Joe and John Meek around 1840. This significant accomplishment opened up the Idaho Territory established by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863. The first Idaho Legislature issued a permit in 1864 to Jacob Meek and John F. Gibson to operate their ferry here. It was built from lumber hauled from Soda Springs fifty miles away. This became the primary route for opening a vast empire in Idaho. Pioneers crossed going west to Ft. Boise along the Goodale cut off on the Oregon Trail. This ferry literally became the gate way to the north west. The ferry remained in use as late as 1891. By this time a bridge had been built near Blackfoot and people were able to cross without paying a fee.

This monument honors these hardy pioneers for their vision, endurance, faith and hard labor to make this desolate desert territory of Idaho blossom like a rose and become the Gem State of the west.

Erected by Grove City (Blackfoot Chapter) SUP 8-20-2017. 245

SHELLEY
Historic Covered Wagon Display
SUP #126 pic#024

Sponsor: *Eagle Rock Chapter 2005*

Location: North Bingham County Historical Park, 587 E. 1250 N. Shelley, ID 83274
GPS: (park entrance) N43 22 23.4, W112 09 47.8 elevation 4596 feet (43.3731667, -112.1632778)
GPS: (monument) N43 22 19.2, W112 10 01.0 elevation 4595 feet (43.3720000°, -112.1669444)

Description/Inscription: The covered wagon was used by the pioneers in their trek west and for family use

Eagle Rock Chapter Site #126

Note: Eagle Rock Chapter Site #128 (sic)

Idaho

Note: The plaque is incorrectly numbered. The correct assigned number is 126. This is a restored covered wagon typical in historic times, placed among other historic artifacts and buildings.

Historic Sheepcamp Display
SUP #127 **pic#025**

Sponsor: *Eagle Rock Chapter, 2006*

Location: North Bingham County Historical Park, 587 E. 1250 N. Shelley, ID 83274
GPS: N43 22 20.7, W112 10 00.7 elevation 4594 feet (43.3724167, -112.1668611)

Description/Inscription: This site contains two plaques.

SUP #127 plaque reads:
The sheepcamp was home to the North American sheepherder from 1800 on.

Eagle Rock Chapter Site #127

The plaque mounted to the sheepcamp reads:
Sheepcamp
Donated by:
Allan *. Lorene
Thompson
Thompson Sheep
Company
1910 to 1985Eagle Rock Chapter Site #127

Note: During the early years of sheep ranching, two horses pulled the sheep camp, and sometimes in the steep areas four horses were needed. It had the cook box and originally a wood burning stove. The Thompson Sheep Company owned the wagon, and the Eagle Rock SUP Chapter, with much difficulty, restored it to its original condition and it was donated to the North Bingham County Historical Park. Sheep ranching was an important part of Idaho history, and it was a part of the Thompson family history for many years until 1985 when they turned to cattle ranching. Allen and Lorene Thompson wanted it to be an educational tool.

Idaho

The Spring Wagon
SUP #278 **pic#447**

Sponsor: *Eagle Rock Chapter, 2021*

Location: North Bingham County Historical Park, 587 E. 1250 N. Shelley, ID 83274
GPS: N43 22 21.68, W112 10 01.76 elevation 4593 feet (43.3726889, -112.1671556

Description/Inscription: This wagon was donated in loving memory of William Palica

By his children Laurie, David, Emily, and Robert

Eagle Rock Chapter

Kirkpatrick Cabin
SUP #152 **pic#026**

PIONEER CABIN
FROM BLACKFOOT -1870
REBUILT BY THE GROVE CITY
(BLACKFOOT) IDAHO CHAPTER 2009
THE GROVE CITY CHAPTER SITE #152
08 06 2022 15:09

Sponsor: *Grove City Chapter, 2009*

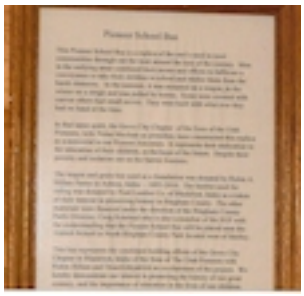
Location: North Bingham County Historical Park, 587 E. 1275 N. Shelley, ID.
GPS: N43 22 23.23, W112 9 55.57 elevation 4594 feet (43.3731194, -112.1654361)
Description/Inscription: Pioneer Cabin from Blackfoot – 1870 Rebuilt by the Grove City (Backfoot) Idaho Chapter 2009

The Grove City Chapter Site #152

Note: Restored Pioneer Bunkhouse moved from Blackfoot to the Historical Park at Shelley, Idaho.

Idaho

Pioneer School Bus
SUP #162 **pic#375**



Sponsor: *Grove City Chapter, 2010*

Location: North Bingham County Park, 587 E 1250 N, Shelley, Idaho
GPS: (park entrance) N43 22 29.04, W112 09 54.21 elevation 4600 feet (43.3747333, -112.1650583)
GPS: (monument) N43 22 20.3, W112 10 00.0 elevation 4592 feet (43.3723056, -112.1666667)

Description/Inscription: School bus replica donated by the Rulon Hillam Farm Ashton Idaho and Grove City (Blackfoot) Idaho Chapter 2010.

Grove City Chapter Site #162

Note: This Pioneer School Bus is a replica of the ones used in rural communities throughout the west around the turn of the (20th) century. Men in the outlying areas combined their means and efforts to fabricate a conveyance to take their children to school and shelter them from the harsh elements. In the summer it was mounted on a wagon, in the winter on a sleigh and was pulled by horses. Some were covered with canvas others had small stoves. They were built with whatever they had on hand at the time.

Beachs Corner
SUP #277 **pic#445**

Sponsor: *Eagle Rock Chapter 2021*

Location: In Shelley, Idaho at E 49th N Ammon Road a 1/10 mile east of the intersection.
GPS: N43 32 22.5, W111 57 42.2 elevation 4787 feet (43.5395833, -111.9617222)

Idaho

Description/Inscription:
This site contains a rock monument with a stainless-steel plaque and a large sign above the monument:

Plaque:
Site of Original Wagon Box Prophecy Monument

Eagle Rock Chapter

Sign:
This Rock Monument was originally installed here in 1936 by a group of Boy Scouts to honor an event that took place on June 17, 1884. Apostles Wilford Woodruff and Heber J Grant of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints leadership, along with other local church authorities met with a group of discouraged local church members, who had been sent here to settle this area in 1883. They were the first pioneers to try to inhabit this part of Idaho. The meeting took place near this location using a dismounted wagon box as a pulpit for the speakers. Apostle Woodruff then pronounced a blessing on this valley to encourage the saints to hold on, others would come. This event has since become known locally as "The Wagon Box Prophecy." There have been other efforts to create monuments to honor this occasion, but this was the first permanent one.

Bonneville County
IDAHO FALLS
Eagle Rock Crossing of the Snake River
UPTLA #15 pic#028

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932*

Location: In Idaho Falls, Idaho at the City Park across the bridge from the parking lot on the island in the river.
GPS: (parking lot) N43 29 32.0, W112 02 32.8 elevation 4706 feet (43.4922222, -112.0424444)
GPS: (monument) N43 29 32.3, W112 02 41.1 elevation 4738 feet (43.4923056, -112.0447500)

Description/Inscription:
Erected August 26, 1932
Eagle Rock Crossing
Honoring builders of bridges and trails and pioneers who passed this way in the development of the west.

The first wagon bridge over Snake River was erected here by James M. Taylor in 1865, replacing the ferry established on the Utah-Idaho-Montana trail for miners and freighters to Virginia City, Lander, Salmon River and other points. Robert Anderson became part owner of the toll bridge in 1866, establishing here a way station named Eagle Rock from a nesting place up the river. The Utah & Northern Railroad Co. erected here in 1870 the first railroad bridge over Snake River. The town Eagle Rock was renamed Idaho Falls in 1890.

This granite bolder from Grand Teton Mountain was set by Teton Peaks Council Boy Scouts of America and the tablet provided by Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association.

Idaho Falls LDS Hospital and School of Nursing
SUP #30 **pic#027**

Sponsor: *Eagle Rock Chapter, 1990*

Location: Near the corner of Memorial Dr. & Riverside Dr., next to the Snake River
GPS: N43 29 50.14 W112 02 29.79 elevation 4714 feet (43.4972611, -112.0416083)

Description/Inscription: The Idea of the hospital was conceived by Heber C. Austin with construction commencing in 1919, though completion of the building was delayed because of a depressed economy. On 22 October 1923, the hospital was dedicated by President Heber J. Grant of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The school of nursing was essential in the operation of the hospital, the third floor being residence for the student nurses, until it became necessary to erect "The Nurse's Home"

The hospital is remembered for compassionate service to all the people of the Upper Snake River Valley regardless of race and religion. The Church divested it ownership 1st of April 1975, though under names of Idaho Falls and Riverview, the hospital continued serving the community until December 1986.

The building was located northwest of this monument. The monument resembles the original structure, and bricks therefrom were used in building it.

Idaho

Joseph Allen Taylor & Chet Taylor Innovative Farmers
SUP #151 pic#370

Sponsor: *Eagle Rock Chapter, 2009, dedicated 2010*

Location: 1851 East 97th South, Idaho Falls, ID, 83404
GPS: N43 24 36.2, W111 59 49.9 elevation 4659 feet (43.4100556, -111.9971944)

Description/Inscription: A special tribute to Joseph Allen Taylor and his son Chet, who were the first to develop the potato cellar in 1909. At this time the Russet Burbank had been introduced to the Taylors. They planted the first 20 acres just to the west. The Russet was highly accepted in the markets, making it possible for the Taylors to become one of the largest grower/shipper in the state. The potato cellar made marketing possible throughout the fall to spring season.

This monument is dedicated to all early pioneers who contributed in making the potato industry the giant we know today.

Wagon Box Pulpit and Valley Vision
SUP #244 pic#428

Sponsor: *Eagle Rock Chapter SUP, 2017*

Location: See note below.

Description/Inscription: The Wagon Box Memorial as researched and created by David John Stosich with Sons of Utah Pioneers, Eagle Rock Chapter

The wagon box is part of a box wagon. The box was removed from the running gear to haul logs and was placed on the ground with the running boards placed across the box, giving a

place for the General Authorities to sit. The wagon seat was used as a pulpit, a modified rostrum, holding the Letter from the Prophet and the scriptures.

The wagon box:
As portrayed here, it is a meeting house for the newly formed branch of the Sage Creek group of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with the seat being used as the pulpit. As depicted, the wagon box has in it two Apostles, a Stake President, an Elder, and a Presiding Priest. this is a lot of priesthood power concentrated in such a small and humble circumstance, about a 4 x 10-foot meeting room. Otherwise, there was no house, building, church, or school in which to meet. For the meeting, the Saints would stand around the wagon box.

In the Wagon Box:

Standing
- Elder Wilford Woodruff, President of Twelve Apostles, June 17, 1884

First Bench
- Thomas E. Ricks, President, Bannock Stake
- Elder Heber J. Grant, New Apostle-prophecies 1884

Second Bench
- Cadwalder Owens, New Presiding Priest of the Sand Creek Branch, attached to Lewisville Branch, 1884 (Presiding Elder)
- Richard Jardine, Lewisville Ward. (Richard Jardine was not ordained a High Priest until the August 1884 Conference in Rexburg, nor was a Ward probably organized until August.)

Saints Standing around Wagon Box, JUNE 17, 1884:
- Those represented are the Norton, Owens, Denning's, Ward Families, and others at the event.
- A pioneer Man- Rufus Norton with Ax- no homes, schools or churches, only sagebrush
- A pioneer Woman with Baby {perhaps living in covered wagon, Perhaps Cynthia Ward who had a 3mo Boy)
- Young Girl (the youth were discouraged, no friends, school, and church)
- Young Boy sitting on Rock (discouraged, perhaps son of Cadawalder Owens who was 8 years old at the time. Just sagebrush- as far as the eye could see)

Pedestals - busts of church authorities of the day but not present at the Wagon Box meeting
- John Taylor, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints,1882
- William B. Preston, President of the Cache Valley Stake, 1882-3
- President James E. Steel, Bishop Iona Ward, 1886 and Stake President, 1886
- Elder Ezra Taft Benson (Valley Prophecy), 1945
- George Albert Smith, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1945

Note: This monument is a "traveling" monument that can be relocated to different venues. The current leadership of the Eagle Rock Chapter will have information about its current

display venue. Please call the SUP Headquarters (801-484-4441) to obtain contact information of the current Eagle Rock Chapter leaders.

LINCOLN
1902 Steam Engine and Plaque
SUP #103 & SUP #105 pic#030

Sponsor: *Eagle Rock Chapter, 2001*

Location: Evans Grain & Elevator Co-op, 2719-2771 E Lincoln Rd Lincoln, Idaho
GPS: N43 30 41.5, W111 58 25.0 elevation 4756 feet (43.5115278, -111.9736111

Description/Inscription: This site contains the steam engine (SUP #105), a SUP plaque (SUP #103), The Lincoln Sugar Factory Steam Engine sign, and the sugar factory corner stone.

<u>SUP #103 plaque reads:</u>
This steam engine has been placed here to honor the many individuals who were involved in the beet sugar industry in the Upper Snake River Valley from 1903 to1978. Great were their contributions to the economy of this area.

Site no. 103 Eagle Rock Chapter

<u>The Lincoln Sugar Factory Steam Engine sign reads:</u>
1902 Steam Engine
This 1902 Steam Engine powered a CO^2 Pump during the 75 operational years (1903-1978) of the Lincoln Sugar Factory.

This Steam Engine was restored to pay tribute to the Sugar Beet Industry Worker of yesteryear.

The Lincoln Sugar Factory construction contract was let to *Dyer & Company* of Cleveland, Ohio in March 1903. The cornerstone was laid on April 14 in a ceremony attended by 4500 persons. The factory was completed in early October. It was designed for a capacity of 600 tons per day (which doubled over the years). The first campaign had many new problems, but still managed to produce 73,304 bags of sugar, some of which were used in the International

Idaho

Exposition in St. Louis, Missouri. The Red, White, and Blue logo on the sugar sack became a standard household sight.

Let us remember the farmers, factory workers and company managers that provided us with this wonderful heritage.

The individuals instrumental in making this Monument possible are:
Gil Murdock – purchasing the Engine – Donating it for this purpose
Brad Kapple – Evans Grain – Providing the Site
Robert Beck – R. E. Beck Construction – Restoration and Equipment
Alvin Arave – Engineering and Restoration of the Steam Engine
Doyle Beck – BECO Engineering – Materials and Equipment
Turk McMurtrey – TMC – Materials and Equipment – Site Restoration
Heber Andrus – Andrus Trucking – Transportation
Dave Sommer – Brickwork
General Mills – Supporting Services – Power and Utilities

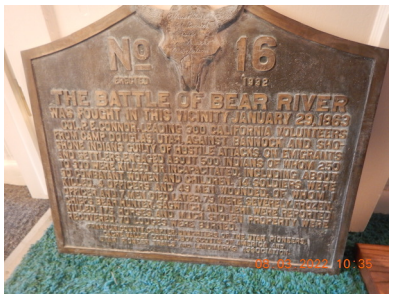
Eagle Rock Chapter – Sons of Utah Pioneers
For History Book – The Story of Beet Sugar Production in the Upper Snake River Valley (The Untold Story) call (208) 529-5513

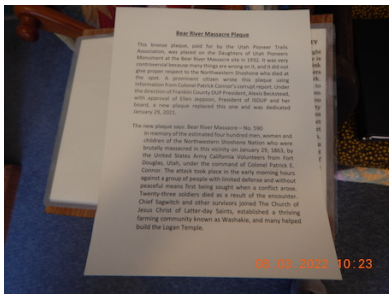
<u>The Corner Stone reads:</u>
Idaho
Sugar
Factory Erected
1903

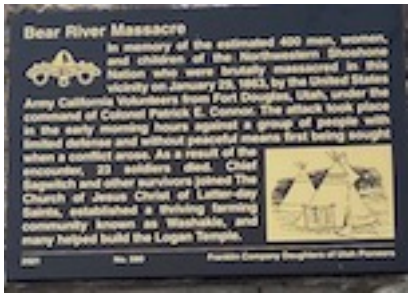
Note: The Evans Grain and Elevator Grain Co-op was originally listed as monument SUP #101. However, it is not an SUP monument. The number originally given (SUP #101) was removed from designating the grain elevator and re-assigned to an actual SUP monument discovered with that number (SUP #101B). The Evans Grain and Elevator Grain co-op has been removed from the list of SUP monuments.

Idaho

Franklin County
PRESTON
Battle of Bear River – Bear River Massacre
UPTLA #16 pic#032







Sponsor: *Franklin County Chapter of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers; Cache Valley Council, Boy Scouts of America; and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932*

Location: Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum 115 E Oneida Street, Preston, Idaho 83263
GPS; (DUP Museum) N42 05 47.50, W11 52 24.35 elevation 4720 feet (42.0965278, -111.8734306)
GPS: (New DUP Bear River Massacre Monument) N42 08 26.88, W111 54 40.38 Elevation 4495 feet (42.1408000, -111.9112167)
(

Description/Inscription: In 2021 this monument was refurbished by the DUP, and the old UPTLA and DUP plaques were removed by the Franklin Company Daughters of Utah Pioneers. The DUP replaced the Old historically inaccurate DUP and UPTLA plaques with a new and a more historically correct DUP plaque (DUP no, 590). The UPTLA #16 plaque is now displayed in the Preston, Idaho DUP Museum. A second DUP plaque remains on the monument (no. 186) along with a National Park Service Plaque.

<u>The UPTLA #16 Bear River Massacre plaque at the Museum reads:</u>
The Battle of Bear River, as it was called, and later designated as the Bear River Massacre, was fought in this vicinity January 29, 1863. Col. P. E. Connors, led 300 California Volunteers from Camp Douglas, Utah, against Bannock and Shoshone Indians, who had been blamed for hostile attacks on emigrants and settlers. Although exact numbers differ, more

than 400 Indians were trapped and destroyed in battle as they occupied a winter camp that offered ideal protection in Battle Creek Canyon. They suffered a military disaster unmatched in western history, when Connor's Force struck at daybreak. 250 to 300 Indians were killed, including 90 women and children, and lodges were burned. Very few Indians survived, not only the battle but also the cold.

Explanation sign at the Museum Reads:
This bronze plaque, paid for by the Utah Pioneer Trails Association, was placed on the Daughters of Utah Pioneers Monument at the Bear River Massacre site in 1932. It was very controversial because many things are wrong on it, ant it did not give proper respect to the Northwestern Shoshone who died at the spot. A prominent citizen wrote this plaque using information from Colonel Patrick Connor's corrupt report. Under the direction of Franklin County DUP President, Alexis Beckstead, with approval of Ellen Jeppson, President of ISDUP and her board, a new plaque replaced this one as was dedicated January 29, 2021.

New DUP no. 590 plaque reads:
In Memory of the estimated four hundred men, women and children of the Northwest Shoshone Nation who were brutally massacred in this vicinity on January 29, 1863, by the United States Army California Volunteers from Fort Douglas, Utah, under the command of Colonel Patrick E. Connor. The attack took place in the early morning hours against a group of people with limited defense and without peaceful means first being sought when a conflict arose. Twenty-three soldiers died as a result of the encounter. Chief Sagwitch and other survivors joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, established a thriving farming community known as Washakie, and many helped build the Logan Temple.

Pioneer Women DUP no,. 186 plaque reads:
Daughters of Utah Pioneers
No. 186
Pioneer Women
Attacks by the Indians on the peaceful inhabitants in this vicinity led to the final battle here January 29, 1863. The conflict occurred in deep snow and bitter cold. Scores of wounded and frozen soldiers were taken from the battlefield to the Latter Day Saint community of Franklin. Here pioneer women, trained through trials and necessity of frontier living, accepted the responsibility of caring for the wounded until they could be removed to Camp Douglas, Utah. Two Indian women and three children found alive after the encounter, were given homes in Franklin.
Franklin County

National Park Service plaque reads:
Bear River Massacre Site
Has been designated a
National Historic Landmark
This site possesses national significance in commemorating this history of the
United States of America
1990
National Park Service

Idaho

United States Department of the Interior

Fremont County
ST. ANTHONY
Fort Henry (on the Snake River)
UPTLA #40 pic#033

THIS MONUMENT REFURBISHED
BY THE UPPER SNAKE RIVER VALLEY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
THE UPPER SNAKE RIVER CHAPTER
OF THE SONS OF THE UTAH PIONEERS
AND THE CITY OF ST. ANTHONY
TO COMMEMORATE THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE BUILDING OF FORT HENRY
1810-2010

Sponsor: Idaho Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934 and Upper Snake River Valley Chapter, 2011

Location: Located on the southwest side of Clyde Keefer Memorial Park on the south side of the Henry's Fork of the Snake River, in downtown St. Anthony, Idaho, on the east side of Bridge Street
GPS: N43 57 53.96 W111 40 53.46 elevation 4978 feet (43.9649889, -111.6815167)

Description/Inscription: Fort Henry was built in the fall of 1810 by Captain Andrew Henry and his companions of the Missouri Fur Company, about five miles below here on the left bank of this stream (Henry's Fork of Snake River), first buildings erected by Americans in the present State of Idaho. It was abandoned in the spring of 1811 but was occupied in October of that year by Wilson Price Hunt and the Overland Astorians, who left their horses, built canoes and sought to continue their journey by water to Astoria. The water journey ended at Cauldron Linn on Snake River near the site of Milner Dam. The party proceeded on foot, arriving at Astoria Feb. 15, 1812.

In 2011, the Upper Snake River Valley Chapter undertook the task of rebuilding and re-dedicating this crumbling old monument that had stood since 1934.

Idaho

Lemhi County
TENDOY
The Salmon River Mission - Fort Lemhi
UPTLA #116 pic#034

Sponsor: *Idaho members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1950*

Location: At Tendoy, Idaho, from Idaho Highway 28 turn east on Agency Creek Road (a/k/a Tendoy Lane) and travel a short distance to the old highway 28 and turn left (north) to Fort Lemhi on east side of the road. (1.8 miles in all from the turnoff). Climb on footpath to top of hill in cemetery. Access is available on private property and by permission only.
GPS: N44 59 00.2, W113 38 25.4elevation 4794 feet (44.9833889, -113.6403889)

Description/Inscription:
There are four plaques on this monument.
<u>UPTLA #116 The Salmon River Mission Fort Lemhi plaque:</u>
The Indian Mission Call: Issued by Brigham Young to 27 elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) at Salt Lake City, On April 6, 1855.

"Go into the Salmon River Country, Oregon Territory. Many tribes converge upon that area to fish and hunt. Choose an appropriate location and found a mission. Teach them the arts of husbandry and peace according to our gospel plan."

The Journey: These Idaho pioneers traveled 380 miles in 22 days with 11 wagons, 46 oxen, 7 horses, & much cattle. Roads were mostly non-existent

Fort Lemhi: Site of the first irrigation project in the great northwest established June 18, 1855. The fort had two sections: a timber stockade 16 rods square which surrounded 25 cabins; a Spanish wall (mud) stock enclosure the same size.

Idaho

Brigham Young and 142 people visited and approved the mission in May 1857. New settlers followed, making a total population in excess of 100 souls. About 100 Indians were converted.

Indian raids on the mission, and its abandonment in March 1858, were due to the influence of Johnston's Army encamped at Fort Bridger.

Killed: William Bailey Lake, James Miller, George McBride

Wounded: Andrew Quigley, Oliver Robinson, Lewis W. Shurtliff, Thomas Smith, Fountain Welch

<u>The Pioneer Party of 1855 plaque:</u>
* Thomas S. Smith, Pres.
* David Moore, Secretary
* Francillo Dupree, Captain
Benjamin F. Cummings, Capt. Of Guard
Ira Ames
Ezra J. Barnard
William H. Batchelor
Gilbert R. Belnap
John W. Browning
William L. Bundridge
William Birch
William Burgess
Thomas Butterfield
* Israel J. Clark
Charles Dalton
John Gallagher
George R. Grant
George W. Hill
Nathaniel Leavitt
* Everet Lish
* Charles McGary
Joseph Parry
Isaac Shepherd
David M. Stevens
Pleasant G. Taylor
Baldwin H. Watts
Abraham Zundell
* wives and families

<u>Fort Lemhi drawing plaque:</u>

<u>Other Colonists Included plaque:</u>

Idaho

Thomas M Abbott
James Allred
Washington Barber
Joseph Bain
William Bard
Lychonius Barnard
John Blanchard
John Bloxum
Thomas Bloxum
Thomas Bingham
Jonathan Brown
Joseph Brown
Clifton S. Browning
Thomas Corless
Jesse T. Clark
Henry A. Cleveland
H. R. Cleveland
Stephen Cheen & wife
Reuben Collett
Sylvanus Collett
Ben Cutler
John L. Dalton
Thomas Day
Owen Dix
Stephen Green
Hathron C. Hadlock
Jane Hadlock
Milton D. Hammond
Joseph Harker
Henry Harmon & wife
Martin H. Harris
Alexander Hill
William Bailey Lake
Wm Morler & wife
Richard B. Margetts
Charles F. Middleton
Frederick A. Miller
Jacob Miller
James Miller
Frank M. Moreland
John Murdock
George McBride
James McBride
Wallace M. McIntyre
Henry Nebeker
William J. Perkins
Wm Perry & wife
John Preece
Andrew Quigley
Ebenezer J. Robinson
Oliver Robinson
Orson Rose
William M. Shaw
Haskell V. Shurtliff
Lewis W. Shurtliff
Henry Smith & wife
Jesse Smith & wife
Wm Smith & wife
Levi Taylor
William Taylor
James Walker
Pardon Webb
Fountain Welch
James Wilcox
Thomas Workman
Amos Wright

Note: The site is on private property, but access is made available for those who wish to visit the site. The ranch manager is John McDaniel (541-823-3018).

Idaho

Madison County

BURTON (HENRY'S FORK)

Honor of The Mormon Pioneers of Idaho – Builders of North Fork (Snake River) Ferry

UPTLA #70 **pic#035**

No 70
AUGUST 21,1937
IN HONOR OF
THE MORMON PIONEERS OF IDAHO
BUILDERS OF
NORTH FORK FERRY
THE FIRST FERRY ON HENRY'S FORK
OF SNAKE RIVER, WAS FIRST OPERATED
NEAR THIS SPOT MARCH 28,1883. IT
WAS CONSTRUCTED BY REXBURG
STAKE PIONEERS TO FACILITATE COLO-
NIZATION OF THIS VALLEY.
OWNERS: THOMAS E. RICKS, WILLIAM F. RIGBY,
FRANCIS E. GUNNELL, HENRY FLAMM SR.
CARPENTERS: JOHN DALLING, PETER FLAMM
OPERATOR: CALEB FLAMM
BURTON TROOPS 46 & 146 BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
UTAH PIONEER TRAILS AND LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION

Sponsor: *Burton Troops 46 & 146 BSA and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1939*

Location: Near Burton, Idaho, 6.5 miles west of the corner of Center St. and Main St. in Rexburg, on Hwy 33

GPS: N43 49 32.04, W111 54 21.47 elevation 4847 feet (43.8255667, -111.9059639)

Description/Inscription: Erected August 21, 1939
In honor of the Mormon Pioneers of Idaho
builders of
North Fork Ferry
The first ferry on Henry's Fork of the Snake River was first operated near this spot March 28, 1883. It was constructed by Rexburg Stake Pioneers to facilitate colonization of this valley.

Owners: Thomas E. Ricks, William F. Rigby, Francis E. Gunnell, Henry Flamm, Sr.
Carpenters: John Dalling, Peter Flamm,
Operator: Caleb Flamm

Burton Troops 46 & 146 Boy Scouts of America.
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association.

REXBURG

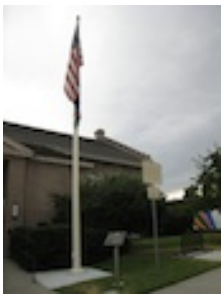
Early Rexburg

SUP #111 **pic#036**

Sponsor: *Upper Snake River Valley Chapter, 2001*

Location: 51 N. Center, Rexburg, Idaho (at the site of the old Tabernacle)
GPS: N43 49 38.78, w111 47 02.58 elevation 4876 feet (43.8274389, -111.7840500)

Idaho



Description/Inscription: This marker shows a map of the original street plan for the Rexburg settlement, locating the homes of the first settlers and other historical buildings.

Rexburg Public Square
SUP #161 **pic#373**

Rexburg Public Square
In February of 1883, Colonizer and Bishop, Thomas E. Ricks commissioned Andrew A. Anderson to survey Rexburg City. This block was set aside as the Public Square. In the early days of colonization, settlers camped here before moving to their permanent locations. Here at the Square was a racetrack, ball field, bandstand, and a bowery for the community. The Square was the gathering place for Rexburg and surrounding areas for patriotic, political, community and family activities. By 1912, the Rexburg LDS Tabernacle was completed and many of the activities moved there, away from the Public Square.

Sponsor: *Upper Snake River Valley Chapter, 2010*

Location: Rexburg, Idaho Public Square
GPS: N43 49 19.19, W111 47 29.14 elevation 4872 feet (43.8219972, -111.7914278)

Description: In February of 1883, Colonizer and Bishop, Thomas E. Ricks commissioned Andrew A. Anderson to survey Rexburg City. This block was set aside as the Public Square. In the early days of colonization, settlers camped here before moving to their permanent locations. Here at the Square was a racetrack, ball field, bandstand, and a bowery for the community. The Square was the gathering place for Rexburg and surrounding areas for patriotic, political, community and family activities. By 1912, the Rexburg LDS Tabernacle was completed and many of the activities moved there, away from the Public Square.

Rexburg Stake Pioneers
UPTLA #54 **pic#037**

Sponsor: *Members of Rexburg Stake & Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935*

Location: 51 North Center St., on the south side of the east steps of the Rexburg Civic Center, formerly LDS Tabernacle
GPS: N43 49 38.4, W111 47 02.5 elevation 4877 feet (43.8273333, -111.7840278)

Idaho

Description/Inscription: Erected Sept. 28, 1935
In Honor of the
Rexburg Stake Pioneers
The founders of Rexburg, March 11, 1883

Thomas E. Ricks	Henry Flamm
Francis C. Gunnell	Fred Smith
William F. Rigby	Daniel Walters
Thomas E. Ricks, Jr.	Lorenzo Thorpe
Brigham Ricks	Heber Ricks

James M. Cook, Andrew S. Anderson, Surveyor

The Pioneer Call
"Go into the Snake River Country, found settlements, care for the Indians; stand upon an equal footing, and co-operate in making improvements. Gain influence among all men, and strengthen the cords of the Stakes of Zion."
John Taylor, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith.
Members of Rexburg Stake and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Rexburg Tabernacle Centennial
SUP #180 pic#398

Sponsor: *City of Rexburg, Upper Snake River Valley Historical Society, and the Upper Snake River Valley Chapter, National Sons of Utah Pioneers, dedicated July 24, 2013.*

Location: 51 North Center St. Rexburg, Madison County, Idaho
GPS: N43 49 39.23, W111 47 02.62
elevation 4877 feet (43.8275639, -111.7840611)

Idaho

Description/Inscription:
Rexburg Tabernacle
Centennial
1912 - 2012
Ground was broken on May 14, 1911 by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to construct a tabernacle for the purpose of holding conference, baptisms and other special meetings. President Joseph F. Smith dedicated the tabernacle eight months later on January 7, 1912. The original cost was $29,000. Church services were held in the tabernacle until June 5, 1976 when the Teton Dam broke and flooded the upper valley. The Church then sold the tabernacle to the City of Rexburg to be restored as a civic center and museum.

Monument Placement:
City of Rexburg, Upper Snake River Valley Historical Society and the Upper Snake River Valley Chapter, National Sons of Utah Pioneers.

Illinois

Hancock County
NAUVOO
National Woman's Relief Society
UPTLA (no#) **SUP #191** **pic#039**

THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED IN 1933
AS AN EARLY EFFORT OF THE CHURCH OF
JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS TO
MARK HISTORIC SITES IN NAUVOO.
MOVED FROM ITS ORIGINAL SITE TO
THE TEMPLE LOT IN 1952. IT WAS PLACED
AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE RELIEF SOCIETY
MONUMENT TO WOMEN GARDENS IN 1938.
IN RECOGNITION OF ITS HISTORICAL VALUE.

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1933*

Location: At the entrance to the Monument to Women Gardens, Nauvoo, Illinois
GPS: N40 33 10.62, W91 23 23.42 elevation 524 feet (40.5529500, -091.3898389)

Description/Inscription: This monument marks the site of the building in the upper room of which the Female Relief Society, now the National Women's Relief Society, was organized March 17, 1842, by the Prophet Joseph Smith, first President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, assisted by John Taylor and Willard Richards.

The charter officers were: Emma Hale Smith, President; Sarah M. Cleveland, First Counselor; Elizabeth Ann Whitney, Second Counselor; Eliza R. Snow, Secretary; Phoebe M. Wheeler, Assistant Secretary; Elvira A. Cowles, Treasurer. The purposes of the Society were to care for the poor, minister to the sick, comfort the sorrowing, teach righteousness and strengthen the morals of the community.

The original minutes and records were taken by Eliza R. Snow to Utah, where the work of the organization was continued by the Church. Of the eighteen charter members three became presidents. The seven women who have presided over the organization are: Emma Hale Smith, Eliza R. Snow, Zina D.H. Young, Bathsheba W. Smith, Emmeline B. Wells, Clarissa Smith Williams and Louise Yates Robison. The present membership, in 1933, is 67,000.

Keeping pace with the development of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, this society has become potent for benevolence, education and progress among women.

Illinois

This monument originally marked the site of the building in which the Relief Society was organized March 17, 1842. In 1952, the monument was moved to the Temple lot. The Church, in recognition of its historical value, placed it at the entrance to the Monument to Women Gardens in 1988.

Nauvoo Flagpole
SUP #c-1 **pic#038**

Sponsor: *Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1978*

Location: At Gazebo at the west end of Parley St. near the Mississippi River
GPS: N40 32 34.95, W91 24 01.35 elevation 524 feet (40.5430417, -091.4003750)

Description/Inscription: On August 19, 1978, the Sons of Utah Pioneers donated a flagpole at Nauvoo with the inscription at the base of the pole: "In memory of our God, our religion, and freedom, and our peace, our wives, and our children" (Alma 46:12).

Menard County
PETERSBURG
Abraham Lincoln, Frontiersman
SUP #E **pic#040**

Sponsor: *Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1954*

Location: Lincoln's New Salem State Historical Site. It is about 2 miles South of Petersburg and about 20 miles Northwest of Springfield, is a reconstruction of the village where Abraham Lincoln spent his early adulthood.
GPS: N39 58 44.35, W89 50 50.28 elevation 604 feet (39.9789861, -089.8473000)

Description/Inscription: Dr. Avard Tennyson Fairbanks was the sculptor for this larger-than-life bronze statue, which became known as "Abraham Lincoln, Frontiersman." The outline of this statue of Lincoln was chosen to appear on the commemorative Illinois state quarter. The monument was a gift to Illinois by the SUP. It is located at the "Hilltop"

entrance to the reconstructed village and depicts Lincoln at the critical period of his life when he discarded the axe of the frontiersman and turned to the study of law. The original sculpture is displayed in the Fairview, Utah Museum of History and Art.

Nebraska

Dodge County
FREMONT
Mormon Pioneer Trail
UPTLA #117 **pic4440**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Washington County Historical Society, 22 May 1950*

Location: At Barnard Park on Military Avenue Fremont, Nebraska

GPS: N41 26 06.0, W96 29 25.4 elevation 1184 feet (41.4350000, -096.4903889)

Description/Inscription: Erected May 22, 1950
Mormon Pioneer Trail
The Mormon Pioneer Trail from Nauvoo, Illinois to the Rocky Mountains passed here April 17, 1847. In this vicinity a military-type organization was formed with Brigham Young, Lieutenant General; Stephen Markham, Colonel; John Pack and Shadrach Roundy, Majors, and Captains of Hundreds, Fifties and Tens. In the Company were 143 men, 3 women, and 2 boys.

The pioneers reached the valley of the Great Salt Lake July 24, 1847. Between that date and 1869, when the railroad reached Utah, approximately 80,000 persons followed the old trail to the mountains. Nearly 6,000 died and were buried along the way.

Funds for this marker were provided by Mr. and Mrs. Dan V. Stephens of Fremont.

Washington County Historical Society - Utah Pioneer Tails and Landmarks Association

Nebraska

Douglas County
FLORENCE, (OMAHA)
Mormon Pioneer Memorial Bridge
UPTLA #130 pic#043

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1950 (probably 1953, the same as the plaque at the other end of the bridge in Iowa)*

Location: Just north of the Bank of Florence at the corner of 30th and Willit Street Florence, Nebraska
GPS: N41 20 14.69, W95 57 39.48 elevation 1067 feet (41.3374139, -095.9609667)

Description/Inscription: This bridge is on the Mormon Pioneer Trail from Nauvoo, Illinois to the Rocky Mountains. Driven from their homes by mobs, many of the dispossessed Mormon people crossed the Mississippi River on the ice in February 1846. From these refugees five hundred volunteers for the Mexican War left here on the longest infantry march in recorded history.

Winter Quarters was established on the west bank of the Missouri River and a ferry was operated at this site. Six hundred of these people – Nebraska's first white settlers died here that winter.

April 5, 1847, Brigham Young and one hundred forty-seven others resumed the journey to select the trail and locate the place where the Mormon people could worship God in accordance with their religious belief. They reached the valley of the Great Salt Lake July 24 and founded Salt Lake City in the top of the mountains. Thousands followed them invented modern irrigation and built an empire in the west.

Second plaque:
Mormon Pioneer Memorial Bridge
Built by Douglas County Nebraska
North Omaha Bridge Commission
H. L. Karrer W F. Schollman
Chairman 1951 Chairman 1952
L. Dale Matthews
Secy. – Treas.

Schmid, Snow & Ford
General Counsel

Harrington & Cortelyou Richard F. Ferguson

Nebraska

Consulting Engineers Associate Engineers

J. Mitchell Garrison Resident Engineer
(unreadable) Contracting Co.

Note: The plaque was originally mounted at the base of the bridge. It subsequently was moved to the location described above. However, that location was surveyed for the monument, and it has been moved again to an unknown location.

Mormon Pioneer Memorial Bridge
UPTLA #131 pic#041

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, June 1, 1953*

Location: At the bridge, near Crescent, Iowa
GPS: N41 20 45.39, W95 57 20.46 elevation 988 feet (41.3459417, -095.9556833)

Description/Inscription: This bridge is on the Mormon Pioneer Trail from Nauvoo, Illinois to the Rocky Mountains. Driven from their homes by mobs, many of the dispossessed Mormon people crossed the Mississippi River on the ice in February 1846. From these refugees five hundred volunteers for the Mexican War left here on the longest infantry march in recorded history.

Winter Quarters was established on the west bank of the Missouri River and a ferry was operated at this site. Six hundred of these people – Nebraska's first white settlers died here that winter.

April 5, 1847, Brigham Young and one hundred forty-seven others resumed the journey to select the trail and locate the place where the Mormon people could worship God in accordance with their religious belief. They reached the valley of the Great Salt Lake July 24 and founded Salt Lake City in the top of the mountains. Thousands followed them invented modern irrigation and built an empire in the west.

Nebraska

NORTH PLATTE
Pioneer Camp
UPTLA #80 **pic#044**

Sponsor: *Lincoln County Historical Society and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1938 and the Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail Association.*

Location: The Lincoln County Historical Museum, 2403 N Buffalo Bill Avenue, North Platte, Nebraska **GPS:** N41 09 37.9, W100 47 27.420041 elevation 2813 feet (41.1605278, -100.7909500)

Description/Inscription: Erected Nov. 18, 1938
Mormon Pioneer Camp
Mormon Pioneers enroute from Winter Quarters, (Omaha) to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, under the leadership of Brigham Young, camped near here May 11, 1847. While in this vicinity William Clayton made a distance-measuring device which when attached to a wagon wheel accurately recorded the distance traveled.

Lincoln County Historical Society
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Note: The original marker was reported in Stanley B. Kimball's book, "Historic Sites and Markers" page 64 to have been moved to the Lincoln County Historical Museum, 2403 N Buffalo Bill Avenue, North Platte, Nebraska. The monument was moved to the museum from its original site which is now an airport. It was replaced by several fiberglass panels that have deteriorated and have been taken down by the airport authorities for landscaping refurbishment. The airport authorities are searching for the owner(s) of the fiberglass panels to have them refurbished. Contact information: Justin Gosnell, Airport Operations Manager/Security Coordinator: airportops@outlook.com.

Nebraska

Morrill County
BRIDGEPORT
Pioneer Camp
UPTLA #79 **Pic#439**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1938*

Location:
On a western frontage road, off US Highway 26 one third of a mile south of Gold Rush Byway in Bridgeport, Nebraska
GPS: N41 40 47.0, W103 05 45.8 elevation 3674 feet (41.6797222, -103.0960556)

Description/Inscription: There are two plaques on this monument.

UPTLA #79
Erected August 22, 1938
Mormon Pioneer Camp
Brigham Young and his company of Mormon Pioneers camped about 1,000 feet west of this point May 24, 1847. They were enroute from Nauvoo, Illinois and Winter Quarters, Nebraska to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, which they reach July 24, 1847
The Mormon Trail was on the north side of the river and the Oregon Trail on the south side.

Morrill County, Nebraska, Historical Society
Oregon Trail memorial Association
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Second Plaque
Dedicated in memory of Elizabeth Young Smith
Alfred H. Smith & Frances Smith Harden

Nevada

Douglas County

GENOA

Mormon Station - Genoa

UPTLA #38 SUP #36 SUP #59 pic#046

Sponsor: *Citizens of Nevada and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934, Eastern Sierra Chapter SUP, 1991*

Location: Mormon Station State Historic Park. Intersection of Highway 206 and Highway 758, south of Carson City, and over the mountain to the east of Lake Tahoe.

GPS: N39 00 15, W119 50 45 Elevation 4800 Feet (39.0041667, -119.8458333)

Description/Inscription:

UPTLA #38

Erected June 9, 1934

Mormon Station – Genoa

Mormon Station was established in June 1849 by Hampden S. Beattie, who built here the first house in Nevada. In July 1850 Col. John Reese, His brother Enoch, Step hen A. Kinsey, and others, established here Reese's Station, First Anglo-Saxon settlement in Nevada (then Utah). A stockade costing $2,000 was built. In 1855 Orson Hyde, Judge George P. Stiles, U.S. Marshall Joseph L. Heywood, and other Mormon pioneers colonized Carson Valley, organizing Carson County which had been created by the Utah Legislature in 1854.

Orson Hyde renamed the place Genoa after the birth place of Christopher Columbus.

This monument erected by citizens of Nevada and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association.

Note 1: The **UPTLA #38** plaque is found at the Historic Park barn. As near as can currently be determined it was put there in 1934 but has been missing for years. It is assumed that SUP #36 is either a replacement for UPTLA #38 or was placed there independently by the SUP

Eastern Sierra Chapter. The plaque was removed in 1977. The marker was removed simply because it contains inaccurate information – Beattie arrived in Carson Valley and operated a temporary trading station in 1850, and John Reese erected the permanent Mormon Station trading post a year later in 1851 (rather than 1849 & 1850 as the original plaque states). Additionally, a separate plaque/marker was erected in the park in 1949 by the Daughters of Utah Pioneers which contains much of the same information.

SUP #36
In early June, 1850, a party of Mormons led by Abner and Thomas Blackburn, Hampton S. Beatie and Joseph Dumont established a trading post about a mile to the north of this site. In September, as they returned to Salt Lake City, a party of Bannock Indians attacked them and stole most of their horses and livestock. On September 9, 1850, the U. S. Congress created the Utah Territory, which included this section of present-day Nevada. Nine months later, June 1, 1851, John and Enoch Reese, Salt Lake merchants, arrived to establish Mormon Station, the first settlement in present-day Nevada.

On June 17, 1854, the Utah Territorial Legislature created Carson County. Probate Judge Orson Hyde, Judge George P. Stiles, U.S. Marshal Joseph L. Heywood and other Mormons arrived to organize and help colonize the county on June 17, 1855. The original Mormon Station buildings were destroyed in a fire on June 28, 1910) and the lot stood vacant until the present replica of the fort was constructed in 1947-48. On July 24, 1948, Mormons and State Officials dedicated the fort at a Pioneer Day celebration here in Genoa.

Site No. 36 Eastern Sierra Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers Dedicated July 27, 1991

Note 2: SUP #36 and DUP #132 are located side-by-side at the base of the flagpole.

SUP #59
Note 3: The monument/plaque could not be located at the site. The grounds keeper of the Mormon Station State Historic Park as of 10/13/2020 indicated that the only SUP monument and plaque on the site is SUP #36.

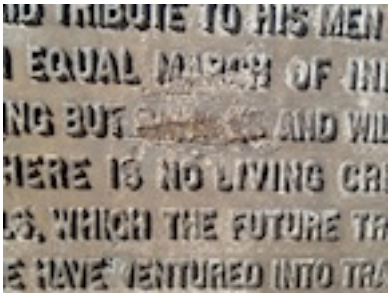
New Mexico

Sandoval County

BETWEEN SANTA FE AND ALBUQUERQUE

Mormon Battalion Route

UPTLA #99 **pic#049**



Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association 30 May 1940*

Location: On Interstate 25 between Santa Fe and Albuquerque, New Mexico, take exit #257 (Budagher Blvd.) and then take the west frontage road, (Rose St.) toward Albuquerque about 1 1/4 miles. The monument with the parking lot is on the north and west (right) side of the road.

GPS: N35 27 05.91, W106 21 14.03 elevation 5510 feet (35.4516417, -106.3538972)

Description/Inscription: The Mormon Battalion composed of 500 men mustered into the service of the United States in the war with Mexico, was called to the colors as the Mormon pioneers were beginning their historic trek to the Rocky Mountains. At the conclusion of the 2,000 mile march from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to San Diego, California, the leader who took command at Santa Fe paid tribute to his men in part as follows: "History may be searched in vain for an equal march of infantry. Half of it has been through a wilderness where nothing but savages and wild beasts are found, or deserts where, for want of water, there is no living creature. There with almost hopeless labor, we have dug wells, which the future traveler will enjoy. Without a guide who had traversed them, we have ventured into trackless tablelands where water was not found for several marches. With crow bar and pick and axe in hand, we have worked our way over mountains which seemed to defy aught save the wild goat, and hewed a pass through a chasm of living rock more narrow than our wagons to bring these first wagons to the Pacific. We have preserved the strength of our mules by herding them over large tracts, which you have laboriously guarded without loss.

New Mexico

“Thus, marching half naked and half fed, and living upon wild animals, we have discovered and made a road of great value to our country.” Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cook

Official order issued January 30, 1847, upon the safe arrival of the battalion in San Diego, California.

Note: 1 Apparently some time since the monument was erected in 1940, an observer took offense to the wording the leader of the Mormon Battalion used in 1847 when he wrote the history, in describing the conditions he found on the march. As a result, the word “savages” was hammered and severely damaged on the plaque.

Note 2: In 2023 the Mormon Battalion accepted responsibility for the refurbishment and maintenance of this monument. This monument was retired as a SUP Monument by the National SUP Board 11/20/2024.

Pennsylvania

Chester County
WALLACE
Freedom and Faith (Mormon Hollow)
SUP #116 pic#050

Sponsor: *Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 2005, and Harmony Chapter and Fairview Presbyterian Church 2010*

Location:
991 Little Conestoga Rd. Glenmoore, Pennsylvania
GPS: N40 05 17.68, W75 44 43.86 elevation 568 feet (40.0882444, -075.7455167)

Description/Inscription: In this building, Freedom was practiced and Faith was preached. Edward Hunter, a Quaker, donated this building to the citizens of Chester County for educational purposes, and insisted that "they would allow all persons and persuasions to meet in it to worship God." It was originally called the "West Nantmeal Seminary", and was built in 1830. Later, the name was changed to the "Wallace township Seminary" when a new township was formed.

In 1839, two Latter-day Saint missionaries arranged to use the building and the local population was outraged. Edward told the locals, "When I gave the lease for that land and helped build that house, it was particularly agreed and stated in the lease that people of every religion should have the privilege of meeting there to worship God. Now those Mormons are going to have their rights, or else the lease is out and I'll take the Seminary." The missionaries began to preach there, that spring of 1839, and meetings were held there regularly thereafter.

In January of 1840, the Prophet Joseph Smith, Jr. preached herein to the Brandywine Branch, and it was reported to be a time of "great harmony" and much important instruction.

Edward was baptized October 8, 1840, and by about that time there were 130 members of the Church in Chester County, who were all blessed by the kindness and concern of Edward Hunter, in this area that became known as "Mormon Hollow."

Edward Hunter later became the third Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints serving from 1851 until his death in 1883 at the age of 90.

Pennsylvania

Note: At the dedication of the Freedom and Faith plaque in 2005, the Presbyterian Minister of the nearby church revealed that their origin also dated back to the West Nantmeal Seminary Building and Edward Hunter's generosity. The Minister had been invited as he had offered parking privileges at his church for the SUP bus. In 2010, a combined monument was erected with a plaque from the Presbyterian Church and the original SUP plaque mounted side by side. The Harmony (Pennsylvania) Chapter of the SUP and the Fairview Presbyterian Church worked together to accomplish this.

Utah

Beaver County
BEAVER
Fort Cameron
UPTLA #67 **pic#051**

Sponsors: *Beaver Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1936*

Location:
200 South and Main, Beaver, Utah

GPS: N38 16 36.4, W112 38 28.0 Elevation 5912 ft (38.2767778, -112.6411111)

Description/Inscription: Erected Oct. 1936
Fort Cameron
(Located 2 miles east)
Established as the Post of Beaver, May 25, 1872, by 8th U.S. Infantry, Major John D. Wilkins, commanding. The military reservation, declared May 12, 1873, comprised two and two-thirds square miles. The name was changed July 1, 1874, to Fort Cameron, in honor of Colonel James Cameron who fell at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. The post was abandoned May 1, 1883, and the improvements sold to John R. Murdock and Philo T. Farnsworth. The L.D.S. Church conducted there the Beaver Branch of the Brigham Young Academy (later University) from 1898 to 1922.

Beaver Stake f the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association.

Lee's Ranch Indian Raid
UPTLA #68 **pic#052**

Sponsors: *Beaver Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1936*

Location: The Corner of Main Street and South Creek Road Beaver, Utah

GPS: N38 15 13.7, W112 38 46.6 elevation 5860 feet (38.2538056, -112.6462778)

Utah

Description/Inscription: Erected Oct. 17, 1936
Lee's Ranch Indian Raid
Hostile Indians raided a small settlement in this vicinity October 27, 1866, centering their attack on the house where Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lee, their two daughters, and 8 year old son, a young Miss Hall and Joseph Lillywhite were barricaded, fighting desperately. During the daylong battle, Lillywhite was seriously wounded. Lee killed three Indians, and the house was badly damaged, partly by firebrands. Miss Hall and the 8-year-old son escaped and secretly journeyed by separate trails to Beaver to give the alarm. Posses of Militiamen were organized and sent to the rescue. When they arrived the Indians had departed.

Beaver Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association.

Utah

Box Elder County

BEAR RIVER CITY

In Honor of James Bridger 1804 – 1881
UPTLA #10 pic#053

Sponsors: *Bear River Chapter of Future Farmers of America and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932*

Location: 1 mile north of Bear River City, Utah, Hwy 13
GPS: N41 38 08.32, W112 07 41.52 elevation 4288 ft (41.6356444, -112.1282000

Description/Inscription: Erected 1932
In Honor of
James Bridger
1804 – 1881
Early western fur trapper, frontiersman, scout and guide. To settle a wager among the trappers who were making their first winter rendezvous in Cache Valley, Bridger floated alone in a bull boat down Bear River to its outlet to determine the river's course in the late autumn or early winter of 1824, thus making the original discovery of Great Salt Lake, but believing he had discovered a salty arm of the Pacific Ocean, he halted at such points as this en route to reconnoiter.

Bear River Chapter of Future Farmers of America
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

BRIGHAM CITY

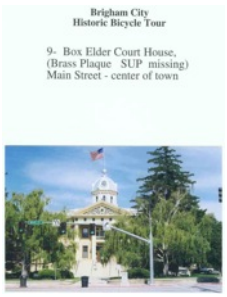
Box Elder Academy of Music and Dancing
SUP #195 pic#065

Sponsor: *Box Elder Chapter*

Location: 62 North Main, Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 30 42.86, W112 00 55.81 elevation 4428 (41.5119056, -112.0155028)

Description/Inscription: Built in 1903, the elegant two-story building had an upper floor for dancing and an open-air pavilion on the ground floor. Brothers Christian and Peter Christensen ran the Academy and offered dance instruction and ballroom dancing. Three of Christian's sons—William, Harold, and Lew—studied at the Academy and later became national figures in the ballet world.

Box Elder Courthouse
SUP # 196 **pic#062**



Sponsor: *Box Elder Chapter*

Location: Main Street – Center of town, Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 30 37.21, W112 00 54.81 elevation 4431 ft (41.5103361, -112.0152250)

Description/Inscription: TBD

Note: The plaque is missing

Box Elder Fort
SUP #55 **pic#056**

Sponsor*: Box Elder Chapter, 1992*

Location: 280 N. 200 W., Brigham City, Utah – behind Lincoln Center
GPS: N41 31 0.19, W112 1 7.04 elevation 4371 ft (41.5167194, -112.0186222)

Description/Inscription: In July 1853 Brigham Young ordered the people settled in the Brigham City vicinity to construct another fort to provide protection from the Indians. This fort extended north and south about 15 rods and east and west about 8 rods from a point located about 15 feet east of this marker. The fort was later expanded to accommodate more settlers and a school house was then built adjacent to it. The exterior walls of the fort were actually the walls of the log houses which comprised the three walls of the fort. The south end of the fort near the location of the school was left open. The Indian danger soon abated and President Brigham Young ordered that a survey and a plat of the city be made in 1855 to allow the settlers to move from the fort.

Utah

Brigham City Archway Sign
SUP #197 **pic#061**

Sponsor: *Box Elder Chapter*

Location: 50 S. Main, Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 30 33.14, W112 00 56.68 elevation 4446 ft (41.5092056, -112.0157444)
Description/Inscription: The Brigham City Archway was built in 1928 at a cost of $2,400, most of which came from citizen donations. The finished sign measured 9 by 33 feet and was embellished with more than 350 electrical lights. The sign was replaced with newer materials in 1984.

Brigham City Co-op Store
SUP #198 **pic#064**

Sponsor: *Box Elder Chapter*

Location: Corner Main & Forest (Wells Fargo Bank), Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 30 38.19, W112 00 57.58 elevation 4435 feet (41.5106083, -112.0159944)

Description/Inscription: Built in 1890, the mercantile store was the last building constructed from the Brigham City Co-op. Three years after the store opened, a fire destroyed the business a year before the cooperative organization closed. First Security Bank bought the building on July29, 1942.

Brigham City Tabernacle (also known as Box Elder Tabernacle)
SUP #21 **pic#059**

Sponsor: *Box Elder Chapter, 1988*

Location: 200 S. Main, Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 30 19.44, W112 00 54.22 elevation 4468 feet (41.5054000, -112.0150611

Description/Inscription: This stately building is one of the finest examples of nineteenth century Latter-day Saint architecture. For more than a century, it has served as a center of Christian worship, cultural enrichment, and community activities. Towering above the trees, it has become one of the principal landmarks of the region.

Members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints settled this area in 1851, just four years after the arrival of the first pioneers in Salt Lake City. Under the leadership of Elder Lorenzo Snow of the Council of the Twelve Apostles,

they built this town at the mouth of Box Elder Canyon, near traditional Shoshone Indian campgrounds, and named it for Church President Brigham Young. For many years they worshipped in a log meetinghouse and in the local courthouse, but in 1865, Brigham Young directed Elder Snow and other community leaders to build a tabernacle for conferences of the Box Elder Stake. The local leaders had already selected a site on the corner of Main and Forest Streets in the center of town when President Young visited the community. However, according to tradition, he led them here to "Sagebrush Hill," the highest point on Main Street, and said, "This is the spot for your tabernacle." The selection of this site ensured that the building would be visible for many miles across the valley. President Young and Territorial Surveyor Jesse W. Fox laid the cornerstones on 9 May 1865.

Construction proceeded slowly as local manpower was diverted to completing the transcontinental railroad. Work on the building resumed in earnest in 1876, mostly with donated labor. Local craftsmen used quartzite, sandstone, and lumber from the nearby mountains. Women donated produce from their gardens and eggs laid on Sundays to sell for the needed cash for glass and other materials that could not be produced locally. Fourteen years after Brigham Young laid the cornerstones, the first meeting in the partially completed building took place on 27 May 1879.

As originally built, the tabernacle was sturdy but plain in appearance. However, in 1889 a conference of the Box Elder Stake voted to "complete" the building in the following months, a tower, a gallery, a rear vestibule, brick buttresses with decorative caps, and other improvements were added to beautify the structure. Church President Wilford Woodruff dedicated the finished building 28 October 1890.

On Sunday, 9 February 1896, as people began to assemble for afternoon services, a fire started in the furnace room, No one was injured, but despite frantic efforts, only smoke-blackened stone walls remained an hour later. Stake President Rudger Clawson supervised reconstruction over the next thirteen months. The new tabernacle was even finer than the old, with elegant woodwork, a distinctive gothic-revival tower, and sixteen graceful pinnacles. On 21 March 1897, George Q. Cannon, first counselor to President Woodruff, rededicated the rebuilt structure.

Throughout the following years, the people of Brigham City and neighboring towns have preserved and maintained this beloved building. In 1971, it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, one of the first buildings in Utah to be so honored. Beginning in 1985, an extensive restoration program replaced the mechanical and electrical systems, reinforced the structure, and carefully renewed both the exterior and interior to guarantee the continued preservation of this magnificent landmark. The 106-year-old tabernacle was rededicated on 12 April 1987 by Elder Body K. Packer of the Council of the Twelve Apostles, a native of Brigham City.

This marker was placed in commemoration of the restoration of the Brigham City Tabernacle by the Box Elder Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1988.

Utah

Brigham City, a Co-op Town
SUP #74 **pic#054**

***Sponsor**: Box Elder Chapter*

Location: Brigham Young Park, West Forest St., Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 30 38.82, W112 01 9.26 elevation 4410 ft (41.5107833, -112.0192389)

Description/Inscription: Brigham City was the first important Mormon community to organize itself for cooperative activity under a system later incorporated in the United Order of 1874. Approximately 30 or 40 industry branches were established with the aim of providing employment for everyone in producing & manufacturing what they consumed & used. The Co-op as a joint stock enterprise with Elder Lorenzo Snow & three others subscribing 3,000 from 1864 to 1880. The following co-op branches were established: Hog Farm, Saddles, Dry Farm, Broom Fac., Blacksmith, Furniture Dep., Harness Shop, Mulberry Tree, Cooperage, Planning (sic) Mill, Butcher Dep., 2 Saw Mills, Silk Worms, Brush Fac., Hats & Caps, Textile Ind., Wagon & Carriage, Cotton Farm, Green House & Nursery, Rope Fac., Millinery Shop, Repair Shop, Tin Shop, Boot & Shoe Fac., Tailor & Fancy, Pottery Shop, Wood Turning

The Co-op operated in Brigham City for more than 15 years, and had a profound influence on the history of Utah and surrounding areas occupied by the Mormons. It was discontinued 1880.

Brigham Young's Last Public Address
UPTLA #69 **pic#074**

***Sponsors**: Brigham City Corporation, Wards, Civic Clubs, Patriotic Organizations in Box Elder Stake, including the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, Aug. 19, 1937*

Location: Brigham Young Park, West Forest, Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 30 38.89, W112 01 10.26 elevation 4405 (41.5108028, -112.0195167)

Description/Inscription: Erected in honor of Brigham Young in commemoration of the outstanding service he rendered to the intermountain west, as patriot, pioneer, colonizer, Church leader and statesman. On this plot of ground Aug. 19, 1877, he delivered his last public address when he organized the Box Elder Stake.

Utah

Bushnell Hospital/Intermountain Indian School
SUP #199 pic#072

Sponsor: *Box Elder Chapter*

Location: 400 E. 700 S. (entrance), Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 29 44.70, W112 00 36.50 elevation 4435 feet (41.4957500, -112.0101389)

Description/Inscription: In 1942, Bushnell General Hospital was built in Brigham City to treat World War II wounded. The hospital closed in 1946 after 13,000 army personnel were treated there.

In 1950, the Bureau of Indian Affairs converted the Bushnell facility to a boarding school for Navajo children. The school closed in 1984.

This sign has been funded by a grant from the Division of State History with matching funds provided by the Sons of Utah Pioneers Bos Elder Chapter

Davis Fort
SUP #200 pic#055

Sponsor: *Box Elder Chapter*

Location: 700 N. 400 W., Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 31 29.52, W112 01 19.38 elevation 4311 ft (41.5248667, -112.0220500)

Description/Inscription: Soon after the first white families settled at Box Elder, they built a temporary fort to protect themselves from Shoshone Indian attacks.

The Davis Fort was named after their leader, William Davis and consisted of a row of simple log cabins.

The people moved out of the fort in the spring of 1852.

Utah

First Ward Meeting House
SUP #201 **pic#060**

Sponsor: *Box Elder Chapter*

Location: 311 S. 100 E., Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 30 15.01, W112 00 50.67 elevation 4480 ft (41.5041694, -112.0140750)

Description/Inscription: Built in 1884–1886, the First Ward Meeting House is the oldest church still standing in Brigham City. It was made of stone, and a wooden recreation hall was later added to form a T with the main building.

Grist Mill
SUP #202 **pic#066**

Sponsor: *Box Elder Chapter*

Location: 200 N. 400 E., Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 30 53.72, W112 00 35.54 elevation 4428 ft (41.5149222, -112.0098722)

Description/Inscription: This mill designed by Frederick Kesler was the first industrial building in Brigham City. Its production of flour was vital in the development of the small community.

John H. Bott purchased the mill in 1890 for his stone cutting and monument company which has continued as a family business through four generations of Botts.

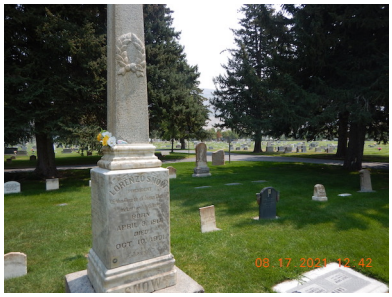
Note: This building was destroyed by fire Aug. 26, 2008.

Lorenzo Snow Burial Site
SUP #5 **pic#071**

Sponsor: *Box Elder Chapter, 1984*

Location: Brigham City Cemetery 495 E. 500 S., Brigham City, Utah
On A Street and Center Street
GPS: (SUP marker) 41 30 09.4200, -112 00 35.1000 elevation 4511 feet (41.5026167, -112.0097500)

Utah



GPS: (Burial Site Marker) N41 30 09.99, W112 00 35.07 elevation 4510 feet (41.5026472, -112.0098889)

Description/Inscription: Lorenzo Snow was born 2 April, 1814, in Mantua, Ohio, a son of Oliver and Rosetta Snow. He joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in June of 1836 at the age of 22. He crossed the plains, captained his wagon company, and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in 1848. He was called to be an Apostle in 1849 at the age of 34. In the same year he was sent to Europe as a missionary, and he helped establish new missions in Italy, Switzerland and Malta, and directed the opening of a mission in India. He served five missions.

In 1863 he was called to preside over the colonization of Brigham City. In 1865 he organized the Brigham City Cooperative Association. He lived in Brigham City from 1873 to 1880, where he helped start a woolen mill, tannery, shoe factory, hat factory, cheese factory, tailor shop, furniture shop, blacksmith and tin shop.

He served as President of the Box Elder Stake, Counselor to President Brigham Young, and became President of the Salt Lake Temple. He was sustained as President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints 13 September 1898, and served in that capacity for three years. He improved the financial status of the church and started the church on the road to economic prosperity. President Snow distinguished himself as a prophet, writer, educator, missionary, pioneer, legislator and colonizer. He died 10 October, 1901, in Salt Lake City, Utah, at the age of 87.

Old City Hall/Fire Station
SUP #203 **pic#063**

Sponsor: *Box Elder Chapter*

Location: Main St. – City Center, Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 30 38.46, W112 00 56.39 elevation 4437 ft (41.5106833, -112.0156639)

Description/Inscription: The first city hall was built in Brigham City in 1909. The building originally housed the fire department, city offices, a jail cell in the southeast corner and “hobo apartments” in the basement. It was remodeled in 1935 and served as city hall until 1974.

Pioneer Care Center
SUP #25 **pic#073**

Sponsor: *Box Elder Chapter, 1984*

Location: 800 S. 200 W., Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 29 41.61, W112 01 08.47 elevation 4387 (41.4948917, -112.0190194)

Description/Inscription: The same sun, moon and stars shone over these everlasting hills when old Lake Bonneville's waters reached midway up these mountains. Later, native American hunters roamed these lands which they called Woebequachee. Here they fished Pe-Ogway (Bear River) and streams draining into the salty sea they named Onaba.

Pioneers came to Deseret in 1847 and went north among the Shoshone Indians. By 1852 Willow Creek, 3 Mile Creek, Box Elder and Call's Fort were established as new settlements. Many trestles and miles of steel helped to span and conquer these new lands. The Golden Spike driven on 10 May 1869 at Promontory, brought a hive of industry to the west.

Brigham City was one of the most prosperous and progressive settlements in this territory. During the 1870-80 era, the city realized a high point of achievement in living the United Order. Brigham City experienced a healthy expansion as choice people, fruit and crops made the desert blossom like a rose. And now, in more recent days, America has reached the moon and other galaxies, inspired by thoughts and actions of people in the Brigham City area. The sacrifice, commitment and charity of all generations of those who lived, loved and died here is symbolized and honored by this building. May this dancing fire of the human spirit continually burn within us and renew our faith and love for one another.

In 1961 the Box Elder Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers sold the Community Center property to Brigham City Corporation, then donated $10,000 to Box Elder County Commissioners for the purchase of this site for a nursing home. Besides the Sons of Utah Pioneers, countless others have given time, talent and patience to develop this facility known as Pioneer Care Center.

Utah

Planing Mill – Built 1875
SUP #204 **pic#070**

Sponsor: *Box Elder Chapter*

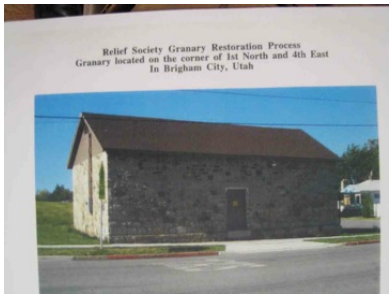
Location: Forest St. and 600 E., Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 30 37.45, W112 00 22.28 elevation 4479 ft (41.5104028, -112.0061889)

Description/Inscription: James Pett built the planing mill for the Brigham City Co-op. It produced cabinetry and furniture as well as square nails.

After the Co-op closed, John Finley Merrell bought the planing mill, and has been operated by four generations of the Merrell Family.

Note: The building was destroyed by fire Nov. 10, 2008.

Relief Society Granary – Built 1877
SUP #148 **pic#068**


Relief Society Granary Restoration Process
Granary located on the corner of 1st North and 4th East
In Brigham City, Utah

Sponsor*: Box Elder Chapter and Scott Shakespear (Eagle Scout), 2008*

Location: 100 N. 400 E., Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 30 46.20, W112 00 33.87 elevation 4459 ft (41.5128333, -112.0094083

Description/Inscription: This site contains two plaques: The original Plaque and a new plaque within a kiosk added by Scott Shakespear.

Utah

Brigham City Historic Tour
14 - Relief Society Granary - Built 1877
The granary was built by the Brigham City Co-op to store wheat collected for the needy by the Relief Society, the LDS women's organization. The wheat was obtained by women and children gleaning in the fields after men had harvested the grain.

Historic Brigham City Relief Society Granary (kiosk)
In 1876, Harriet Snow, Box Elder Stake Relief Society President, was asked by the LDS General Relief Society President, Emmeline B. Wells, to join with women's groups throughout the LDS Church to gather and store wheat against a time of need from drought, crop failure, or insect plague. Women and children went into the fields after the men completed the harvest and gleaned the remaining stalks and grains of wheat for storage. In Brigham City, 100 bushels of wheat were gleaned and stored first in the basement of the courthouse, and then in an upper bedroom of Harriet Snow's house.

Harriet requested a granary be built and in 1877 Lorenzo Snow, her husband, authorized the construction of this rock building on what was known as Co-op Square. The granary was well constructed of rock and brick. Primary children gathered glass to be crushed and worked into the mortar to help keep mice out. The women of the Relief Society kept the granary clean and used lime to keep bugs away. The stored wheat was used mostly for local needs, but at times wheat was sent outside Box Elder County. One such day of need arrived in 1898 when wheat was sent to Parowan and other southern Utah settlements that were suffering from drought. In 1906 a train car of flour from the Relief Society granaries was sent to earthquake-devastated San Francisco. At intervals unused wheat was sold and replenished to keep it fresh.

The need for small, local granaries eventually passed, and this building was sold to the Box Elder School District to store food for school lunch programs. Because of its thick walls, the building was used for cold storage. When use of the building ceased in 1967, it slowly fell into disrepair. In 2008 the Box Elder Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers emptied the building of the old freezers, re-built the collapsing roof and refurbished the inside.

This durable old building, the Brigham City Relief Society Granary, today stands as a reminder of the hard work, frugality and vision of the Pioneer settlers of Brigham City and Box Elder County.

Utah

Tithing Office
SUP #205 **pic#058**

Sponsor: *Box Elder Chapter*

Location: 64 S. 100 W., Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 30 32.70, W112 01 03.80 elevation 4431 (41.5090833, -112.0177222)

Description/Inscription: Early Church members brought goods instead of cash to contribute one-tenth of their earnings as tithing. The Brigham City Tithing Office, built in 1877, had storage rooms for perishable goods and a rock wall around the acre yard for animals received as tithing.

Union Pacific Depot – Built 1907
SUP #206 **pic#057**

Sponsor: *Box Elder Chapter*

Location: West Forest St., Brigham City, Utah by RR Tracks
GPS: N41 30 37.11, W112 01 44.59 elevation 4323 feet (41.5103083, -112.0290528)

Description/Inscription: The depot served thousands of train passengers over the years. The trains also handled shipments of coal, locally grown produce, and mail.

During World War II, a track was installed between the depot and Brigham City's Bushnell Military Hospital for transporting wounded servicemen and medical supplies.

Utah

Woolen Mill - Built 1870
SUP #207 **pic#069**

Sponsor: *Box Elder Chapter*

Location:
56 N 500 E, Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 30 42.24, W112 00 26.46 elevation 4430 ft (41.5117333, -112.0073500)

Description/Inscription:
One of the major industries of the Brigham City C-op, the woolen mill produced wool on 200 spindles and 7 looms. By 1877 the mill produced $42,000 worth of wool in 44 weeks.

After the co-op closed, James Baron bought the mill and renamed it Baron Woolen Mills. Baron family members operated the mill until it was sold outside the family in 1988. The business continues under the Baron name.

Note: The mill was greatly damaged in the fire of June 29, 2014, with the intent to rebuild it. However, according to newspaper accounts, the mill was so severely damaged by a subsequent fire on July 20, 2015, that it had to be demolished.

COLLINSTON
Hampton's Bear River Crossing
SUP #C **pic#075**

Sponsor: *Golden Spike & Box Elder Chapters, 1957*

Location: From I15 take the Utah Highway 30 Exit #385 and head east toward 6000 W (3.7 miles). Turn left onto 3200 W St (.1 Miles). Turn left onto 15200 N (.4 Miles) and continue onto Bigler Road 249 feet.
GPS: N41 47 11, W112 06 22 elevation 4250 feet (41.7863889, -112.1061111)

Description/Inscription: Hampton's Bear River Crossing ford was used by Indians, fur trappers and mountain men. About 1853 Ben Hampton and Wm. Godbe operated a ferry for emigrant traffic. The site became a "home station" successively for stages of Oliver & Conover, Ben Holladay, and Wells-Fargo. About 1866 Hampton, Godbe, Alvin Nichols, Sr., Mark Bigler and others erected the toll bridge, stage barns and rock hotel. The bridge was acquired by Box Elder County in 1883. In 1904 the rails reached Malad and traffic through here declined. The station remains one of the best preserved of all stage stops in the old west.

Note: The monument was relocated due to an Eagle Scout project by Joseph Butler Dimond to a new site near the barn theater.

HANSEN DAIRY
SUP #186 PIC#403

Sponsor: *Descendants of Christian Hansen, 2013 and Box Elder Chapter, 2014*

Location: At the junction of Highways 30 and 38 turn south toward Collinston on highway 38. At .4 miles south of the junction make a sharp left turn (east) from highway 38 on to Dairy Valley Road. The monument is on the right hand (south) side of Dairy Valley Road 2.0 miles from the turn off from highway 38.
GPS: N41 46 27.1, W112 03 37.10 elevation 4920 feet (41.7741944, -112.0603056)

Description/Inscription: In 1871 the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association built a dairy near this location in Cottonwood Hollow. The large 2 ½ story structure was built from locally quarried stone and represented the Dairy Department of the religious cooperative established by Mormon Apostle Lorenzo Snow.

The dairy was run by Christian and Elizabeth Hansen, who had immigrated from Denmark in 1854. Elizabeth was widely acknowledged as an expert cheese maker and had responsibility for all of the products created here.

Member of the cooperative were invited to loan cows to the dairy in early spring. Every fall, the cows, along with a share of the cheese and butter their milk had produced, were returned to them.

A devastating fire at the co-op's woolen factory in 1877 followed by an onerous federal tax assessment in 1879 sent the cooperative into receivership. Christian and Elizabeth Hansen purchased the dairy farm from the cooperative and ran it successfully until 1893.

One of their sons, Willard Snow Hansen, continued the dairy operations for a time before transitioning into sheep ranching. Their other son, Lorenzo Hansen, founded the Cache Valley Condensed Milk Company, which for decades produced evaporated milk, cheese, and butter at six creameries in Utah and Idaho.

HONEYVILLE
Call's Fort
UPTLA #22 **pic#076**

Sponsors: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and members and friends of the Call family, 1933*

Location: Hwy. 38 south of Honeyville, Utah
GPS: N41 36 22.53, W112 3 31.57 elevation 4284 feet (41.6062583, -112.0587694

Description/Inscription: Erected July 24, 1933
Call's Fort
This monument marks the S. E. corner of a fort built by Anson Call and associates in 1855 under direction of President Brigham Young as protection against Indians. The fort was the most northerly outpost in Utah. It was 120 feet square, with walls 8 feet high and 3 feet thick, built of rock, part of which is in this monument. The circular stones were taken from one of the first burr flour mills built in northern Utah in 1852, owned by Omer and Homer Call. The three Call brothers were early pioneers and builders of Northern Utah.

Utah

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association
And members and friends of the Call family

MANTUA
Logan to Brigham Pioneer Pony Express Mail Trail
SUP #122 pic#077

Sponsor: *Box Elder Chapter 2006*

Location: Mantua Town Square
GPS: N41 30 12.74, W111 56 35.21 elevation 5231 feet (41.5035389, -111.9431139)

Description/Inscription:
One day a young man came over the mountain carrying mail. He was on horseback and only had one arm. His name was Samuel Alonzo Whitney (Sr.). There were Indian vs. Settler conflicts at the time. But the Native Americans recognized him from a long way off because of his "missing arm".
They knew he was a friend and could speak their language fluently. They called him "Burrowit", a Shoshone word meaning "One arm gone". They often rode along with him, so he could always get the mail through. Samuel A. Whitney is credited with carrying the very first mail from Logan to Brigham City. When he visited with the settlers, he spoke with them in their own immigrant languages. They said he had the "gift of tongues".

Whitney provided semi-weekly mail service by traveling two routes from Cache Valley to Box Elder County. One route included an old Indian trail Paradise-Avon area over the mountain into Hunsaker Valley (Mantua). The Indian Trail a major trail for Indian tribes and early mountain men, was an important part of this early Pony Express Mail Trail.
-Julia Whitney Phippen

Utah

PROMONTORY SUMMIT
Golden Spike – Joining of the Rails
SUP #B **pic#408**

Sponsor: *Golden Spike Chapter, SUP 1951*

Location: Promontory Summit, Box Elder County, UT
GPS: N41 37 02.17, W112 33 02.97 elevation 4917 feet (41.6172694, -112.5508250)

Description/Inscription: Last Spike completing first transcontinental railroad driven at this point May 10, 1869

Note: The monument was retired by the SUP Executive Council due to the plaque being missing.

WASHAKIE
Sagwitch Timbimboo, Shoshone Chief
SUP #T **pic#079**

Sponsor: *Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 1963*

Location: Washakie, Utah Cemetery – Indian Section
GPS: N41 56 43.80, W112 14 02.80 elevation 4512 feet (41.9455000, -112.2341111)

Description/Inscription: Sagwitch Timbimboo
Prominent Shoshone Chief
Born 1822 near present site of Bear River City, Box Elder County, Utah
Died March 20, 1884 Washakie, Utah
Son of Beneanear Woometadsegih
Baptized into L.D.S. Church Aug. 1875
Grandfather of Moroni Timbimboo, Bishop of Washakie Ward 1939 to 1945.
One of few survivors of the "Battle of the Bear River" January 1863
First burial in Washakie Cemetery.
Erected by Ogden Pioneer Luncheon Club Chapter of Sons of Utah Pioneers. May 25, 1963

Utah

Cache County
HYDE PARK
Hyde Park Pioneers
UPTLA #84 **pic#080**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Citizens of Hyde Park, 1941*

Location: 200 West Center Street, Hyde Park, Utah
Hyde Park, Utah
GPS: N41 47 57.23, W111 49 28.91 elevation 4494 feet (41.7992306, -111.8246972)

Description/Inscription: In Memory of the Hyde Park Settlers
Erected in honor of those pioneers who helped settle Hyde Park

This settlement was founded in 1860 by the following list:

William Hyde	William Higgensen
Robert Daines	Lydia Wilkinson
Anthony Metcalf	James Hancey
Armenius Neeley	Thomas Rogers
Elijah Seamons	James Thurston
George Seamons	Niels Nielsen
Henry Ashcroft	James Macy
Michael Molen	George Thomas
Simpson Molen	John Bloomfield
Samuel Seamons	Charles Reese
Mary Seamons	Peter Crouch
Patterson Griffith	

Erected by the citizens of Hyde Park in 1941

Utah

HYRUM
The Great Fur Cache
UPTLA #55 **pic#081**

Sponsors: *Boy Scouts and Explorer Scouts Cache Valley Council, Boy Scouts of America and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1938*

Location:
30 West Center St. Hyrum, Utah, Hyrum City Center
GPS: N41 38 02.00, W111 51 21.53 elevation 4704 feet (41.6338889, -111.8559806)

Description/Inscription: Erected June 5, 1938
The Great Fur Cache
To commemorate an important episode in the early history of the west, and to honor the scouts and explorers of early days, this monument was erected.

In this vicinity in the winter of 1825-26, a cache containing 75 bales of furs, mostly beaver, with a value estimated at $150,000 was made by James Bridger, Jedediah Strong Smith, William L. Sublette and others, who had come west with General W. H. Ashley. Later most of the furs were taken by pack train and water to fur markets at St. Louis.

Boy Scouts and Explorer Scouts, Cache Valley Council
Boy Scouts of America
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

LOGAN
Birthplace of Pioneer Pilot Russell L. Maughan
SUP #32 **pic#082**

Sponsor: *Temple Fork Chapter, 1990*

Location: 127 East Center Street Logan, Utah
GPS: N41 43 53.20, W111 49 53.80 elevation 4614 feet (41.7314444, -111.8316111)

Utah

Description/Inscription:
This monument contains two plaques.

Birthplace of Pioneer Pilot Russell L. Maughan
Russell L. Maughan was born in this house on March 28, 1893. The house was built by his father and later remodeled.

Maughan served as a fighter pilot in France in World War I, coming within an ace of being and ace. In World War II he served as a Colonel in the Eighth Air Force in Britain. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Flying Cross. He died on April 21, 1958 and is buried in the Logan City Cemetery.

Peter Maughan, his grandfather, crossed the plains in a covered wagon with the Mormon exodus, and later founded the first settlement in Cache Valley, Maughan's Fort, now Wellsville.

Grandfather required months to trek across a third of the country. Grandson crossed the nation in the light of a single day.

First Dawn to Dusk Flight Across America
Colonel Russell L. Maughan of Logan, Utah made the first daylight flight across the continent on June 23, 1924. Flying solo in a Curtis PW-8 pursuit aircraft, Maughan, then a lieutenant in the U.S. Air Service, left Mitchell Field, New York, at dawn and arrived at Crissy Field, San Francisco, at 9:40 p.m., P.S.T, one minute before official dusk.

Winging his way to destiny, Maughan flew from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean in 21 hours 48 minutes and 30 seconds, averaging approximately 150 miles per hour. His actual in-flight time was 18 hours and 20 minutes.

Having made two previous attempts, which were aborted because of engine failures, Maughan's successful flight illuminated the imagination of people everywhere. Hailed as a world hero he set both pattern and precedent for generations to follow.

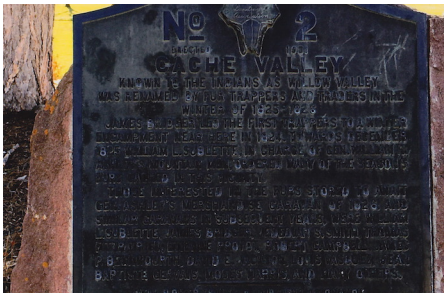
His flight of fancy and faith had become a reality. And in a few short years others have broken the sound barrier, flown to the moon, and orbited the earth in a fantastic sequence of adventures of the human spirit.

But in 1924 the dawn to dusk flight across America was a "Maughanumental" achievement.

Note: The house standing on the property today is not the original house referred to in the text of the plaque.

Utah

Cache Valley
UPTLA #2 **pic#085**



Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Logan City Welfare Committee 1931*

Location:
50 North Main, Logan, Utah on the Tabernacle Grounds

GPS: N41 43 55.31, W111 50 03.96 elevation 4551 feet (41.7320306, -111.8343500)

Description/Inscription:
Erected 1931
Cache Valley
Known to the Indians as Willow Valley – was renamed by fur trappers and traders in the winter of 1825 – 1826.

James Bridger led the first trappers to a winter encampment near here in 1824. Towards December 1825, William Sublette, in charge of Gen. William H. Ashley's Mountain men, ordered many of the season's furs cached in this vicinity.

Those interested in the furs stored to await Gen. Ashley's merchandise caravan of 1826, and similar caravans in subsequent years, were William I. Sublette, James Bridger, Jedediah S. Smith, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Etienne Provot, Robert Campbell, James P. Beckwourth, David E. Jackson, Louis Vasquez, Jean Baptiste Gervais, Moses Harris, and many others.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association
And Logan City Welfare Committee

Utah

First Community Center
UPTLA #63 **pic#087**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935*

Location:
480 North 400 East, Logan, Utah
GPS: N41 44 25.09, W111 49 27.23 elevation 4606 feet

Description/Inscription: Erected 1935 A.D.
Thirty feet east of this spot was built in the winter of 1865-66, under the leadership of Bengt P. Woolfenstein, the first community center of the Logan Fifth Ward. Consisting of but one room, 16 by 20 feet. It served nevertheless as Church building, amusement hall and school house, William G. Cole being the first teacher. At that early date, eager for religious, social and educational growth, the Ward united upon the project. Even boys of school age helped men with teams get the logs from Green Canyon. Others laid them into the building that rose, a humble symbol of the cooperative spirit of the Mormon Pioneer. – To commemorate that enterprise this monument was erected by the Scout Explorers, Troop 105 of the Logan Fifth Ward. John Q. Adams and Dan A. Swenson Ward committee. Henry K. Aebischer, Troop Leader. The original key affixed to a stone from the foundation of the old house has been made a part of this marker.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Logan Temple Marker
SUP #g-1 **no pic**
Sponsor: *Temple Fork Chapter, 1984*

Location: TBD
GPS: TBD

Description/Inscription: TBD

Note: Several exhaustive searches have been conducted by the chapter and others resulting in no success in locating this marker.

Utah

Major Irrigation Canals Constructed in Cache Valley
SUP #184 pic#404

Sponsor: *Temple Fork Chapter, 2014*

Location: Near the intersection of Highway 89 and Canyon Road at the east end of the Canyon Entrance Park adjacent to the park rest rooms.

GPS: N41 44 33.5, W111 47 15.50 elevation 4697 feet (41.7426389, -111.7876389)

Description/Inscription: Before canals existed in Cache County, the agriculture was limited to dry farms and grazing. To pioneer settlements, water was not only the source of wealth, but of human existence. Construction of the Logan and Hyde Park canal (9) was started in 1860. Work on four more Logan River canals (8,10, 11, and 12) began in 1864. The highest canal (7) was begun in 1881.

Tools for canal construction included shovels, picks, spades, wooden plows, and go-devils. Go-devil ditchers were constructed of two large logs fastened together in the shape of an A, like a snow plow. Loaded with men and pulled with several yoke of oxen or teams of horses, this machine pushed the loose dirt to the sides to make the bank for the canal. It was estimated that up to 32 teams of horses were simultaneously working in the valley at one time. Blasting was used in the last Logan River canal (7) to provide channeling in rocky areas along the canyon walls. Concrete reinforcement was also required.

For the early canals, proper grade for water flow was established with homemade devices consisting of a horizontal 16 to 20 foot board with a vertical plumb bob hanging from a vertical frame in the middle and a vertical stake at each end. One stake was longer than the other so as to determine the amount of fall required to assure the water could flow downhill. On one canal the plumb bob level was accidentally reversed so the water was expected to run uphill and the project had to be resurveyed.

When cash was unavailable, canal workers were paid with deeds for acreages to be irrigated. Food and tents were provided as workers lived on the job. Bank loans could not always be repaid and one project went bankrupt and remained idle for seven years. Completed canals were often breached and maintenance was a continuing activity. Despite numerous difficulties, using homemade devices and working in close cooperation, the pioneers brought some 50,000 irrigated acres into production by 1880 and more than 90,000 acres by 1900. This represented 1,255 farms in 1880 and 2,506 in 1900. By 1900 there were 118 separate cooperative canal systems in the valley. Most of these early cooperatives never incorporated

and in 1956 remained mutual companies managed by and belonging to the farmers they served.

The First Settlers of Logan
UPTLA #9 **pic#086**

***Sponsors**: This monument was erected by the citizens of Logan May 6, 1909 – this tablet provided by Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932*

Location: 50 North Main, Logan, Utah on the Tabernacle grounds
GPS: N41 43 55.51, W111 50 01.82 elevation 4551 (41.7320861, -111.8338389)

Description/Inscription: The first settlers of Logan encamped near this spot on the bank of the Little Logan early in May 1859

Heads of families

John R. Blanchard	Thomas E. Landers
Abraham Caldwell	John Nelson
Griffith Charles	George Peacock
Israel J. Clark	Jesse Pearson
Ann Davis	David Reese
William Dees	Joel Ricks
James Deming	Edward W. Smith
Sidney Dibble	Ralph Smith
Morgan S. Evans	Benjamin Williams

Morgan Evans John E. Jones John P. Wright

In memory of these pioneers and others who followed during that year. This monument was erected by the citizens of Logan May 6, 1909

This tablet provided by Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Utah

The Temple Fork Sawmill
SUP #63 **pic#084**

Sponsor: *Temple Fork Chapter, 1993*

Location: In Logan Canyon, Utah at the junction of Temple Fork Road & Highway 89
GPS: N41 50 07.52, W111 35 36.24 Elevation 5809 feet (41.8354222, -111.5934000)

Description/Inscription: Located approximately 4 miles southeast of here in Temple Fork Canyon is the site of a pioneer sawmill. Established in September, 1877, the mill was the primary source of lumber used in the construction of the Logan Temple. It also supplied ties for the Utah & Northern Railroad.

Sawmill workers, about 30 in number, were paid in mill products and were thus able to build their own homes, granaries, and other buildings.

It is estimated that during the period of its operation the mill produced more than two and one-half million board feet of lumber, 21,000 railroad ties, 900,000 laths, two million shingles, 50,000 pickets, charcoal, and an uncounted number of broom handles.

The mill ceased operation in December, 1883, and burned to the ground in the winter of 1885-86.

Dedicated on Labor Day, September 6, 1993, in honor of those pioneers who so well exemplified the ethics of work and service.

Site No. 63 Erected by Temple Fork Chapter, National Society of Sons of the Utah Pioneer with the cooperation and assistance of Utah Department of Transportation and The Logan Ranger District, Cache National Forest Dedicated Sept. 6, 1993

Utah

PROVIDENCE
Providence Pioneers
UPTLA #110 **pic#088**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1947, moved to a new free-standing monument by The Providence Pioneer Monument Inc. 2009*

Location: Main and Center Streets, Providence, Utah – near the street at the northwest corner of the Old Rock Church Building.
GPS: N41 42 28.51, W111 49 03.61 elevation 4603 feet (41.7079194, -111.8176694)

Description/Inscription: Erected June 7, 1947
Providence Pioneers
This marker honors the first settlers of Providence, who camped near here early in May 1859, and those who followed in the years 1860, 1861, and 1862. Included in the groups who pioneered this section were the following families: Alder, Bowen, Busenbark, Baer, Campbell, Clifford, Clark, Cranney, Dee, Durfey, Fuhriman, Flemming, Fife, Gates, Gassman, Greenback, Hafter, Hansen, Harmon, Hoth, Hug, Hall, Kresie, Lau, Low, Lane, Loosle, Maddison, Mathews, Naef, Nelson, Poulsen, Rammell, Rice, Stucki, Sperry, Sueifel, Theurer, Traber, VanLouevan, Williams, Wright, Zollinger.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

SMITHFIELD
Ira Merrill
SUP #M **pic#089**

Sponsor: *Smithfield Camp SUP, 1958*

Location: Smithfield Park, Smithfield, Utah next to Library on Main St
GPS: N41 50 12.8, W111 49 58.60 elevation 4616 feet (41.8368889, -111.8329444)

Utah

Description/Inscription: Ira Elias Merrill, first person buried in the Smithfield Cemetery, was born at Alder, Erie County, New York, in 1835, the son of Austin and Laura Wilder Harris Merrill. He was killed in an Indian attack July 23, 1860 as he and his brother Solyman were returning from the hills east of Smithfield with a load of brush to be used on the bowery for the community Pioneer Day Celebration. Hostilities between the pioneers and the Indians began near the site of this marker. A settler and several Smithfield pioneers were wounded.

Note 1: Lot Smith made the plow, which is placed, on the top of the monument from parts of wagons used by Johnston's Army. It was presented to Smithfield by the descendants of Lot Smith.

Note 2: There is a controversy over the plow on top of the monument being authentic. The hand plow was supposedly made from metal salvaged from Johnston's army in the 1850's, but the metal is shiny, there are no blacksmith hammer marks, and it does not appear authentic.

Utah

Davis County
BOUNTIFUL
Daniel Davis
SUP #45 **pic#091**

Sponsor: *South Davis Chapter, Bountiful Centennial Committee and Lloyd Davis Family, 1992*

Location: 905 Orchard Dr., Bountiful, Utah at the site of the original Gristmill
GPS: N40 52 49.09, W111 52 22.29 elevation 4486 feet (40.8803028, -111.8728583)

Description/Inscription: Daniel Davis was born on December 18, 1808, in Amesbury, Essex County, Massachusetts, the third child of Wells Davis and Mary Kelly Davis. As a young man Davis traveled to Nauvoo, Illinois, where he was converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and was adopted into the Heber C. Kimball family. On April 20, 1846, Davis was forced from Nauvoo and joined the Saints' western migration. During the migration, Heber C. Kimball assigned Davis to assist in building Winter Quarters at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Davis reached the Salt Lake Valley September 24, 1848.

Pursuant to Kimball's desire to erect a flour gristmill on this site, which was then known as North Mill Cañon, Daniel Davis began to clear this ground on July 18, 1852. On April 20, 1853, the mill's northeastern cornerstone was laid by Isaac Hunter, the southeastern stone by Daniel Davis. The next day Heber C. Kimball dedicated the site.

Upon the mill's completion Davis assumed its management, living in an adobe house southwest of this site. The three-story mill was then the largest in Utah Territory. In 1869, the Kimball grist mill was purchased for $8,000 by Bishop John Stoker and others of the Bountiful Cooperative Mercantile from the trustees of the Heber C. Kimball estate. Later, the mill became an entertainment center.

Daniel Davis died at age 84, on February 25, 1892. Now, a century later, we recognize his many contributions to the mill and the community.

Utah

George Quinn McNeil
SUP #46 **pic#092**

Sponsor: *South Davis Chapter, Bountiful Centennial Committee and Roy McNeil family, 1992*

Location: 905 Orchard Dr., Bountiful, Utah
GPS: N40 52 59.30, W111 52 47.36 elevation 4407 feet (40.8831389, -111.8798222)

Description/Inscription: George Quinn McNeil was born to John McNeil and Mary Jane Quinn McNeil on January 4, 1865, in Bountiful, Utah. He married Adriane Marie Thomas on August 15, 1888. They lived on the family farm located on the southeast side of Bountiful City. Today, the area is known as North Canyon.

McNeil assisted Daniel Davis at the grist mill located on this site. McNeil captured bears in the mountains above Bountiful City which were trained to do work around the mill. The bears were also taught to pull McNeil's wagon. He desired to take the bears on a tour from Bountiful City throughout the United States and have them perform a circus-type act. McNeil had traveled only a short distance from Bountiful City with the bears when they misbehaved and the tour was cancelled.

George Quinn McNeil died on June 23, 1943.

We are pleased to recognize his unique role regarding the mill.

Heber C. Kimball
SUP #44 **pic#093**

Sponsor: *South Davis Chapter, Bountiful Centennial Committee and the Heber C. Kimball family organization, 1992*

Location: 905 Orchard Dr., Bountiful, Utah
GPS: N40 52 49.17, W111 52 21.89 elevation 4397 feet (40.8803250, -111.8727472)

Description/Inscription: Heber C. Kimball was born on June 14, 1801 to Solomon Farnham Kimball and Anna Spaulding Kimball in Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont. He married Vilate Murray on November 7, 1822.

Kimball was converted to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1832. He was called to be a member of the Church's Quorum of Twelve Apostles in February 1835 and led the first missionary thrust to England during the 1830's. This effort resulted in much Church growth. In December 1847, he became Brigham Young's first counselor in the Church's First Presidency.

On July 24, 1847, Heber C. Kimball arrived with the first group of Mormon pioneers in the Salt Lake Valley. By 1849, he had become the first chief justice of the provisional State of Deseret and the State's lieutenant governor. In his time, Kimball was involved in many important events in Utah Territory and the Church.

Kimball, who owned property and had family here, felt a need for a flour mill in the North Cañon Ward (now known as Bountiful City). Then, farm efforts in Bountiful were dominated by grain production and he felt the mill would be a good investment. Kimball was granted land rights in 1851. After its completion in the fall of 1853 he dedicated the mill.

Water to run the mill was stored in a pond that was excavated on its south side. An adobe cottage faced the mill on the east bank. Poplar trees were planted around the pond.

Kimball died on June 22, 1888, in Salt Lake City.

We now recognize Heber C. Kimball's leadership in financing the grist mill's construction.

Jeremiah Willey Cabin
SUP #110.3 **pic#094**

Sponsor: *South Davis Chapter, 2001*

Location: At the Bountiful Museum, 300 north main Street, Bountiful, Utah
GPS: N40 53 34.0, W111 52 51.8
Elevation 4356 feet (40.8927778, -111.8810556)

Description/Inscription: Jeremiah Willey migrated to Bountiful in 1851. He built this log cabin in 1854. During the mid-1930's the cabin was home for his and several other families. A front room and small kitchen were added as well as an attached shed which was used as a bedroom. In 1939 Grant Neath purchased the property which had now been wired for electricity.

Using the main cabin as the bedroom, Neath continued to build around the structure, expanding his home. Later, the property was donated to South Davis Hospital. As the structure was being torn down, the cabin walls were found behind lath and plaster. The only visible part of the cabin had been a painted log and mortar portion. In reality, the cabin had been encased in a time-capsule for the past half century. In 1992 Bountiful City moved the cabin to the city park, and the Bountiful area Daughters of Utah Pioneers provided the furnishings.

In 1868 Jeremiah Willey was accidentally drowned while crossing Barton Creek by his home, closing a long and useful career. He is buried next to his wife, Samantha Call, in the Salt Lake City Cemetery.

Utah

Marriott Ward
SUP #24 **no pic**
Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, 1989

Location: Unknown

Note: This monument was retired by the SUP Executive Council.

Original Gristmill Stones
SUP #31 **pic#090**

Sponsor: *South Davis Chapter, 1990*

Location: 905 Orchard Drive (corner Orchard Drive and Mill Street), Bountiful, Utah
GPS: N40 52 48.96, W111 52 22.41 elevation 4485 feet (40.8802667, -111.8728917)

Description/Inscription: The Heber C. Kimball Gristmill, the foundation of which can be seen just east of this monument, was in operation from 1852 until 1892, using these burr-type gristmill stones. When the use of roller mills was introduced, mills of this type were no longer used.

The South Davis Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers, formerly owned the property this mill was located on. In 1984, it was sold to Davis County, who, in cooperation with Bountiful City, constructed a debris catch basin on the site. During the excavation of the basin site, these two original gristmill stones were uncovered and found to be in remarkably good condition after all these intervening years.

Permission was granted the South Davis Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers to construct this monument so as to complement and enhance the Daughters of Utah Pioneers replica of the old mill, and their monument, located just to the right of this monument. Thanks is given to all who had a hand in making this effort a reality and being able to bring back a few memories of our Pioneer Ancestors.

Utah

CENTERVILLE
Centerville Pioneer Monument
SUP #66 **pic#096**

Sponsor: *Centerville Chapter, 1994*

Location: 300 North Main, Centerville, Utah - (west side of Founder's Park)
GPS: N40 55 13.16, W111 52 43.33 elevation 4297 feet (40.9203222, -111.8787028)

Description/Inscription: There are plaques upon all four sides of this monument's base:

<u>Memorial to Centerville Pioneers</u>

Centerville, also known as Deuel Creek and Cherry Creek in the early days, was first settled in 1848 by Thomas Grover and Osmyn and William Deuel. They, along with other early settlers of Centerville, were converts to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The first homes built in Centerville were made of logs dragged down from the steep mountains. There homes were held together by wooden pegs and rawhide thongs, because they did not have nails in those days. Later, some homes were made of adobe (clay and straw dried in the sun). Other more substantial homes were constructed out of rocks washed down from the hills or found in the stream beds.

Water for the new community was diverted from four mountain streams. These streams were named after some of the early settlers; Deuel, Parrish, Barnard and Ricks. In 1854, a grist mill was built on Deuel Creek.

In 1858, the residents of Centerville began constructing a fort to protect themselves from the Indians. The Indian threat lessened, so it was never completed.

In 1851, a log schoolhouse was built. In 1852, Sanford Porter was called as the first bishop of the Centerville Ward of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In 1855, William R. Smith became the second bishop of the Centerville Ward. Bishop Smith served in that position until he was called in 1877 as the first stake president of the Davis County area.

Utah

In 1866, William Reeves built a stage coach station in Centerville. He later converted it into the Elkhorn Hall to be used as an amusement hall for dances and local dramatic performances. The Elkhorn Hall is still standing and is used today as a residence. The schoolhouse and hall were also used for religious gatherings until 1879 when a church building was constructed at 1st South and 2nd East.

Brigham H. Roberts, a pioneer and General Authority of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, made his home in Centerville. Another Church leader, Charles C. Rich, an apostle, lived in Centerville for a short time.

The Bamberger Railroad line that ran between Ogden and Salt Lake City served the residents of Centerville from 1894 to 1952. There was also a trolley line between Centerville and Salt Lake City from 1913 to 1926.

In 1915, a few local men of vision petitioned the county to incorporate the settlement into a town, so a culinary water system could be developed. This first water system was constructed of wire-wrapped, wood stave pipes that frequently sprang leaks. In 1936, the wood stave pipes were replaced by metal pipes. Centerville became a city in 1956.

Centerville has survived two devastating floods- in 1923 and 1930 – that brought mud, rocks, and debris down the steep canyons. These floods washed away homes and roads and inundated much of Centerville's valuable farmland.

-Vestil Harrison, Centerville Historical Society

<u>Our Heritage</u>

Centerville was populated by a mix of pioneers from widely scattered places and different cultures. These pioneers came together for a common cause, and they generally discovered that the talents, skills and determination needed for survival were found among themselves.

Many housewives carded wool and spun yarn on spinning wheels. Some had looms for weaving cloth from which they fashioned clothing, bedding, tablecloths and rag carpets. Gloves, mittens, stockings and shawls were also knitted. Dyes were made of different colors from various plants; soap was made using homemade lye; candles were made to furnish light for the home; and potatoes furnished the ingredient for making starch.

The men made furniture and wooden cooking utensils such as butter bowls, potato mashers and rolling pins. These items supplemented the few items of crockery, china, iron kettles, skillets and Dutch ovens that some had brought across the plains. In essence, the families of this early settlement lived mainly by their own production and through the products they exchanged with their neighbors.

Numerous small enterprises sprang up in Centerville, such as grocery and general merchandise stores, molasses mill, flour mill, saw mill, blacksmith shops and a cooperage.

There were shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, cabinetmakers, wheelwrights, rock masons, tree nurseries, meat markets and even the raising of silkworms.

Probably the most important early business of Centerville was the old Centerville Co-op that opened in 1869 at Main and Center streets. When money was scarce, housewives traded eggs, butter and other home-produced items for store merchandise. The Co-op finally closed in 1940.

The streets were dark at night until the early 1920s when a few enterprising citizens installed lights at two street corners. They mounted a time-clock in a wooden box at the bottom of the pole and had a long string running from the clock at the bottom to a light switch at the top. The nearest homeowners had the assignment of winding the clock so the streetlights would go on at dusk and off in the morning.

The groundwork for all the conveniences we enjoy today was laid by the early pioneers of Centerville, whose suffering, diligence and faith in the cause that brought them here has made this the choice land we have inherited. We honor these noble pioneers! May the dedication of this monument to their faith, sacrifice and deed, inspire us to emulate them and revere their memory with profound gratitude.

-Vestil Harrison, Centerville Historical Society

<u>Centerville Pioneers Honored by Major Contribution from Their Descendants or Sponsors</u>

John Adams
Elizabeth Ann Cleveland

Raguel Barber
Elizabeth Emily Whitaker

James Brinkerhoff
Sally Ann Snider

Nathan Beebe Cheney
Mary Ann Walton

Zacheus Cheney
Amanda Evans

Aaron Benjamin Cherry
Margaret Yelton

John James Cherry
Laura Bratton

Henry Alanson Cleveland

John Samuel Duncan
Harriet Lucas

John Ford Sr.
Rebecca Chandler

Joseph Ford
Emma Garn

Joseph France
Mary Eleanor Kuder

Philip James Garn
Mary Magdalene Vogt

Thomas Grover
Hannah Tupper

David Horsley
Charlotte White Mills

George Leavitt
Jeanette Brinkerhoff

Charles C. Rich
Sarah Jane Peck

Joel Ricks
Eleanor Martin
Sarah Beriah Fiske

Brigham H. Roberts
Sarah Louisa Smith
Celia Ann Dibble

Moses Perry Rockwood
Mary Dana Ballam

Steuben Rollins
Amanda M. France

Lorenzo Schofield
Martha Barber

Thomas Schofield
Betty Robertshaw

William Reed Smith
Emeline Leavitt

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Ann Slade Rogers

Henry Rogers Cleveland
Margaret Boyack

John Cox Jr.
Annie Stiff/Neville

Andrew Dalrymple
Caroline Holland

Charles Wakeman Dalton
Juliaetta Bowen

Osmyn M. Deuel
Emily H. Bowers

William Henry Deuel
Eliza A. Whiting

Philo Dibble Jr.
Antoinette Cleveland

Archibald Duncan
Olive Jane Rice

Charles Duncan
Margaret Bowman

Charles Duncan
Margaretha Zehnder

Nancy Minerva Earl

Joel Parrish
Elizabeth Bratton
Emma Ford

Samuel Parrish
Francis Dack

Jasper Newton Perkins
Lucy M. Garrett
Lucina Call

Nathan T. Porter
Rebecca Ann Cherry
Eliza Ford

Sanford Porter
Nancy Warriner

Orrin Harley Randall
Julia Adarena Woolley

Melvin Harley Randall
Frankie Bennett Phelps

William R. Reeves
Mary Ann Storer Walton

Mary Elizabeth Ricks
Amelia Cherry

Samuel Smith
Rosetta Livermore

William Henry Streeper
Mary Amelia Richards

Thomas Jefferson Thurston
Rozetta Bull

Thomas Tingey
Alzina Henrietta Call
Thurza Amelia Randall

Frederick Walton
Elizabeth Garwood

Thomas William Whitaker
Elizabeth Mills

John Wood
Naomi Chase

John W. Woolley
Julia S. Ensign

<u>Those Who Made a Major Contribution or Had One Made in Their Name</u>

Robert M. and Joyce Arbuckle
William M. and Norma K. Arbuckle

Dean and LaRue Argyle
Frederick William and Ruth Geale Barber
Lawrence and Dorothy Larsen Barber
Spero D. and Magdalene Bavelas

George J. and Nora Barber Miles
David O. and Beatrice Rodeback Noakes
Sandra Dee Noakes
Dale S. and Jeanine W. Perry

John Ford and Emily Wright Porter and Mary Smith Steed Porter
Alfred Woolley and Ada Tingey Randall

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Anson Call Family
J. David and Dawn Call
George M. and Christine Steffensen Connon
Vernon B. and Violet Schick Carr
Archer R. and Wanda Pack Clayton
Don Carlos and Bessie Widdison Clayton Sr.
Sutherland W. and Mavis G. Clayton
Thomas Ford and Helen Rollins Cook
Kenneth L. and Genevieve Duncan
Kenneth Lee Duncan Jr. and Family
Kim Robert Duncan and Family
Joseph N. and Angie Walker Ford
Richard S. and Sharon T. Ford
Rulon Garn and Arvilla Roberts Ford
Ammon and Almira Mesick Green Sr. Family
Melvin C. Green Family
Milton C. Green and Family
Stanley and Rita Ann Green & Family
Herbert E. and Maye Porter Haacke
David A. and Kathy Hales
Jackie Randall Hardy
Vestil Schofield Harrison Family
Eric Duncan and Jay Randall Hogan
Rulon W. and Rubied Parrish Jeppson
Clarence and Jayne Jones
Joseph A. and Noma R Kjar
Dennis and Judy Knoles Family
R. Dean and Elga J. Layton
Willis Hyde and Elma Fullmer Layton
G. Orval and Sally Leak
Eugene Thomas and Lenore Wright Randall
Ronald Tingey and Darlene Noakes Randall
Jay Ronald Randall
Randy Kay and Jane Call Randall
Todd Raymond Randall
J. Alden and Dorothy G. Richins
Paul A. and Lois Freestone Shaffer
Bill and Essie Shelton
Charles Smith Jr.
Elwin W.C. Smith
Edgar S. and Dora Millard Smoot
Jaycene Noakes Saper
Frank R. and Beverly P. Tidwell
Allan D. and Maxine Cahoon Tingey
Derrell B. and Grayce Major Tingey
Joseph F. and Edith Drake Tingey
Wesley E. and Mae Ann Croft Tingey and Ivy Gladys Parsons Tingey
F. Wallace and Ethel L. Walton
Franklin E. and Amelia Porter Walton Sr.
Franklin E. and Edna May Little Walton
Frederick W & Mary Emma Porter Walton
Joseph G. and Charlotte L. Walton
Joseph E. and Addie Quigley Williams
Richard L. and Elaine L. Williams Family
Thomas J. and Dorothy J Williams
Richard T. and Karleen A Winegar
Stuart M. and Evelyn A. Winegar
Leo V. Worsley Family

Businesses and Service Organizations Making Major Contributions

Centerville City Corporation
Centerville-Farmington Rotary Club
Centerville 18th Ward
Centerville Daughters of Utah Pioneers
Davis County Centennial Commission
Dick's Market, Inc.
Duncan Electric Supply Company
ESI Engineering Inc.
First Interstate Bank
First Security Bank
Freeway Heating and Air Conditioning
Hogan and Tingey Construction
Mountain America Credit Union
Phillips 66 Company
Porter Lane Wholesale Nursery
RB's One Stop
Russon Brothers Mortuary
Craig W. Salmon & Mark R. Alder
Sons of Utah Pioneers – National Society
Sons of Utah Pioneers – South Davis Chapter
Syro Steel Company
Utah Power
Youth City Council of Centerville
Zions First National Bank

The Old Mill
SUP #93 **pic#097**

Sponsor: *Centerville Chapter, 2001*

Location: 610 East 100 South, Centerville, Utah (by flood control basin on Centerville Creek)
GPS: N40 54 58.4, W111 52 08.50 elevation 4460 feet (40.9162222, -111.8690278)

Description/Inscription: In 1854 Anson Call of Bountiful erected a Grist Mill on the south side of Deuel Creek, just southeast of this marker. The mill was a three-story building made from Centerville Canyon rock, with the machinery on the top floor. The people brought their grain to be ground into flour, and the miller kept a portion of it as his pay. The power to turn the grinding wheels was generated solely by water flowing down Deuel Creek, which was

run into two holding ponds on the hillside above the mill and then piped to a water wheel which turned the drive shaft.

The larger pond also served as a baptismal font for many of the pioneers. In the winter, when the water was frozen solid, ice was cut into blocks and stored in sawdust for use in the spring and early summer.

The first miller of record was a Mr. Southworth, followed by Messrs. Symns, Winn, McKinney, and Miller. For 15 years the mill lay idle until 1890 when Alwood Brown took it over. He renovated it and installed new machinery.

After Alwood Brown left, the mill was run by several others, including Mr. Everett, Mr. Hancock, and finally by Jim Brown. At one time Mr. Everett ran a wholesale bakery in the basement and drove a bakery wagon all over Davis County. He also had an ice-cream parlor, and so on warm summer evenings the young couples of the town would stroll up here for refreshments – and a little spooning. The place was romantic.

The mill was last operated in about 1905. The lumber was removed in the 1930s and the building fell into decay. The walls were blown in by east winds and the structure became dangerous, so it was completely torn down in 1944.

Davis County purchased the site and constructed a storm water debris basin here following the flood of 1983.

LAGOON, FARMINGTON
Honoring the Builders of the Salt Lake Temple
SUP #P pic#098

Sponsor: *Temple Quarry Chapter SUP, 1961*

Location: Pioneer Village, Lagoon Amusement Park, 17 miles north of Salt Lake City - Take the "200 West" exit #322 or 17 miles south of Ogden. Take the "Park Lane" exit #325
GPS: GPS: N40 59 07.20, W111 53 28.20 elevation 4336 feet (40.9853333, -111.8911667)

Description/Inscription: HONORING SALT LAKE TEMPLE BUILDERS
Who, receiving visions added technical skill that moulded (sic) those visions into a magnificent granite structure; Who, with pioneer equipment coupled with innate ingenuity and fortitude, began in 1859 to quarry granite in Little Cottonwood Canyon; who, with donated labor, hand-drill, and sledgehammer, chiseled large granite slabs for teamsters and haulers; Who, with oxteams, heavy carts, and broad-wheeled wagons transported those

stones 20 miles to the "cutter's block" on Temple Square until the oxteams were replaced by the railroad in 1871; Who, with adeptness and acquired skill shaped those stones to fit their selected niche in the slowly growing temple; Who, with the aid of handmade scaffolds and long-poled derricks, places each stone with exactness in the walls and the six majestic spires . . . . . .Temple cornerstones laid 6 April 1853; Temple dedicated 6 April 1893. This ten-ton uncut stone was placed in pioneer village on 19 July 1953 by the Temple Quarry Chapter of SUP as a memorial of sincere devotion. Proclaiming the super-human achievements of those intrepid temple builders . . . . . may that for which this rough stone stands stir loyal hearts through many generations.

Note: The block of stone was originally place at the original Pioneer Village on Conner Street in Salt Lake City, Utah and was subsequently moved when the Pioneer Village was relocated to this location at Lagoon.

Temple Quarry SUP Members
SUP #N **Pic#099**

Sponsor: *Temple Quarry Chapter, 1959*

Location: Pioneer Village, Lagoon Amusement Park, 17 miles north of Salt Lake City - Take the "200 West" exit #322 or 17 miles south of Ogden. Take the "Park Lane" exit #325
GPS: N40 59 07.20, W111 53 28.20 elevation 4335 feet (40.9853333, -111.8911667)

Description/Inscription: TEMPLE QUARRY CHAPTER SUP MEMBESHIP

Curtis W. Brady, Pres	Marion D. Fairbourn	J. Douglas Norton
Clifton R. Alsop	Carter E. Grant	J. Thomas Ostler
Marlon S. Bateman	T. Foster Greenwood Jr	Ralph Parker
Noal Bateman	T. Foster Greenwood Sr.	George F. Parry
Vernon N. Bateman	F Oliver Grundvig	Frank Pierson
D. Ravell Beckstead	Emerson S. Hand	Kenneth P Rasmussen
Edward E. Beckstead	Osmond C. Hansen	John C. Richards
Herbert O. Berrett	E. Lemar Hendrickson	John G. Sharp
J. Henry Bodell	Willis L. Jacobson	Harold O. Smith
John A. Butterfield	John Morse Jones	J. Leon Smith
Jesse B. Casper	Willard Kemp	Isaac Stocking
Albert J. Crane	William D. Kuhre	J. William Thompson
Walter E. Crane	Evan A. Madsen	Jack D. Thompson
J. Clement Crapo	Wallace E. Malmstrom	Lyle D. Webster
Leslie D. Fairbourn	Victor D. Nelson	Henry J. Brady

Note: The block of stone was originally placed at the original Pioneer Village on Conner Street in Salt Lake City, Utah and was subsequently moved when the Pioneer Village was relocated to this location at Lagoon.

LAYTON
Stage Coach Station
UPTLA #36 **pic#100**

Sponsor: *Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Layton Camp and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934*

Location: 128 South Main, Layton, Utah.
GPS: N41 03 29.7, W111 57 55.40 elevation 4350 feet (41.0582500, -111.9653889)

Description/Inscription:
DUP plaque #251:
On this spot stood the Layton Stage Coach Station on the Utah Idaho Montana (Virginia City) Trail. It was established in 1857, by Ben Holladay, and carried mail and passengers between Salt Lake and points north and west. Isaac Brown was the keeper. Later it was operated by Wells Fargo Co. The Prairie House nearby was built by Christopher Layton in 1857, to accommodate stage coach passengers. When the railroad was built the stage coach line was discontinued. The station was closed in 1870.

UPTLA #36 Plaque is missing:
Erected May 23, 1934
Layton Stage Station
30 rods south of this point stood the Layton Stage Station on the Utah-Idaho- Montana (Virginia City) trail, established About 1857 by Ben Holladay, Isaac Brown was keeper. Later it was operated by Wells, Fargo & Co. The prairie house nearby was built by Christopher Layton in 1857. When the railroad was built in 1870 the stage line was discontinued. The station closed in 1870.

Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Layton Camp and
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Note: the DUP plaque #251, was placed on the same rock in 1959 as the original UPTLA #36 plaque was placed in 1934. The UPTLA always partnered with someone in the

community to build a monument. In this case it was the DUP. A photograph exists showing DUP ladies beside the rock at the time on which the UPTLA plaque #36 was present before it went missing.

SOUTH WEBER
The Kington Fort – Morrisite War Site
SUP #128 pic#101

Sponsor: *Ogden Pioneer Chapter and South Weber DUP, 2006*

Location: 475 East 6650 South, South Weber, Davis County, Utah. Just off Interstate 84, exit 85 (south), near the South Weber Posse Grounds.
GPS: N41 08 48.51, W111 58 08.14 elevation 4432 feet (41.1468083, -111.9689278)

Description/Inscription: This monument was placed here to commemorate a three day, little known battle that occurred 13, 14 and 15 June 1862

The Kington (Kingston) Fort a 645 foot by 645 foot enclosure was built on this site in 1853 to protect the early settlers from possible Indian attacks. Since there were no Indian problems in South Weber, the fort was deserted in 1853.

In early 1862 the fort was taken over by Joseph Morris, an excommunicated member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who had founded a church commonly known as the Morrisites. At one time the Morrisite fort population exceeded 200 men, women and children. In June 1862 three men, who no longer believed in Morris' teachings, attempted to leave the fort. They were captured by a Morrisite posse and forcefully returned to the fort. Responding to a report by observers of this action, the sheriff and a small posse approached the fort with the intention of taking the men for a formal hearing on the charges of which they were accused. The request was denied and further attempts were blocked. As a result, acting governor Frank Fuller ordered a militia under the command of Robert T. Burton to proceed to the fort. Even this large, heavily armed group failed to free the imprisoned men. A cannon ball fired into the fort killed two women and seriously wounded a teenage girl. As the army assaulted the fort and breached the gates, two militiamen were killed. In the ensuing confusion, Morris, his second in command, John Banks and two more women were killed. In all, eleven people died.

Utah

After the death of their leaders, the Morrisites scattered, with most going to Soda Springs, Idaho. Others settled in Carson City, Nevada and Deer Lodge, Montana. A few other members were rebaptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and remained in South Weber.

Site by Douglas B. Stephens

Utah

Garfield County
ESCALANTE
A Historical Event
SUP #141 **pic#107**

Sponsor*: Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 2006*

Location: About 18 miles north of Escalante, on the mountain road to Loa, Utah.
GPS: TBD

Description/Inscription: Near this spot on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, 1939 a young mother froze to death, sacrificing her life to save the life of her four-month-old infant daughter.

Traveling on this road on Christmas Eve, 1939, Asenith Roundy Alvey and Philo (Phil) Freeland Alvey were on their way to spend Christmas with Asenith's parents, Reese and Rosie Roundy in Escalante. Their truck stalled and they were unable to start the engine. They attempted to walk through falling, blowing, and drifting snow to the Civilian Conservation Corps camp, located a mile south of Posey Lake, where they expected to find shelter and a telephone to call for help. When Asenith was unable to walk any farther, Phil cut open a pillow, placed her feet inside it, and positioned her and their baby daughter, Phyllis, near some rocks to shelter them as best he could. He then set out for the CCC camp. When he reached the camp, he found the telephone had been removed. By mid-day Christmas, Phil, exhausted and feet frozen, reached Escalante, 14 miles from the CCC Camp. He alerted the family that Asenith and Phyllis were still on the mountain.

A rescue party was dispatched, but when they found Asenith, she was dead, her infant child snuggled warmly under her body. A mother had sacrificed her own life for the life of her baby daughter. There is nothing greater than a Mother's Love. Asenith was 17 years of age.

Note: There is no SUP site number on plaque. However, it has been assigned SUP #141.

Utah

Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942 (Camp 211, Main Canyon)
SUP #109 pic#105

Sponsor: *Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 2001*

Location: 12 miles west of Escalante at Water Canyon in Main Canyon
GPS: TBD

Description/Inscription:
Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942 (Camp 211: Main Canyon)
When Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in March 1933 in the midst of the Great Depression, estimates of the unemployed ranged from 12 to 16 million. Experts estimated that five to seven million were young people, 16 to 25 years of age.

To provide employment for these young men, a bill was passed by Congress and identified as "an act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work and for other purposes." This gave the President authority to hire unemployed men for works of a public nature on state and federal lands. The work included "the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion; plant, pest, and disease control; the construction, maintenance, or repair of paths, trails, and fire lanes," as well as construction of new roads. This new program became part of Roosevelt's New Deal and was known as the Civilian Conservation Corps, more commonly known as the CCC.

Young men between 18 and 25 years of age were enrolled in the program in six month enrollment periods. They were paid $1 per day plus room, board, and clothing. Of the $30 earned each month by the enrollees, $25 was sent directly home to their families.

During the nine year duration of the program, Escalante had four different camps assigned to the area. During the summer of 1933, Forest Service Camp 18 was established on Blue Spring Ridge near Box Canyon on the Escalante Mountain, and Soil Conservation Camp 211 was established at Water Canyon in Main Canyon, 12 miles west of Escalante. In the summer of 1935, two more camps were established in the Escalante area. Camp FS-42 was built one mile east of Escalante on land known as "The Spring." FS-44, was built one mile south of Posey Lake at "Aspen Grove" on the Escalante Mountain.

The camp, located about 1,000 yards southwest of this marker, was built in 1933 and was designated as Soil Erosion Camp 211. This state camp was administered by the Forest Service. The mailing address for this camp was Widstoe and has sometimes been listed as a Widstoe Camp rather than an Escalante Camp. Widstoe Camp was staffed mostly by young men from the slums of New York City. The camp was in existence for only one year. Widstoe Camps's main projects were soil erosion prevention and flood control. Buttresses were built on bends of Main Canyon and Upper Valley creeks to help control erosion caused by large floods that rushed down the canyons after a heavy rainstorm. A dam for water storage was begun across the canyon at the confluence of Main Canyon and Upper Valley

Canyon and was later completed by the WPA. Some of the buttresses are still preserving the banks today. The rock work which was part of the dam can still be seen at the confluence of Main Canyon and Upper Valley Canyon.

Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942 (Camp FS-42: The Spring)
SUP #108 pic#103

***Sponsor**: Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 2001*

Location: 1 mile east of Escalante at "The Spring"
GPS: TBD

Description/Inscription: Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942 (Camp FS-42: The Spring)
When Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in March 1933 in the midst of the Great Depression, estimates of the unemployed ranged from 12 to 16 million. Experts estimated that 5 to 7 million were young people, ages 16 to 25.

To provide employment for these young men, a bill was passed by Congress and identified as "an act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work and for other purposes." The bill gave the president authority to hire unemployed men for works of a public nature on state and federal lands. The employment included "the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion; plant, pest, and disease control; the construction, maintenance, or repair of paths, trails, and fire lanes," as well as construction of new roads. This new program became part of Roosevelt's New Deal and was known as the Civilian Conservation Corps, more commonly known as the CCC.

Young men between 18 and 25 years of age were enrolled in the program for six-month periods of time. They were paid $1.00 per day plus room, board, and clothing. Of the $30.00 earned each month by the enrollees, $25.00 was sent directly home to their families.

During the nine-year duration of the program, Escalante was fortunate to have four different camps assigned to the area. During the summer of 1933, Forest Service Camp 18 was established on Blue Spring Ridge near Box Canyon on the Escalante Mountain. Also, in the same summer, Soil Conservation Camp 211 was established at Water Canyon in Main Canyon, 12 miles west of Escalante. In the summer of 1935, two more camps were established in the Escalante area. Camp FS-42 was built on land one mile east of Escalante on a piece of land known as "The Spring." Another, FS-44, was built one mile south of Posey Lake at Aspen Grove on the Escalante Mountain.

<u>CAMP FS-42</u>
The camp located here, known as FS-42 operated from 1934 to 1941. The camp's members were primarily responsible for building the road via Calf Creek between Escalante and

Boulder. Taking five years to complete, the road was cut through sandrock ledges which were sometimes 40-feet drops and 80-feet long. Another area required blasting a dugway along the two-mile sandrock face of the Calf Creek Canyon Wall. This soon became known as the "million-dollar highway" or the "million-dollar road to Boulder." Dedication of the road took place on June 21, 1940, making motorized travel from Boulder possible for the first time on an all-weather, year-round road. Using pack mule to carry mail between the two communities was no longer needed.

Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942 (Camp FS-44: Posey Lake)
SUP #99.2 **pic#104**
Sponsor: *Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 2001*

Location: 14 miles north of Escalante, Utah in Pine Creek Canyon, 1 mile south of Posey Lake at "Aspen Grove"
GPS: TBD

Description/Inscription: Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942 (Camp FS-44: Posey Lake)
When Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in March 1933 in the midst of the Great Depression, estimates of the unemployed ranged from 12 to 16 million. Experts estimated that 5 to 7 million were young people ages 16 to 25.

To provide employment for these young men, a bill was passed by Congress and identified as "an act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work and for other purposes." The bill gave the president authority to hire unemployed men for works of a public nature on state and federal lands. The employment included "the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion; plant, pest, and disease control; the construction, maintenance, or repair of paths, trails, and fire lanes," as well as construction of new roads. This new program became part of Roosevelt's New Deal and was known as the Civilian Conservation Corps, more commonly known as the CCC.

Young men between 18 and 25 years of age were enrolled in the program for six-month periods of time. They were paid $1.00 per day plus room, board, and clothing. Of the $30.00 earned each month by the enrollees, $25.00 was sent directly home to their families.

During the nine-year duration of the program, Escalante was fortunate to have four different camps assigned to the area. During the summer of 1933, Forest Service Camp 18 was established on Blue Spring Ridge near Box Canyon on the Escalante Mountain. Also, in the same summer, Soil Conservation Camp 211 was established at Water Canyon in Main Canyon, 12 miles west of Escalante. In the summer of 1935, two more camps were established in the Escalante area. Camp FS-42 was built on land one mile east of Escalante on a piece of land known as "The Spring." Another, FS-44, was built one mile south of Posey Lake at Aspen Grove on the Escalante Mountain.

<u>CAMP FS-44</u>

The camp located here, known as FS-44, operated from 1935 to 1941 and was responsible for building the road over the Escalante Mountain between Escalante and Bicknell. The camp also constructed the Blue Spruce and Posey Lake campgrounds containing fire pits, piped in water, picnic tables, and a latrine. At Posey Lake, a large amphitheater seating close to 100 people was built at the water's edge on the south side of the lake. Programs were presented; CCC enrollees and Escalante town people often shared the stage during performances. Hiking trails were constructed. A lookout, built on the mountain high above Posey Lake, now affords a panoramic view of the lake and the area toward Escalante and beyond. Many mountain trails were built or improved that were a boon to livestock men as well as hunters and fishers. Tree planting, bug control, and conservation programs were also implemented by the camp.

Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942 (Camp FS-18: Blue Spring Ridge)
SUP #99.1 pic#102

Sponsor: *Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 2001*

Location: 2 –13 miles north of Escalante, Utah in Pine Canyon, near Posey Lake, on the road to Hell's Backbone.
GPS: TBD

Description/Inscription: Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942 (Camp FS-18: Blue Spring Ridge)
When Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in March 1933 in the midst of the Great Depression, estimates of the unemployed ranged from 12 to 16 million. Experts estimated that 5 to 7 million were young people ages 16 to 25.

To provide employment for these young men, a bill was passed by Congress and identified as "an act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work and for other purposes." The bill gave the president authority to hire unemployed men for works of a public nature on state and federal lands. The employment included "the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion; plant, pest, and disease control; the construction, maintenance, or repair of paths, trails, and fire lanes," as well as construction of new roads. This new program became part of Roosevelt's New Deal and was known as the Civilian Conservation Corps, more commonly known as the CCC.

Young men between 18 and 25 years of age were enrolled in the program for six-month periods of time. They were paid $1.00 per day plus room, board, and clothing. Of the $30.00 earned each month by the enrollees, $25.00 was sent directly home to their families.

During the nine-year duration of the program, Escalante was fortunate to have four different camps assigned to the area. During the summer of 1933, Forest Service Camp 18 was established on Blue Spring Ridge near Box Canyon on the Escalante Mountain. Also, in the

same summer, Soil Conservation Camp 211 was established at Water Canyon in Main Canyon, 12 miles west of Escalante. In the summer of 1935, two more camps were established in the Escalante area. Camp FS-42 was built on land one mile east of Escalante on a piece of land known as "The Spring." Another, FS-44, was built one mile south of Posey Lake at Aspen Grove on the Escalante Mountain.

CAMP FS-18

The camp located here, known as FS-18, operated during the years 1933-1934. Their primary project was building a road from Blue Spring Ridge to Hell's Backbone, then down the mountain and through Salt Gulch into Boulder, linking the two towns with a road for motorized vehicles. The most formidable obstacle was the narrow spine between Sand Creek Canyon and Death Hollow. The ridge, known as Hell's Backbone, ran for about a mile, separating the two canyons. At one point, the ridge dipped down and narrowed to not more than a path over which animals passed. In order for vehicles to travel from one side to the other, a bridge had to be constructed over more than 100 feet. A drop of 1,500 feet on either side of the ridge added to the challenge. Although 22 other bridges were built over the 38 mile route, the Hell's Backbone bridge stands as one of the major accomplishments of Camp FS-18.

Sixty-five Mile Trail from Escalante to Hole-in-the-Rock – road Markers at intervals
SUP #219 **pic#106**

Sponsor: *Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter 2005*

Location: Part in Garfield County, Utah and part in Kane County, Utah
GPS: TBD

Description/Inscription: Marked by 4x4 posts, with the back end of a covered wagon routed on each. Posts are within sight of each other at varying intervals. Also, from Hole-in-the-Rock to Bluff being added.

The George Albert Smith Arch
UPTLA #131 **pic#256**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, April 6, 1957*

Location: Canyonlands National Park, Garfield County, Utah
GPS: N38 06 18.8, W109 46 04.80 elevation 5411 feet (38.1052222, -109.7680000)

Utah

Description/Inscription: The George Albert Smith Arch
To this great
leader, scouter, friend of youth
and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
This arch is affectionately dedicated
April 6, 1957.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Note: The number UPTLA #131 is duplicated with the Mormon Pioneer Bridge in Iowa

Utah

Iron County
CEDAR CITY
Ellen (Nellie) Pucell Unthank
SUP #38 pic#108

Sponsor: *National Society of SUP, 1991*

Location: Near 400 W 200 S Cedar City, Utah. It's on SUU campus so there is not an accurate street address. The closest parking lot is kiddy corner / diagonal across the street 450 west 200 south. It's a short walk from the parking lot to the monument.
GPS: (Monument) N37 40 28.0, W113 04 07.7 elevation 5858 feet (37.6744444, -113.0688056)
GPS: (Parking lot) N37 40 26.3, W113 04 10.4 elevation 5858 feet (37.6739722, -113.0695556)

Description/Inscription: Ellen (Nellie) Pucell was born November 6, 1846 in Tintwhistle, England. At 9 she, with her parents and sister Margaret (Maggie), 14, began the trek from Iowa to Salt Lake Valley in 1856 with the Edward Martin Handcart Company.

Early snows overtook the company. Both Nellie's parents died on the trail. Nellie's feet were frozen.

On arrival in Salt Lake Valley, she was strapped to a board. No anesthetics were available. Both her legs were amputated just below the knee, with a butcher's knife and carpenter's saw.

For the rest of her life she moved about on the painful stubs of her legs.

At 24 in Cedar City she became the plural wife of William Unthank. His income was small.

Beginning as a wife in a one-room log house with a dirt floor, she kept her home spotless. Nellie took in washing. She knitted stockings to sell. She gave birth to 6 children. Her Bishop and Relief Society occasionally brought food to her family. To even the score, once a year she and her children cleaned the meeting house throughout.

Nellie died at 68 in Cedar City - - a noble representative of the rank and file of Mormon Pioneers.

Utah

Sculptor credit Plaque
This statue, by sculptor Jerry Anderson of Leeds, Utah, depicts Ellen (Nellie) Pucell Unthank as a young girl as she began the trek to Salt Lake Valley. The monument is placed here, near where her home in Cedar City was situated. The monument was dedicated August 3, 1991 by President Gordon B. Hinckley of the First Presidency, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The Founders and Old Sorrel Statue
SUP #214 pic#109

Sponsor: *Cedar City Chapter, 1986*

Location: Next to the Centrum Event Center at 351 W Center Street Cedar City, Utah
GPS: N37 40 34.2, W113 04 24.6 elevation 5811 feet (37.6761667, -113.0735000)

Description/Inscription:
This monument consists of a large statue and five plaques along the base of the monument.

First Plaque:
In the annals of American higher education, there is no more dramatic founding of a school than that accorded Southern Utah University, nor a more striking example of the extent of the government of Utah's early pioneers to the cause of education.

Utah

The first state legislature following Utah's statehood authorized a branch of the state's Teacher Training School to be located in southern Utah. But the community so selected would have to first deed to the state fifteen acres of land and construct on the site a college building to be designed by the state architect.

When named as the site for the new school, Cedar City was a community of less than 1500 people, primarily of English, Welch and Scottish descent. The community gave the state the title to Academy Hill, the present site of the upper campus. When the plans arrived for the new school building, Cedar City concluded that the construction of such a large building was beyond the town's capacity. Instead, the University was housed in an existing building downtown, and in September, 1897. Classroom activities began.

Second Plaque

School had been in session for only two months, however, when Cedar City was thrown into its greatest crisis. The teacher's payrolls, submitted to the state for payment, were refused by the Utah Attorney General who ruled that the size of the downtown building did not comply with the law which required that the school have its own building on land deeded to the state for that purpose. Furthermore, it was ruled that if a building was not erected by the following September, the school would be lost.

The immediate task, getting the teacher's paid was resolved by a bank loan secured by three Cedar City families who mortgaged their homes to guarantee payment.

The other task, getting the building erected on Academy Hill, proved extremely difficult. The cost of the building was equivalent to the town's total business volume for an entire year and would require bucking the mountain snows to construct the new building. A building committee was appointed to which Cedar City pledged all its public and private resources.

Third Plaque

The committee being forced to dip into both generously.

On January 5, 1898, a group of men, the first of a long line of townsmen to face the bitter winter weather of the mountains, left Cedar City for a saw mill 35 miles away (near present day Brian Head). Their task was to cut logs necessary to supply the wood for the new building. That expedition and the others that followed worked in temperatures that dropped as low as 40º below zero. To protect their legs from the biting winds they tied gunny sacks about their waists and legs.

The initial expedition engulfed by a record snow storm, attempted to return to Cedar City and was forced to wade through snow drifts that sometimes were 15 feet high and up to 100 yards long. An old sorrel horse, placed out at the vanguard of the party, is credited with having saved the expedition by walking into the drifts pushing and straining against the snow. Throwing himself into the drifts again and again until they gave way. Then he would pause for a rest, sitting down on his haunches the way a dog does, then get up and start again.

Fourth Plaque

The mountain workers were divided into groups. Some cut logs, some were sawers, some planed logs into lumber, and others hauled the lumber from the mill. It took two and a half days to get a load of logs down from the mountain tops to Cedar City. When heavy snows kept provisions from reaching the working men, they subsisted on a diet of dried peaches from January through July they kept up their labors.

The bricks for the building, over 250,000 of them, were made by a corps of people who remained in Cedar City. Often putting in 12 to 14 hours a day on the project.

To purchase building materials that could not be made locally, cash was needed. Some people donated their stock in the Cedar City Co-op Store while 59 others offered their stock in the Cooperative Cattle Company. One family gave the siding off their barn, another gave the lumber they had purchased to build a kitchen on their home. Still others gave prize lumber that had been saved for coffins.

When September 1898 arrived, the building was completed

Fifth Plaque

It contained a large chapel, a library and reading room, a natural history museum, biological and physical laboratories, classrooms, and offices. It stands today at the end of the Founders Walkway. Directly east of this monument. Its interior has been remodeled several times but the exterior walls are the original ones constructed in 1898.

That first building was literally torn from icy crags and molded by the hands of more than 100 men and women. The community of Cedar City had made its greatest test, and the university was given a heritage unmatched by any other educational institution in the United States.

The preserving of the university was achieved by people who would never attend it. Indeed some of them never had the opportunity of attending any school. They were hardy, rough-spoken, courageous men and women. People of the type without whom the frontiers of the west would never have been conquered.

The Founders' Rescue Wagon
SUP #215 **pic#110**

Sponsor: *Southern Utah University and Cedar City Chapter, 1986*

Location: Southern Utah University Campus, in the Sharwin Smith Student Center, 351 West Center St. Cedar City, Utah. It is located on the east side of the building near the student bookstore.

GPS: N37 40 33.3, W113 04 20.0 elevation 5813 feet (37.6759167, -113.0722222)

Utah

Founders' Rescue Wagon
Donated by the Jack Jenson Family
and the Sons of the Utah Pioneers
to Southern Utah University
restored by Blaine Allan
Founders' Day 2008

Description/Inscription: Faced with the Herculean challenge of deep, early winter snows and a legal deadline to complete the first building for the Branch Normal School within eight months, the founders of Southern Utah University pursued this seemingly impossible goal with inspired determination.

On the morning of January 5, 1898, a party left Cedar City for the Heber Jenson Saw Mill, located at Mammoth Creek on Cedar Mountain, some 30 miles from the campus. The group intended to haul out 15,000 board feet of lumber that had been cut and left at the mill the previous fall – lumber which would be used to construct the framework of Old Main. After three grueling days on the trail, the men managed to reach the mill and load their wagons; but heavy snows forced them to abandon the precious lumber.

In danger of surrendering for good the right to host the school, five men remained on the mountain to dig out the wagons while the others returned to town to stock up on provisions and enlist additional help. Digging foot by foot through the drifts, the men worked their steady way home – and on January 11, the wagons arrived in Cedar City with the first load of lumber. The Branch Normal School had been rescued.

This original wagon, recently restored, was used to haul logs from the forest to the saw mill, and was among several that saved the school for the people of Cedar City. Its design points to its use in handling heavy logs in winter conditions, with its protected hubs and spokes, its heavier running gear, and its braking system, which allowed the driver to perch on the logs and operate the brake by foot pedal while leaving his hands free to manage the teams.

This vivid reminder of the Founders' courage and sacrifice was donated to the Cedar City Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers by the Jack Jenson family, and then by SUP to Southern Utah University. Preservation and restoration work was completed by Blaine Allan of SUP.

Utah

Cedar Fort Marker (formerly listed as Iron Mines)
SUP #60 **pic#111**

Sponsor: *Original DUP plaque #222, on rebuilt monument by SUP Cedar City Chapter 1992*

Location: North of the Coca Cola Plant at 1342 W. Industrial Road, Cedar City, Utah
GPS: N37 41 18.0, W113 04 46.8 elevation 5706 feet (37.6883333, -113.0796667)

Description/Inscription: This 20,000 lb. block of iron ore was formerly located five miles west of Cedar City and listed as "Iron Mines" monument by the SUP. The SUP moved the iron ore, rebuilt the monument beside it upon which the DUP plaque #222 is mounted at this current site, which was the location of the old Cedar Iron Mission Fort. The block of iron ore has no plaque.

DUP Plaque #222
Fort Cedar
In November 1851, thirty five men from Parowan settled Cedar City. A unique temporary encampment composed of their wagon boxes and sage brush walls sheltered them through the first winter in 1853. A fort 100 rods square was built on this site. Its walls were 3 feet wide at the base, 8 feet high and 1 foot wide on top. It covered 63 acres. A city plat of 120 lots was laid out inside the walls. The monument stands on the southwest corner of the fort, beside the John D. Lee gate.

The Old Mill
SUP #8 **pic#112**

Sponsor*: Cedar City Chapter, 1984*

Location: In Cedar City, Utah at the mouth of Cedar Canyon, East Highway 14
GPS: N37 40 21.9, W113 02 37.7 elevation 5970 feet (37.6727500, -113.0438056)

Utah

Description/Inscription: On this site, in 1876, the Cedar Co-operative Mercantile and Manufacturing Institution constructed the Cedar Co-op Mill. It was a large, three-story wooden building. The original two sets of four foot grinding stones were turned by water which was brought in a ditch from Coal Creek to the South and East. This mill ground the flour, cereal and livestock food for much of Iron County. In 1900 the grinding stones were replaced by a set of rollers. The Mill was changed to a plaster mill in 1914 and operated until 1945. In 1952 the building was torn down and the property sold to Cedar City. For many years this mill was a hub of activity in this valley.

The Dominguez and Escalante Expedition (formerly listed as Spanish Trail)
SUP #19 **pic#113**

Sponsor: *Refurbished by Cedar City Chapter, 1988*

Location: West of Cedar City, Utah on Hwy 56 (200 North St.) 4.5 mi. to marker on north side of Hwy, next to east property line of plastics plant located to the west of the monument, at 4660 West Hwy 56.
GPS: N37 41 06.9, W113 08 36.3 elevation 5227 feet (37.6852500, -113.1434167)

Description/Inscription: On July 29, 1776, Fathers Dominguez and Escalante led an exploration party of ten horsemen from Santa Fe, New Mexico to establish an overland route to Monterey, CA, while spreading the Catholic faith to the Native Peoples they hoped to meet along the way. As the Padres traveled along the Beaver River in early October, they became increasingly discouraged about reaching Monterey. Their Indian guide had been frightened and had deserted them to return home. Left alone they were unable to find a passage through the mountains. Their supplies were already low and they realized that they were now at the mercy of the severe winter storms. They decided to return to Santa Fe, however members of their party were reluctant to give up their hopes of reaching California. In order to restore unity they searched God's will by casting lots, and the result was to return to Santa Fe. Escalante was greatly impressed with the possibility of settlements in Cedar Valley. Although the explorers never reached California, they covered some 2,000 miles of challenging terrain, now called the American Southwest, adding greatly to the knowledge of the area's geography, potential for settlement, and Native Inhabitants.

Utah

The Old Iron Foundry
UPTLA #30 **pic#114**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Chamber of Commerce of Cedar City, 1933*

Location: In Cedar City Utah at the Cedar City Park 250 N Main Street Cedar City, Utah
GPS: N37 40 50.46, W113 03 43.01 elevation 5823 feet (37.6815833, -113.0608139)

Description/Inscription: Erected by direction of Brigham Young and associates in 1851-2 one block north of this monument, produced the first iron manufactured west of the Mississippi River. Thirty-five men, the founders of Cedar City, constructed and operated the blast furnace. They established the first mining camp in Utah a few miles west of here, from which they procured the iron ore. The foundry was operated for 8 years at a cost of $1,000,000. Ore used in this monument was hauled here from the mines by pioneer workers and the pig iron bars in this structure were made by them.

Note: Monument reported missing by Tyler Thorsted 4/29/2020.

Old Irontown
UPTLA #60 **pic#115**

Sponsors: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Members of Parowan Stake, 1936.*

Location: 20 miles west of Cedar City, Utah on Highway 56 at Old Irontown State Park
GPS: N37 35 58.54, W113 26 57.62 elevation 5855 feet (37.5995944, -113.4493389

Description/Inscription: Established 1868 by Ebenezer Hanks and others who organized the Great Western Iron Manufacturing Co., a cooperative enterprise. Officers were E. Hanks, President, Homer Duncan, Vice President, Seth M. Blair, Secretary. 800 pounds of iron of good quality was produced each 8 hours, the plant running day and night. The enterprise was taken over in 1883 by the Iron Manufacturing Co. of Utah with George Q. Cannon, President, Thomas

Taylor, Vice President and manager, John C. Cutler, secretary. A railroad was moved here from Nevada to haul coal from Cedar Canyon to "Little Pinto" the name given this townsite.

ENOCH
Old Spanish National Historic Trail OST-5
SUP #260 pic#464

Sponsor: *Cedar City Chapter, 2022*

Location: ½ mile west of Old Highway 91 on 4800 North (Midvalley Road), on the north side of the road in Enoch, Utah
GPS: N37 45 53.3, W113 01 11.6 elevation 5860 feet (37.7648056, -113.0198889)

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QR to List of SUP Monuments:

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Description/Inscription: Five (Google Earth shows six) metal near-life-size pack mule silhouettes.

Old Spanish National Historic Trail

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From: https://www.nps.gov/olsp/learn/historyculture/index.htm

The Spanish Trail 1800 – 1850 EN-5
SUP #267 pic#470

Sponsor: *Cedar City Chapter, 2022*

Location: 5263 N Enoch Road Enoch, Utah
GPS: N37 46 23.0988, W113 01 27.9012 elevation 5440 feet (37.773083, -113.024417)

QR to get to this Location: QR to List of SUP Monuments: QR to get to this page:

Description/Inscription: The Spanish Trail
1800- 1850
2-foot x 3-foot metal sign on a two-inch metal pole

Old Spanish National Historic Trail
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From: https://www.nps.gov/olsp/learn/historyculture/index.htm

Utah

IRON SPRINGS
Iron Springs National Historic Old Spanish Trail OST-6
SUP #261 pic#452

Sponsor: *Cedar City Chapter, 2019*

Location: East of Iron Springs Motel (3196 Iron Springs Road) Cedar City, Utah

GPS: N37 44 08.6, W113 12 37.3 elevation 5463 (37.7357222, -113.2103611)

There are 6 total obelisks: Iron Springs (SUP-161), Enoch City Offices, one on the west end of Mormon Mesa, and one at Moapa. SUP site numbers are not yet assigned for all of them.

Description/Inscription: These monuments are a concrete embossed Stella or "Obelisk" six-inches square at the base, six-feet high and mounted on a 24-inch square concrete base.

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<u>A Brief History of the Old Spanish Trail (OST)</u>

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From: https://www.nps.gov/olsp/learn/historyculture/index.htm

Old Spanish National Historic Trail OST-7
SUP #262 **pic#465**

Sponsor: *Cedar City Chapter, 2022*

Location: West on Iron Springs Road, South on Antelope Road 8.7 miles on north side of the road
GPS: N37 47 48.0012, W113 23 13.9992 elevation 5410 feet (37.796667, -113.387222)

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Description/Inscription: Six metal near-life-size pack mule silhouettes (SUP monument).

Old Spanish National Historic Trail
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From: https://www.nps.gov/olsp/learn/historyculture/index.htm

Utah

PARAGONAH
Paragonah Fort
UPTLA #61 **pic#116**

Sponsors: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the People of Paragonah, 1936*

Location: 79 North Main Street Paragonah, Utah in front of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints chapel.
GPS: N37 53 12.6, W112 46 30.9 elevation 6016 feet (37.8868333, -112.7752500)

Description/Inscription: Erected May 10, 1936
Paragonah Fort
Paragonah was founded in 1852. Indian troubles caused its abandonment a year later until 1855 when the Pioneer Fort was built. The site was selected and dedicated by President Brigham Young. The Fort was 105 feet square with walls 3 feet thick at the base. A second story was added in 1857. A large room served as Church, School and Amusement Hall. Homes were built around the inside of the wall. The public square includes the site of the Fort, which was torn down in 1879.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association
And the people of Paragonah

PAROWAN
Old Spanish National Historic Trail OST-2
SUP #255 **pic#459**

Sponsors: *Cedar City Chapter, 2022*

Location: 1.5 miles north on Highway 271 from Highway 294 (Main Street) between Parowan/Paragonah near the Parowan Airport.

Utah

GPS: N37 51 56.9988, W112 48 09.0000 elevation 5860 feet (37.865833, -112.8025)

Description/Inscription:
Interactive plaque 30 X 30" (not an SUP plaque) in a metal frame and seven metal near-life-size pack mule silhouettes (SUP monument).

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Old Spanish National Historic Trail

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From: https://www.nps.gov/olsp/learn/historyculture/index.htm

Old Spanish National Historic Trail OST-3
SUP #256 pic#460

Sponsors: *Cedar City Chapter, 2022*

Location:
North of Old Highway 91 between Parowan and Summit.
GPS: N37 48 53.4996, W112 54 20.0016 elevation 5943 feet (37.814861, -112.905556)

Description/Inscription: Interactive plaque 30 X 30" (not an SUP plaque) in a metal frame and seven metal near-life-size pack mule silhouettes (SUP monument).

Old Spanish National Historic Trail
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From: https://www.nps.gov/olsp/learn/historyculture/index.htm

Jesse N. Smith Home
SUP #274 **pic#443**

Sponsor: *Jesse N. Smith Family Association and the National Society Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1967*

Location: 45 W. 100 South, Parowan, Utah

GPS: N37 50 24, W112 49 39 elevation 6038 feet (37.8400000, -112.8275000)

Description/Inscription: Jesse N. Smith Home
Dedicated to the memory of
Mary Aikens Smith
And her sons
Jesse Nathaniel and Silas Sanford
And to the memory of all the pioneer settlers who founded Parowan in 1851
Constructed 1856 – 58 by Jesse N. Smith
Restored 1967 by Jesse N. Smith Family Assn.
Plaque provided by National Society Sons of the Utah Pioneers

Utah

John C. Freemont Memorial
SUP #X **pic#117**

Sponsor: *Little Salt Lake Chapter, 1972*

Location: First South and Main Street Parowan, Utah
GPS: N37 50 24, W112 49 40 elevation 6010 feet (37.8400000, -112.8277778))

Description/Inscription: Seeking a suitable railroad route through the central Rockies, John C. Freemont and company reached Parowan February 6, 1854.

These are Freemont's own words: "We were all so feeble we could barely drag ourselves down the trail, but the Mormons took us in, one or two in each home, fed us, and nursed us back to health."

On this spot Freemont himself was nursed back to health by Mrs. John C. McGregor.

This location was donated to the Sons of the Utah Pioneers by the Laurence J. and Agusta D. Adams Family.

Little Salt Lake Chapter S.U.P.

Note: The monument was rebuilt by the Cedar City Chapter on June 22, 2024.

Pioneer Sundial
UPTLA #62 **pic#118**

Sponsors*: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the People of Parowan, 1936*

Location: 100 South Main Street Parowan, Utah
GPS: N37 50 25.3, W112 49 40.0, elevation 6034 (37.8403611, -112.8277778)

Utah

Description/Inscription:
Erected May 10, 1936
Pioneer Sundial
Parowan was founded January 13, 1851 by settlers from northern communities under the leadership of George A. Smith. Among the early structures were a large Liberty Pole and a sundial.

This marker designates the site of the community sundial placed here in 1852. The base of this structure is a burr from the pioneer grist mill.

This sundial is a reproduction of the original made by the pioneers of Parowan. The Liberty Pole was one block south.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association
And the people of Parowan

Parowan Cotton Factory
SUP #216 **pic#119**

Sponsor: *Little Salt Lake Chapter*

Location: 200 S 100 W
Parowan, Utah
GPS: N37 50 21.0, W112 49 48.6 elevation 6029 (37.8391667°, -112.8301667)

Description/Inscription: On this site, in 1862 the first Cotton Factory was erected in the west. Designed and operated by William Marsden and owned by Ebenizer Hanks. Here the first ball of Cotton Yarn was made west of the Mississippi River.

Girls that worked in the cotton factory

Caroline Newman (Mitchel)
Maria Coombs (Taylor)
Ellen Newman
Mary Mortenson (Wardell)
Annie Lewis (Whitney)
Christiann Scogard
Lura Marsden (Benson)
Caroline Mortenson (Durham)
Elizah Lewis (Fish)
Amanda Dalton (Mortenson)
Ellen Hobbs
Lizzie Hobbs

Utah

Hanna Taylor (Mickleman) Lizzie Grimshaw (Benson)

NEWCASTLE
Old Spanish Trail Blacksmith Shop 1800-1850
SUP #253 pic#457

Sponsor: *Cedar City Chapter, 2022*

Location: 190 feet east from North 600 E, Highway 56 in Newcastle, Utah on the right side of the highway.
GPS: N37 40 25.1, W113 32 00.3 elevation 5300 feet (37.6736389, -113.5334167)
Description/Inscription: Metal sign on metal pole, located at shortcut across the Newcastle Bench, where 118 wagons turned west.
Site of Blacksmith Shop on the Old Spanish Trail (OST)

QR to get to this Location: QR to List of SUP Monuments: QR to get to this page:

<u>A brief History of the Old Spanish Trail (OST)</u>
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From: https://www.nps.gov/olsp/learn/historyculture/index.htm

The Spanish Trail 1800 - 1850 OST-9
SUP #263 pic#466

Sponsors: *Cedar City Chapter, 2022*

Location: At Newcastle on south of Highway 56
GPS: N37 40 24.7512, W113 32 00.2184 elevation 5320 feet (37.673542, -113.533394)

Description/Inscription: A 5' x 3' rock monument with Old Spanish Trail reflective metal sign. This part of the Old Spanish Trail was travelled by Jefferson Hunt Party in 1849, and the monument is located at a shortcut across the Newcastle Bench, where 118 wagons turned west.

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Utah

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Utah

Old Spanish National Historic Trail OST-9B
SUP #264 pic#467

Sponsors: *Cedar City Chapter, 2022*

Location: At Newcastle, Utah on Newcastle Bench Road
GPS: N37 39 10.0008, W113 33 41.0004 elevation 5330 feet (37.652778, -113.561389)

Description/Inscription: 30" x 30" Interpretative Plaque on a metal frame with six life size pack mule silhouettes.

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From: https://www.nps.gov/olsp/learn/historyculture/index.htm

RURAL LOCATION
Old Spanish National Historic Trail OST-1
SUP #254 pic#458

Sponsor: *Cedar City Chapter, 2022*

Location: 13 miles east of I-15 on Highway 20 on the south side of Bear Valley Road
GPS: N38 00 23.00, W112 30 36.00 elevation 7020 feet (38.0063889, -112.5100000)

Description/Inscription: Interactive plaque 30 X 30" (not an SUP plaque) in a metal frame and six metal near-life-size pack mule silhouettes (SUP monument).

<u>Old Spanish National Historic Trail</u>
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Utah

There was likewise a strong economic incentive to move contraband goods and Indian slaves, over this same route. A viable overland route had to be found, though, to cross the remote deserts and mountains of Mexico's far northern frontier.

QR to get to this Location:

QR to List of SUP Monuments:

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From: https://www.nps.gov/olsp/learn/historyculture/index.htm

Utah

Old Spanish National Historic Trail OST-3a
SUP #257 pic#461

Sponsor: *Cedar City Chapter, 2022*

Location: East of Old Highway 91 between Parowan and Summit.
GPS: N37 48 23.0, W112 55 07.2 elevation 5990 feet (37.8063889, -112.9186667)

QR to get to this Location:

QR to List of SUP Monuments:

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Description/Inscription: Interactive plaque 30 X 30" (not an SUP plaque) in a metal frame and five metal near-life-size pack mule silhouettes (SUP monument).

Old Spanish National Historic Trail
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From: https://www.nps.gov/olsp/learn/historyculture/index.htm

Old Spanish National Historic Trail OST-4
SUP #258 pic#462

Sponsor: *Cedar City Chapter, 2022*

Location: On the east side of the Summit Frontage Road between Summit and Enoch.
GPS: N37 46 53, W112 58 48.3 elevation 5880 feet (37.7813889, -112.9800833)

Description/Inscription: Interactive plaque 30 X 30" (not an SUP plaque) in a metal frame and seven metal near-life-size pack mule silhouettes (SUP monument).

Old Spanish National Historic Trail

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From: https://www.nps.gov/olsp/learn/historyculture/index.htm

Old Spanish National Historic Trail OST-4a
SUP #259 pic#463

Sponsor: *Cedar City Chapter, 2022*

Location:
On Old Highway 91 between Summit and Enoch on the west side of the highway.
GPS: N37 46 56.9, W112 58 54.3 elevation 5860 feet (37.7824722, -112.9817500)

Description/Inscription:
Interactive plaque 30 X 30" (not an SUP plaque) in a metal frame and eight metal near-life-size pack mule silhouettes (SUP monument).

Utah

Old Spanish National Historic Trail

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From: https://www.nps.gov/olsp/learn/historyculture/index.htm

Utah

Old Spanish National Historic Trail & Jefferson Hunt
SUP #265 pic#468

Sponsor: *Cedar City Chapter, 2022*

Location: Travel North/East from Enterprise, Utah on Highway 18. About one mile to the right is a paved road called Bench Road heading almost straight east. Travel Bench Road east to the foothills to the sign that directs you to a Sons of the Utah Pioneers historical marker, which is about 200 yards off the pavement on a dirt side road. The marker is below the new high tension electrical line being built in this area.
GPS: N37 36 18.0000, W113 36 36.0000 elevation 5500 feet (37.605, -113.61)

Description/Inscription: This monument has two sides with engravings on both sides. There is also a plaque placed at the site on a post, memorializing the Iron County Utah Centennial Circle and Jefferson Hunt.

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QR to List of SUP Monuments:

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<u>First side</u>
SPANISH TRAIL
"Arrow pointing right"
Jefferson Hunt Party
1849

<u>Second side</u>
SHORT CUT
"Arrow pointing to the right"
118 Wagons turned west here
1849

<u>Iron County Utah Centennial Circle and Jefferson Hunt</u>
The plaque is divided in two parts:

<u>Iron County Utah Centennial Circle</u>
A line drawing of the area map marking highways and cities. Enterprise is marked with a star.
The Utah Centennial logo 1896-1996

Utah

Sponsored by:
Milgro Newcastle, Inc.

Jefferson Hunt
This site marks on of the most controversial events in the history of the California Gold Rush of 1849. Near here, a large group of 49ers deserted wagon train leader, Jefferson Hunt, and headed west toward present day Enterprise, Utah. Their subsequent trek is part of the epic story of the Death Valley 49ers. Hunt, with a small group, led only seven wagons south on the Spanish Trail. Why did all but a small remnant of the party leave Hunt, an experienced Frontiersman and the only one in the who had been to California? This can be explained best by understanding Hunt's previous experience as Mormon pioneer and frontiersman.

Hunt was senior Mormon officer in the Mormon Battalion which journeyed from Fort L3avenworth, Kansas, to San Diego, California, as part of the Mexican War. After mustering out, he rejoined the Mormon pioneer (via Sacramento and the California Trail) in the newly established Great Salt Lake City in October 1847. Sensing the material needs of the numerous Mormons who would be coming to Utah in the future, he convinced church authorities to send him to California that winter via the Old Spanish Trail to purchase cattle, horses, fruit trees, seeds, etc. After a difficult journey to southern California, Hunt returned with the horses and cattle in February 1848. A second group, Mostly Mormon Battalion members who re-enlisted and wintered in southern California, came with Orrin Porter Rockwell who had accompanied Hunt to California. This party left in April 1848 with a wagon loaded with seeds and supplies. On their return trip, they left the Spanish Trail near present day Newcastle (Utah) and shortened the journey by cutting north across the Escalante Desert to Beaver Creek.

Hunt, hearing of this shortcut, attempted to find it at Beaver Creek as he led the 49ers south in 1849. He failed, and his wagon train spent a very dry week on the Escalante Desert. His error, over-confidently thinking he could easily find the Rockwell shortcut, led to general irritation and cost him the confidence of most of the wagon train. Fortunately, many of the deserters either followed or rejoined Hunt and made it to San Bernardino, California.

A Brief History of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail (OST)
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From: https://www.nps.gov/olsp/learn/historyculture/index.htm

The Spanish Trail IS-6
SUP #266 **pic#469**

Sponsor: *Cedar City Chapter, 2022*

Location: Take Highway 56 west from Cedar City, Utah to Iron Springs Road. Take Iron Springs Road to Bowman's Cowboy Kitchen Restaurant. The monument is northeast from the restaurant and across the railroad tracks.

Utah

GPS: N37 43 59.7, W113 12 15.2 elevation 5470 feet (37.7332500, -113.2042222)

Description/Inscription: Six metal near-life-size pack mule silhouettes (SUP monument).

QR to get to this Location:

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Old Spanish National Historic Trail

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Utah

Juab County

The original Pony Express route proceeded into Juab County from Tooele County and these five stations are in the sequence they appear on the map going from east to west in Juab County. Further west, the route goes back into Tooele County. (See Tooele County locations)

PONY EXPRESS ROUTE
Dugway Station
UPTLA #89 **pic#120**

Sponsors: *Oregon Trail Memorial Association, Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, and constructed by the CCC, 1940*

Location: Approximately 10.5 miles southwest of the Riverbed Station (Tooele County, Utah).
GPS: N39 51 28.53, W113 02 09.89
4706 feet (39.8579250, -113.0360806)

Description/Inscription: Erected Aug. 23, 1940
Dugway Station
Pony Express 1860-61
St. Joseph, Mo. – Sacramento Cal.
Also overland stage & freight route
1858 – 1868

This monument constructed by engineers of U.S. Grazing Division, C.C.C. Camp G-154, Company 2517.

Sponsored by
Oregon Trail Memorial Ass'n and
Utah Pioneer Trails & Landmarks Ass'n

Note: Dugway Station was a halfway stop for the Stage between Fairfield and Ibapah. Water for the station had to be hauled from Simpson Springs, approximately 18.5 miles away.

Utah

Blackrock Station
UPTLA #90 and SUP #236 pic#121

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association Tooele County Tourism Grant, Settlement Canyon Chapter SUP, and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 2017*

Location: Approximately 14 miles west of the Dugway Station and 10 miles east of Fish Springs, Utah
GPS: N39 52 41.03, W113 16 17.46 elevation 4378 feet (39.8780639, -113.2715167)

Description/Inscription: Erected Aug. 23, 1940
Blackrock Station
Pony Express 1860 – 61
St. Joseph Mo. – Sacramento, Cal.
This monument constructed by
Enrollees of U.S. Grazing Division, C.C.C. Camp G-116, Company 259.

Sponsored by
Utah Pioneer Trais and Landmarks Ass'n
Tooele County Tourism Tax Grant
Sons of Utah Pioneers
Settlement Canyon Chapter

SUP No. 236

Note: The above is a replica of the marker placed in 1940. However, No records prior to 1862 show a station here. This includes the 1861 Pony Express Schedule. In 1862, this new station was built by the Central Overland Stage & Freight and used by others.
Rededicated 2017

Note: Along a winding road across the Dugway Mountains, through the geode beds, and almost 14 miles from the site of the Dugway Station, comes the marker for the station at Blackrock. Ruins of the actual site of the station haven't been located. This site was also without water. All water supplies had to be transported in (from Fish Springs).

Utah

Fish Springs
UPTLA #91 and SUP #237 pic#122

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1940 and Tooele County Tourism Grant and Settlement Canyon SUP, 2017*

Location: Approximately 10 miles west of Blackrock Station in Juab County, Utah
GPS: N39 50 52.82, W113 24 38.92 elevation 4501 feet (39.8480056, -113.4108111)
Description/Inscription: Erected Aug. 23, 1940
Fish Springs Station
Pony Express 1860-61
St. Joseph Mo. – Sacramento, Cal.
Also overland stage & freight route
1858 – 1868
This monument constructed by enrollees of U.S. Grazing Division, C.C.C. Camp G-110, Company 2529

Sponsored by
Utah (Pioneer sic) Trails and Landmarks Ass"n
Tooele County Tourism Grant
Sons of Utah Pioneers - Settlement Canyon Chapter

SUP No. 237 Rededicated 2017

Note: After Black Rock Station, down through the mud flats and along mountains, is the Fish Springs Wildlife Refuge. This was also a Pony Express Station. J.H. Simpson placed two small stations in this area. One was Fish Springs and the other about four miles north at the Warm Springs site. The latter was apparently abandoned because of bad water.

Utah

Boyd Station
UPTLA #92 **pic#123**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association*

Location: Approximately 14 miles west of Fish Springs, Utah.
GPS: N39 50 37.49, W113 33 13.25 elevation 4347 feet (39.8437472, -113.5536806)

Description/Inscription:
Erected Aug. 22, 1940
Boyd Station
Pony Express 1860 – 61
St. Joseph, Mo. –
Sacramento, Cal
Also Overland Stage &
Freight Route
1858 – 1868
This monument reconstructed by enrollees of U.S. Grazing Division C.C.C. Camp No. G-115, Company 2525
Sponsored by
Oregon Trail Memorial Ass'n and
Utah Pioneer Trails & Landmarks Ass'n

Note: Around the north end of the Fish Springs Range is the Boyd Station. This station was small, built of stone and contained gun ports. It is one of the best-preserved Pony Express Stations in Utah. The preservation is probably due to the fact that Bid Boyd, the station master stayed at the site well into the 1900's.

CALLAO
Willow Springs Pony Express Station
UPTLA #83 **pic#124**

Sponsor: *Citizens of Callao, Oregon Trail Memorial Association, and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1939*

Location: Callao, Utah, approximately 8 miles west of Boyd Station.
GPS: N39 54 00.96, W113 42 51.03 elevation 4343 feet (39.9002667, -113.7141750)

Utah

Description/Inscription:
Erected Aug. 24, 1939
Willow Springs Pony Express Station
This station was established April 3, 1860 on the route of the Pony Express between St. Joseph, Missouri and Sacramento, California. It was discontinued October 27, 1861 when the transcontinental telegraph line was opened.

An overland stage station was operated here from 1859 to 1870.

Citizens of Callao, Oregon Trail Memorial Association
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Note: The Willow Springs Home Station, located at the Bagley Ranch on the western end of Callao, shows evidence of a well-used station. The monument and the buildings, which comprised the home station, are still standing and are in good condition. This station is one of the best-preserved stations in the U.S. and is the only existing home station maintained on private property. This station, because of its existing structures, is one of the most interesting and most frequently visited in Utah.

Utah

Kane County
KANAB
Jacob Hamblin
UPTLA #21 **pic#125**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Citizens of Kanab Stake, 1933*

Location: 100 North and 300 West, Kanab, Utah at the Levi Stewart Memorial Park
GPS: N37 03 02.90, W112 32 03.90 elevation 4965 feet (37.0508056, -112.5344167)

Description/Inscription:
Erected Sept. 2, 1933
Jacob Hamblin
Born April 2, 1819 – Died august 21, 1886. The great Mormon Frontiersman and Indian missionary settled in Tooele Valley, Utah in 1850 and began peaceful negotiations with the red men. He was so successful that the officials of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints sent him to establish residence among the Indians at Santa Clara, Utah in 1854.

A fort was erected on this site in 1865 into which he moved in 1869. He assisted Maj. J. W. Powell and party 1869-72. He was transferred in 1878 to Arizona, and later to New Mexico. He is buried at Alpine, Arizona.

His friendship with the Indians saved many lives.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association
and the Citizens of Kanab Stake

Utah

Fort Kanab
UPTLA #115 **pic#126**

Sponsor: *Descendants of Levi Stewart and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1950*

Location: 100 North and 300 West, Kanab, Utah at the Levi Stewart Memorial Park
GPS: N37 02 58.57, W112 32 06.95 elevation 4957 feet (37.0496028, -112.5352639)

Description/Inscription:
Erected April 11, 1950
Fort Kanab
On June14, 1870, Levi Stewart, who had been called from Salt Lake County by President Brigham Young to head a group of pioneers in settling this area, brought a party with seven wagons from Pipe Spring, where they had camped temporarily, to Fort Kanab which had been built a year before by Jacob Hamblin and Indian missionaries.

Kanab Ward was organized September 11, 1878, with Elder Stewart as Bishop. Other settlers arrived, homes were built and plans made for a permanent community. A fire in the Fort on December 14, took the lives of Mrs. Margery Wilkerson Stewart and five sons.

Descendants of Levi Stewart and
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

RURAL LOCATION
Honeymoon Trail
SUP #228 **pic #416**

Sponsor: *Red Rock Chapter SUP and Kane Company DUP, 2015*

Location: Take Highway 89 east from Kanab, Utah to Seaman Canyon Road (County Road 707) 15.2 miles. Turn right on to Seaman Canyon Road and drive another .4 miles south.
GPS: N37 02 03.54, W112 15 36.84 elevation 5342 feet (37.0343167, -112.2602333)

Utah

Description/Inscription: From 1877 to 1927, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints traveled this route to be united in eternal marriage in the St. George Temple. Thus, the route was named the "Honeymoon Trail."

Families came from Arizona and parts of New Mexico, crossing at Lee's Ferry. From here, the trail enters Kanab, Utah, proceeds to Pipe Spring, the Rock Canyon Dugway, down Hurricane Cliffs, through Fort Pearce, and then on to St. George.

Located ¼-mile west of this marker is Navajo Wells, a natural spring which supplied water to travelers, their horses and oxen.

Note: There appears to be no agreement as to the correct spelling of "Pearce" or "Pierce"

GRAND STAIRCASE, ESCALANTE
Dance Hall Rock
SUP #O **pic#127**

***Sponsor**: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1959*

Location: Approximately 40 mi. southeast of Escalante, Utah (map in file)
GPS: N37 21 25.26, W111 5 56.45 elevation 4657 (37.3570167, -111.0990139)

Description/Inscription: The route from Escalante to this spot was relatively easy. The pioneers camped about one mile south at Forty Mile Camp while the route ahead was being explored. Spirits were high before news of what lie ahead arrived. Square dances were held within this huge sandstone amphitheater known as the Hall.

Note 1: "The San Juan Expedition to settle the Bluff area took a route stopping at various springs, about a day's journey apart, from Escalante toward Hole-in-the-Rock. One of the most noted springs was Forty-mile Spring. About a mile and a half before reaching Forty-mile Spring and Camp, was a place called Dance Hall Rock. This huge sandstone formation is so constructed as to constitute a large amphitheater with a relatively smooth floor. Pioneers of the Forty-mile camp held dances at the "Hall" and thus gave it its name. With

three fiddlers in the company to supply music, several pleasant evenings must have been spent in this way." (Reproduced from the book "Hole In The Rock" by David E. Miller, U. of U. Press 1959, 1966, p.75)

Note 2: The plaque is missing

Johnson Canyon Cemetery
SUP #56 **pic#128**

Sponsor: *Red Rocks Chapter, 1992*

Location: Take Highway 89 from Kanab. In 9.2 miles turn left on to Johnson Canyon Road. In 3.5 miles make a slight left turn on to a restricted use road and continue for 0.1 miles.
GPS: N37 05 11.14, W112 22 30.41 elevation 5305 (37.0864278, -112.3751139)

Description/Inscription: Erected by Red Rock Chapter of Sons of Utah Pioneers

Barbara Ogelby Buchanan	1830 – 1855
Hyrum Brown Clark	1875 – 1875
Theadore Glazier	1910 – 1910
Clara Anna Glover	1884 – 1884
Emma Glover	1887 – 1887
James Glover	1827 – 1883
James Glover	1890 – 1890
Mary Glover	1899 – 1899
Mary Atherton Glover	1828 – 1896
Sarah Alice Glover	1885 – 1885
Cawthra S. Greenhough	1901 – 1913
Cawthra Greenhough	1861 – 1933
Elizabeth Glover Greenhough	1867 – 1929
Emily Riley Greenhough	1864 – 1898
George Greenhough	1904 – 1939
Ruth Greenhough	1891 – 1892
Elsie Johnson Hamblin	1861 – 1882
Jacob Hamblin	1882 – 1882
Alfred Lawrence Johnson	1903 – 1939
Alice Sariah Johnson	1876 – 1876
Anthony Wayne Johnson	1876 – 1878
Carlos Smith Johnson	1871 – 1872
Conradine A. Mariger Johnson	1838 – 1908
David William Johnson	1873 – 1888
Elizabeth Margaret Johnson	1874 – 1874
George Albert Johnson	1872 – 1879

Joel Hills Johnson	1802 – 1882
John Edgar Johnson	1866 – 1867
Lawrence Nephi Johnson	1870 – 1907
Lodema Viola Johnson	1976 – 1907
Mallissa Merrils Johnson	1833 – 1876
Orson Pratt Johnson	1881 – 1886
Seth Alfred Johnson	1865 – 1878
Lulu Loa Johnson	1874 - 1874

Note: The settlement of Johnson began in 1871 by four sons of Ezekiel and Julia Hills Johnson. From 1871–1918 the town grew with a school, post office and store. Eventually the last permanent residents moved to Kanab in the 1940s. This monument honors the earlier settlers buried at Johnson.

The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail
SUP #118.1 pic#131

Sponsor: Red Rocks Chapter, 2005

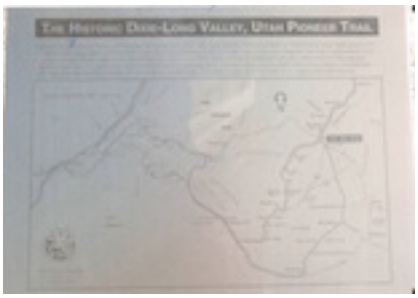
Location: Go East on 100 S Street from Hurricane, Utah which becomes State Road 59 (Hurricane Hill), to the turn out overlooking Hurricane on the left-hand side, prior to 600 E. The monument is in the turn out.
GPS: N37 10 59.68, W113 16 42.91 elevation 3475 feet (37.1832444, -113.2785861)

Description/Inscription: Segments of centuries-old Indian trails between St. George and Long Valley were used by Mormon Pioneers in 1864 to settle Long Valley and in 1871 to resettle it following Indian conflicts. The trail divided just east of present-day Colorado City, Arizona; the Elephant Trail took a northeast route while the alternate Cottonwood Canyon-Sand Ridge trail went more easterly before joining the Elephant Trail after it descended into Parunuweap Canyon/Long Valley. The desert trail, about 85 miles long, traversed deep sandstone ledges and lava faults and was the primary transportation route, including mail and heavy freight, for half a century. It took 4 days for loaded wagons drawn by horse or ox teams to travel the distance.

Note: The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail extends across the Utah – Arizona State line and contains three monuments. See SUP #119 and 120)

Utah

The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail
SUP #120 pic#130



Sponsor: *Red Rocks Chapter, 2005*

Location: Highway 89, ¼ Mile south of the Mt. Carmel, junction in Kane County, Utah
GPS: TBD

Description/Inscription: Segments of centuries-old Indian trails between St. George and Long Valley were used by Mormon Pioneers in 1864 to settle Long Valley and in 1871 to resettle it following Indian conflicts. The trail divided just east of present-day Colorado City, Arizona; the Elephant Trail took a northeast route while the alternate Cottonwood Canyon-Sand Ridge trail went more easterly before joining the Elephant Trail after it descended into Parunuweap Canyon/Long Valley. The desert trail, about 85 miles long, traversed deep sandstone ledges and lava faults and was the primary transportation route, including mail and heavy freight, for half a century. It took 4 days for loaded wagons drawn by horse or ox teams to travel the distance.

Note: The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail extends across the Utah – Arizona State line and contains three monuments. See SUP #118.1 and 119)

Hole-in-the-Rock Crossing
UPTLA #81 pic#132

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmark Association and SUP Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 1939*

Location: Located 65 miles by dirt road from Escalante, Utah, or 28 miles southwest by boat from Bullfrog Marina. This plaque was originally at the bottom of the canyon at the edge of the Colorado River where the pioneers made the crossing in 1880. When Glen Canyon Dam was closed and the water backed up to form Lake Powell in 1963, the SUP Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter took the responsibility of moving the plaque from the river bank to the top of the "Hole" to keep it from being inundated by the Lake, as the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association was no longer functioning.

Utah

GPS: N37 15 22.59, W110 54 02.20 elevation 4326 feet (37.2562750, -110.9006111)

Description/Inscription:
Erected August 12,1933
"Hole-In-The Rock" Crossing
Mormon Pioneers of San Juan Valley crossed the Colorado River at "Hole-in-the-Rock" January 26, 1880. Twenty-six wagons were lowered over the cliff that day. A total of 250 persons were in the party. All made the perilous descent and ferried the river here.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmark Association

Note: An information sign at the bottom of the trail (from the water level in Lake Powell) reads: Down this cleft plunged and skidded eighty wagons, 250 men, women and children, and hundreds of horses and cattle. No wagons tipped over, no one was seriously injured.

These Mormon pioneers from settlements in southern Utah were traveling across two hundred miles of unknown country to establish a mission near the San Juan River. In the winter of 1879-80, it took six weeks to blast and dig a ¾-mile road down the Hole-in-the-Rock.

Another information sign at the top of the trail reads: "It nearly scared me to death. The first wagon I saw go down they put the brake on and rough locked the hind wheels and had a big rope fastened to the wagon and about ten men holding back on it and then they went down like they would smash everything. I'll never forget that day. When we was walking down Willie looked back and cried and asked me how we would get back home."
The expedition lowered men in barrels to hand-drill the cliff and place powder charges to blast a wagon road. Along the trail some drill holes are still visible. Wagon hubs scratched deep scars in the walls.

A floating sign on the lake marking the entrance to the inlet to Hole-in-the-Rock reads: Hole-in-the-Rock – Down the crack in the cliff Mormon pioneers lowered horses, cattle and eighty wagons in January, 1880. To learn more of their story, hike the ¾ mile trail.

Utah

Hole-in-the-Rock Arch
UPTLA #132 **pic#133**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 3 Apr 1957*

Location: 5 miles west of Hole-in-the Rock, end of 50-mile Canyon near BLM Road 200, Kane County. Utah
GPS: Approximately N3715 27.10, W110 57 34.72 elevation 4333 feet (37.2575278, -110.9596444)

Description/Inscription: Erected April 6, 1957
Hole-In-The-Rock Arch
The naming of this arch honors the historic trek of the Mormon Pioneers called by Brigham Young to colonize San Juan County in 1879 – 1880

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Note: Also known as Window Rock Arch.

Utah

Morgan County
EAST CANYON
East Canyon Campsites
SUP #83 **pic#134**

Sponsor: *Twin Peaks Chapter & Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1998*

Location: Next to the sales office at the East Canyon Resort in Morgan County, Utah
GPS: N40 52 12.65, W111 35 04.27 elevation 5832 (40.8701806, -111.5845194)

Description/Inscription: The main group of Mormon pioneers camped one mile above the mouth of Echo Canyon on July 16, 1847. They were following the 1846 tracks of the Donner-Reed Party who had taken a "new" route to California proposed by Lansford W. Hastings. The next day, the pioneers entered the Henefer Valley and traveled downstream along the Weber River where they camped July 17 and 18. In the hills north of their camp, they offered a special prayer for Brigham Young who was ill.

Leaving Brigham Young and a few wagons in the Henefer Valley on July 19, the main group crossed the Weber River at present Henefer and turned up Main Canyon to Hogsback Summit. From this point, they stood in awe of the distant Wasatch Mountains, yet to be traversed. The Pioneers proceeded down Dixie Hollow, up Broad Hollow, and through present East Canyon State Park to East Canyon Creek. They camped at a spot now underwater, about ¼ mile upstream from the dam.

On July 20, the pioneers went 7¼ miles south up East Canyon. They forded the creek eleven times in one day. The pioneers camped at Large Spring, ½ mile north of present Mormon Flat. William Clayton said, "The last three miles has been the worst road… it being through willow bushes over twenty feet high… it is yet scarcely possible to travel without tearing wagon covers… The road is one of the crookedest I ever saw…" The next day, the pioneers traveled up Little Emigration Canyon to the summit of Big Mountain, the longest sustained climb of the entire trip. The pioneers paused here with heartfelt gratitude, for looking southwest they saw their destination, the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

The pioneers proceeded down the extremely steep trail off Big Mountain to Mountain Dell, over Little Mountain, then down into Emigration Canyon. The main group camped 2½ miles from the mouth of Emigration Canyon on July 21. The next day they traveled to a campsite near 17th South and 5th East in what is now Salt Lake City. They had arrived! Brigham Young entered the valley on July 24.

Utah

Mormon Flat
SUP #h-1 **pic#135**

***Sponsor**: Beehive/East Mill Creek Chapters, 1984*

Location: Formerly located at the beginning of Little Emigration, on the original pioneer trail.
GPS: N40 48 57.03, W111 35 06.84 Elevation 6031 feet (40.8158417, -111.5852333)

Description/Inscription:

Note: This monument was retired by the SUP National Executive Council. The Monument is gone. It was reported missing on a State survey in 1995; Richard Steed, SUP; and Lois K. Lloyd, State surveyor.

LITTLE EMIGRATION CANYON
Little Emigration Canyon
SUP #67 **pic#136**

***Sponsor:** National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, Twin Peaks Chapter, Murray Chapter, 1994*

Location: In Morgan County, Utah between East Canyon and Mountain Dell Canyon. (Plaque at Mormon Flat entrance)
GPS: N40 48 58.56, W111 35 05.99 elevation 6026 (40.8162667, -111.5849972)

Inscription/Description: This approach to Big Mountain Pass was the steepest sustained climb on the Mormon Trail. From the mouth of the canyon, across the creek to your left, the pass rises 1,400 feet in elevation over a distance of 4 miles.

At the suggestion of Lansford W. Hastings, the California-bound Donner-Reed Party of 1846 became the first wagon train to make the difficult ascent. They camped at springs which fed several beaver ponds one mile up the narrow canyon. Four nights (August 14-17) were spent at “One-Mile Camp” for the purpose of blazing a trail. Since then, thousands of travelers have rested at this popular spot.

Utah

In July 1847, the first group of Mormon Pioneers, led by Brigham Young, followed the tracks of the Donner-Reed Party up the canyon and on to the valley of the Great Salt Lake. For the next 22 years, emigrants, forty-niners, freighters, stage coaches, and pony express riders used the trail, traveling both east and west.

Today, the area around you is called Mormon Flat. But, in the mid-1800s it was known by another name. In the fall of 1857 (October 29-November 9), the Mormon Militia, under the command of Lt. Gen. Daniel H. Wells, built two large rock walls on the ridges flanking the entrance to Little Emigration Canyon. The wall closest to you was known as the "Duke Battery" and the other the "Hyde Battery," after the officers who directed their construction. These fortifications are the largest and best preserved built for a war that never happened.

On Friday morning, June 25, 1858, the U.S. Army splashed through the creek and passed beneath these batteries. Private Charles Scott noted in his journal that the "two breastworks of stone" were "dignified with the title Fort Wells."

MORGAN
Early Morgan County Settlers
SUP #142 **pic#137**

Sponsor: *Morgan Chapter, 2009*

Location: 33 North Main Street Morgan, Utah 84050 (at the DUP Museum Building.)
GPS: N41 02 11.7, W111 40 40.6 elevation 5074 feet

(41.0365833, -111.6779444)

Description/Inscription: This marker is dedicated to all the Early Morgan County Settlers who endured considerable hardships and a harsh climate to build this community we love.
"2009"
142

Utah

Early Morgan Pioneers
SUP #155 **pic#372**

Sponsor: *Morgan Chapter 2010*

Location: Riverside Park, 230 East 125 North, Morgan, Utah
GPS: N41 02 26.01, W111 40 29.77 elevation 5068 (41.0405583, -111.6749361)

Description/Inscription: Charles Shreeve Peterson – helped carve road through Weber Canyon. 1st Probate Judge.

* George Washington Taggart – helped build 1st grist mill. Mormon Battalion member.

Thomas Jefferson Thurston – Builder of roads and canals. 1st Bishop in valley

Sanford Porter – Original settler of Porterville. Built sawmill. Cut ties for railroad

Thomas and Jane Brough - Church leadership and community service

Jesse Carter Little – Military – Civic – Church leader, road builder, 1st Post Office

* Willard G. Smith – Community builder, 1st Stake President & Probate Judge. Haun's Mill Survivor

Samuel and Esther R. Francis - Leaders in church and civic affairs

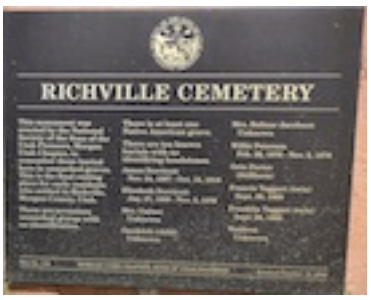
Albert Douglas Dickson – Peacemaker, canal builder, Bishop for 37 years

* Mormon Battalion Member

Note: More names are to be added annually.

Utah

RICHVILLE
Richville (Pioneer) Cemetery
SUP #118 pic#138



Sponsor: *Morgan Chapter 2005*

Location: 1925 Morgan Valley Drive. From Morgan, Utah, go south on Morgan Valley Drive to highway 95 and left. It is about 5 miles from Morgan to Richville.
GPS: N41 00 08.21, W111 41 22.81 elevation 5157 feet (41.0022806, -111.6896694)

Description/Inscription: This monument was erected by the National Society of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers, Morgan Utah Chapter, to remember those buried here in unmarked graves. This is the final resting place for early residents who settled in Richville, Morgan County, Utah.

There are seventeen unmarked graves with no identification. There is at least one Native American grave.

There are ten known burials with no identifying headstones.

James Dorricott
Nov. 24, 1897 – Oct 18, 1918

Elizabeth Dorricott
Jan 27, 1809 – Nov. 5, 1876

Mrs. Garner
Unknown

Goodrich (child)
Unknown

Mrs. Baltzar Jacobson
Unknown

Willie Peterson
Feb. 29, 1876 – Nov. 5, 1876

Orin Porter
(Stillborn)

Francis Taggart (twin)
Sep. 28, 1868

Franklin Taggart (twin)
Sept. 28, 1868

Waldron
Unknown

Utah

Rich County
LAKETOWN
Fur Traders Rendezvous
UPTLA #74 **pic#139**

Sponsor: *Troop 63, Tendoy Council BSA, Citizens of Laketown and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1937*

Location: 3 ½ miles west of Laketown, Utah at the rest stop on the shore of Bear Lake, Utah
GPS: N41 51 25.75, W111 21 49.16 elevation 5942 feet (41.8571528, -111.3636556)

Description/Inscription: Erected August 31, 1937
Fur Traders Rendezvous
The Rocky Mountain Fur Company, headed by Milton G. Sublette, David E. Jackson and Jedediah S. Smith, conducted a fur trading rendezvous in this vicinity in June – July, 1827, taking 130 bales of beaver furs for shipment to St. Louis by pack train. Sublette had left St. Louis in March with 60 men and merchandise, arriving via South Pass in late June. The trading was concluded and all parties dispersed in mid-July 1827, following the return of Smith from a perilous journey to California. Traders were also here in 1826. Large bands of Indians frequently gathered here

Troop 63, Tendoy Council, Boy Scouts of America,
Citizens of Laketown,
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Utah

Salt Lake County
RURAL LOCATION
Big Mountain
SUP #3 and UPTLA #24 pic#140

Sponsor: *This monument, erected and dedicated 25 August 1984, by South Davis Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers, replaces the original plaque erected 23 July 1933, by Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Vanguard Association of the Salt Lake Council, Boy Scouts of America.*

Location: In Salt Lake County, Utah at the summit pass of Little Emigration Canyon
GPS: N40 49 41.84, W111 39 14.88 elevation 7430 feet (40.8282889, -111.6541333)

Description/Inscription: On 19 July 1847, scouts Orson Pratt and John Brown climbed the mountain and became the first Latter-day Saints to see the Salt Lake Valley. Due to illness, the pioneer camp had divided into three small companies. On 23 July, the last party, led by Brigham Young, reached the Big Mountain. By this time most of the first companies were already in the valley and planting crops. Mormons were not the first immigrant group to use this route into the Salt Lake Valley. The ill-fated Donner Party blazed the original trail one year earlier. They spent thirteen days cutting the trail from present-day Henefer into the valley. That delay proved disastrous later on when the party was caught in a severe winter storm in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Mormons traveled the same distance in only six days. Until 1861, this trail was also the route of California gold seekers, Overland Stage, Pony Express, original telegraph line, and other Mormon immigrant companies, after which Parley's Canyon was used.

Note: The original plaque was replaced by the South Davis SUP Chapter on August 25, 1984. The original plaque is in storage at the SUP National Headquarters
3301 East Louise Ave, Salt Lake City, Utah.

<u>The original UPTLA #24 Plaque reads:</u>
Erected July 24, 1933
Big Mountain
From this point Brigham Young and the Mormon Pioneers caught their first glimpse of the valley of the Great Salt Lake, July 23, 1847. Orson Pratt, leading the vanguard of the pioneers had reached here July 19 and put up a guide board reading "30 miles to Fort Bridger". The ill-fated Donner party, first wagon train to use this route, crossed this divide about August 23, 1846. Between that date and 1861this trail was the route of many of the California gold seekers, overland stage, the Mormon Ox-team and handcart emigrants and the Pony Express.

Utah

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the
Vanguard Association of the Salt Lake Council Boy Scouts of America

Birch Springs
SUP #k-4 **pic#141**

Sponsor: *Sugar House Chapter, 1984*

Location: In Salt Lake County on highway 65 between Little Mountain Summit and Big Mountain
GPS: N40 48 40.35, W111 40 42.08 elevation 6207 feet (40.8112083, -111.6783556)

Note: The monument is still there but the plaque is gone

MOUNTAIN DELL CANYON
Ephraim Hank's Pony Express Station
UPTLA #37 **pic#147**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934*

Location: In Salt Lake County, Utah close to Memories of Mountain Dell location (SUP #110.1)
GPS: N40 46 53.9, W111 41 00.0 elevation 6049 Feet (40.781639, -111.683333)

Description/Inscription: Erected June 1, 1934
Station was southwest of this site above
Mountain Dell Station of the
Pony Express
St. Louis Missouri to Stockton California
1860 – 1861

Ephraim Hanks station keeper

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association et. al.

Note: The monument is crumbling, and the plaque is missing.

Utah

Memories at Mountain Dell
SUP #110.1 **pic#148**

Sponsor: *Mills Chapter, 2002*

Location: Mountain Dell, Utah on Utah Highway 65 located in parking lot at the campsite entrance.
GPS: N40 46 41.58, W111 41 20.47 elevation 5927 feet (40.7782167, -111.6890194)

Description/Inscription: From the summit of Big Mountain, the pioneers had their first glimpse of the Salt Lake Valley. The natural gorge, which rests south of Big Mountain and the northwest slopes of Little Mountain was known as Hanks or Big Canyon Creek and named by Ephriam Hanks as Mountain Dell.

As one of the handcart companies approached the bottom of Big Mountain, food and supplies were low. As they approached the Pony Express Station, Isabelle Siddoway, an eleven-year-old girl in the company, asked the station keeper if she could have a potato growing in the ground. Isabelle said it was the most delicious thing she had ever eaten.

Francis Armstrong purchased the property at Mountain Dell in 1870 and gave it to his wife, Isabelle Siddoway Armstrong. Mountain Dell was use as a summer farm by the Armstrong family. In 1882 Francis built a stone farmhouse; the farmhouse stood until July 1999 when it was torn down.

Francis kept two racehorses, Chief and Scout. He also raised peacocks at the farm. Francis loved to race the train down Parley's Canyon on one of his horses. He would jump the track just in front of the train. As the train went by, the conductor would shake his fist at Francis.

One day the conductor appeared at a meeting in the Mayor's Office, complaining of some fool who was always trying to race the train down Parley's Canyon. After listening to the man's complaint, Mayor Armstrong spoke up and said, "Well, sir, I am that fool. I have enough confidence in myself and my horse to know that I am in no danger."

Utah

Camp Grant
SUP #6 **pic#142**

***Sponsor**: Holladay & Potomac Chapters, 1984*

Location: Utah Highway 65, above top end of Mountain Dell Reservoir and below lower end of Little Dell Reservoir, Utah
GPS: N40 45 39.30, W111 42 29.16 elevation 5564 feet (40.7609167, -111.7081000)

Description/Inscription: Here, August 18-20, 1846, the Donner-Reed Party (87 in party) camped while a road over Little Mountain and down Emigration Canyon because they found (Parley's Canyon) too rugged. The journal of James Reed states, "Lay in camp in neat little valley, fine water, good grass, while all hands this day (August 19-20) are west side of small mountain clearing road to valley".

Although the first company of Mormon Pioneers had to greatly improve this road for succeeding wagon trains, they acknowledge with gratitude the work performed by the Donner Party, cutting this road over the Wasatch Range from Henefer to the Salt Lake Valley. This camp was later used by thousands.

This camp is named after Jedediah M. Grant, whose company was the last one of 11 companies (approximately 2,095 pioneers) to arrive in the Salt Lake Valley by October 2, 1847, the last of that season. He was also first mayor of Salt Lake City, 1851 until his death 1856.

This monument refurbished and dedicated September 5, 1984 by the Holladay and Potomac-Maryland Chapters, Sons of Utah Pioneers. Replaces the original plaque erected May 1958 by the "Mormon Explorers YMMIA".

Utah

EMIGRATION CANYON
Little Mountain Summit
SUP #51 and SUP #187 pic#146

Sponsor: *Twin Peaks Chapter & Pioneer Trails State Park, 1992 and Salt Lake City Chapter, 2015*

Location: In Salt Lake County, Utah on Utah Highway 65 at Little Mountain Summit
GPS: N40 46 29.82, W111 43 5.85 elevation 6248 feet (40.7749500, -111.7182917)

Description/Inscription: This is the last summit in the Wasatch Mountains along the pioneer trail. From this point the trail descends northwest until it reaches Emigration Creek. As William Clayton's emigrants guide warns, "The descent is very steep all the way."

The Donner Party passed over the summit August 21, 1846 and the Mormons on July 21, 1847.

Note: This monument was refurbished by the Salt Lake City Chapter SUP and dedicated on July 21, 2015, as SUP monument #187. The plaque indicates a dedication date of May 2015 - however the dedication was delayed due to considerable rain during May and June.

Last Campsite - Camp Kostopulous
SUP #82 no pic
Sponsor: *Mills Chapter, 1996*

Location: In Salt Lake County, Utah at 2500 E. Emigration Canyon Road
GPS: TBD

Note: Marker not located

Utah

Great Salt Lake
UPTLA #76 **pic#441**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1937*

Location: Formerly west of Salt Lake City off Interstate 80 (see note below).

Description/Inscription: Erected August 30, 1937
Great Salt Lake
Is about 35 8/75 miles in size, averaging 20 to 30 feet deep, from dry to wet periods of weather. The salt content ranging from 15% to 28% by weight. The water contains about six billion tons of salt, enough to load 5 trains of ordinary freight cars reaching to the moon. First mentioned by Baron La Hontan in 1689. Then by Father Escalante in 1776. The lake was first discovered in December 1824, by James Bridger, a 20 year old fur trapper. Other trappers examined it from 1825 to 1835, and many California emigrants skirted it from 1841 to 1853. John C. Fremont made the first scientific investigation and report of the lake in 1843, 4, 5, and Howard Stansbury made the first survey of the depth, outline and islands in 1849-50.

The lake is the residue of prehistoric Lake Bonneville, once 1000 feet deep, overspreading northwestern Utah. Its ancient wave-cut shorelines are still plainly visible on the mountains standing near, and in the lake.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Note: This monument retired by the SUP Executive Council. The marker missing

CAMP WILLIAMS
Jordan Narrows
UPTLA #39 **pic#145**

Sponsor: *Utah National Guard and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934*

Location: Camp Williams, Utah on Utah Avenue at the Officers' Club
GPS: N40 26 04.39, W111 55 20.20 elevation 4771 feet (40.4345528, -111.9222778)

Utah

Description/Inscription: Erected October 27, 1934
Jordan Narrows
Gateway to central Utah and California; formed by wave-action on leeward arm of ancient Lake Bonneville. Route of first settlers in central and southern Utah 1848 to 1854; of government mail line to San Diego 1854 to 1857; of Overland Mail and Stage Line to San Francisco 1858 to 1868; of Pony Express Line 1860 to 1861; and of first transcontinental telegraph line 1861 to 1868. Control and way stations on overland stage and Pony Express route about ten miles apart, mostly in view from this monument, were: Salt Lake City, Travelers Rest, Rockwell's, Joes Dugout and Fort Crittenden (originally named Camp Floyd). A celebrated Ute Indian Chief, Named Tintic, led an attack on the early settlers of Lehi, between this monument and Utah Lake in February 1854, killing several men.
Utah National Guard and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

BINGHAM CANYON
Bingham Canyon
UPTLA #114 **pic#149**

Sponsor: *Bingham Family & Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1948*

Location: At the Kennecott Copper Pit Visitor's Center in Salt Lake County, Utah. At the Kennecott Copper Pit Visitor's Overview in Salt Lake County, Utah. From the Visitor's Center parking lot, take the shuttle to the visitor's overview area.
GPS: Visitor's Center Parking Lot – N40 31 05.7, W112 05 34.9 elevation 5496 ft (40.5182500, -112.0930278)
GPS: Monument - N40 32 16.48, W112 28 42.18 elevation 6700 feet (40.5379111, -112.4783833)

Description/Inscription: This site contains many monuments, plaques and displays.

Utah

UPTLA #114
Erected December, 1948
Bingham Canyon
Bingham Canyon was named for Erastus Bingham and sons, Sanford and Thomas, Utah pioneers of 1847, who in 1848 took up grazing land in this vicinity, first for private herds and later as a community enterprise. They build a small cabin at the mouth of the canyon, where Sanford, his bride Martha Ann Lewis, and Thomas, a member of the Mormon Battalion, made their home.

Accidental discovery of mineral-bearing rock led to some prospecting with promising indications. Advised by Brigham Young that production of food for the settlers and thousands who were coming was more urgent than mining, the Binghams abandoned prospecting with the intention of development later.

In 1850 the Bingham family moved to Ogden and established Bingham's Fort as protection from hostile Indians and assisted in pioneering Weber County. They did not return to Bingham Canyon."

This marker erected by the Bingham family and the
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

U. S. Department of the Interior National Park Service Monument:
Bingham Canyon Open Pit Copper Mine
Has been designated a Registered National Historic Landmark
Under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1933
This site possesses exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States
U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1972

Garnet Skarn
(Altered Limestone)
This single rock, one of the rock types from the Bingham Canyon Mine, is made up of numerous minerals. Aside from those visible on the face of the rock, it also contains microscopic traces of Gold, Silver, and Molybdenite, as well as well as Actinolite, Chlorite, Diopside, Epidote, Hematite, and other minor minerals.

More mine mineral samples are on display at the Geology Exhibit in the Visitors Center

The Town of Bingham Canyon
This site donated by Jack Tallas, Bingham Businessman

Utah

The history of the town began in August 1848 when two young Mormon Pioneers, Sanford and Thomas Bingham, settled in this narrow wilderness canyon to herd cattle. Within a few years the area became a supplier of timber for local sawmills. Much ot the timber used in the construction of the Salt Lake Tabernacle came from this canyon.

In 1850 the Bingham brothers too samples of assayed ore to Brigham Young who advised them not to engage in mining at that time. Following the discovery of silver and gold containing ore in the fall of 1863, the West Mountain Mining District, embracing the entire Qquirrh Range was organized.

In 1868 fewer that one hundred people lived in Bingham Canyon; by 1880 the town had grown to a population of 1,022. About 1893 Colonel Enos A. Wall located ground containing millions of pounds of copper. The Utah Copper Company began large scale mining operations in 1904. The town was incorporated as a city on February 29, 1904. Involved in its history were people of many nations: Greeks, Italians, Armenians, Mexicans, Japanese, Chinese, British, and Austrians.

The prosperous Bingham Mine led the nation in the production of copper. But the prosperity which built the town also hastened its death. The land where the town was located is now a part of the Kennecott Copper open pit mine. The 1970 census indicated that the population of Bingham Canyon, once a roaring mining town of 15,000 had dwindled to thirty-one people. On November 22, 1971, a special proposition to disincorporate the town was passed. After 123 years Bingham Canyon was dead.

BRIGHTON
The First Statewide Pioneer Day Celebration
UPTLA #14 pic#150

Sponsors: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Cottonwood Stake, Church of Jesus Christ of latter-day Saints, 1932*

Location: Brighton, Utah, top of Big Cottonwood Canyon, by the information center at Silver Lake
GPS: N40 36 12.75, W111 35 04.72 elevation 8747 feet (40.6035417, -111.5846444)

Utah

Description/Inscription: Erected July 24, 1932 The First Statewide Pioneer Day Celebration was held in this Basin July 23-24, 1857.

Headed by Brigham Young, the Company reaching here July 23rd numbered 2,587 persons, with 464 carriages & wagons, 1028 horses & mules and 332 oxen and cows.

A program of addresses, six brass bands, singing, athletic events, drills by six companies of Militia, and dancing, was punctuated by salutes from a brass Howitzer. U.S. flags were flown from two highest peaks and two highest trees, the flag-tree in front of Brigham Young's campsite being 70 feet N.W. of here. At noon July 24, Judson Stoddard and A. O. Smoot, 20 days from the States, with Elias Smith and O. P. Rockwell, arrived with news of the advance of Johnston's Army against the "Mormons". The Company returned in orderly formation July 25th.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Cottonwood Stake, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

BLUFFDALE
Rockwell Station
UPTLA #48 and SUP #251 pic#151

Sponsors: *UPTLA/Pony express Monument - Adult Aaronic Priesthood Group of East Jordan Stake and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934, moved and refurbished when Highway rebuilt. Current Relocated site - Sons of Utah Pioneers Porter Rockwell Chapter, the City of Bluffdale, the Bluffdale Utah South Stake, and Claudia Andersen, 2018.*

Utah

Location: 14600 south Porter Rockwell Blvd, Bluff Dale, Utah
GPS: N40 29 09.3, W111 54 19.3 elevation 4499 feet (40.4859167, -111.9053611)

Description/Inscription: The site contains the original Monument with the UPTLA and Pony Express plaques and a free-standing SUP plaque explaining the current site with a brief history of Orin Porter Rockwell.

UPTLA #48 plaque
Erected Oct. 13, 1934
Rockwell Station
About 1800 feet due west prominent on the Overland Stage and Pony Express Route 1858 to 1868 kept by Orin Porter Rockwell.

This monument was constructed of stone from the old station.

Adult Aaronic Priesthood Group of East Jordan Stake and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

SUP #251 Plaque
Rockwell Station
The Pony Express operated from April 1860 through October 1861 and delivered mail between Missouri and California within a record 10 days. Orin Porter Rockwell owned and operated a hotel and stable along the Pony Express route. Rockwell Station was commemorated October, 1934 when the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association dedicated a monument to mark the station's site. This monument included stones from the foundation of Rockwell's stable and has been relocated at least twice since it was dedicated. The monument was moved again in 2018 by the Sons of Utah Pioneers organization to its current location.

The location of Rockwell's station on this site has been identified with a metal marker set into the concrete beside a granite monument approximately 500 feet southeast of this point (see Rockwell Station (Stable) SUP #252)

Orin Porter Rockwell
Orin Porter Rockwell was born on circa June 25, 1813 in Belchertown, Massachusetts. He was a close friend and bodyguard of Joseph Smith Jr., first Prophet of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and was a renowned lawman who apprehended and dueled with a number of criminals in the west

In July of 1858 Rockwell purchased sixteen acres of land near the hot springs at the Point of the Mountain for $500 and established the Hot Springs Brewery and Hotel. Rockwell's hotel

also served as a Pony Express station over the mail service's nineteen-month lifetime. The Pony Express closed in 1861 after the establishment of the transcontinental telegraph but the Hot Springs Brewery and Hotel continued to operate for several years after. Orin Porter Rockwell died of heart failure at the age of 64 years old on June 9, 1878, in Salt Lake City

The plaque contains a Portrait of Orin Porter Rockwell used with permission by the Utah State Historical Society. It also contains a sketch of the Hot Springs Brewery & Hotel provided as a curtesy of the Draper Historical Society

Porter Rockwell Chapter SUP 2018 Site $251

Relocation donations generously given by the Sons of Utah Pioneers Porter Rockwell Chapter, the City of Bluffdale, the Bluffdale Utah South Stake, and Claudia Andersen.

Rockwell Station (Stable)
SUP #252 **pic#431**

Sponsor: *Porter Rockwell Chapter, 2018*

Location: 14600 south Porter Rockwell Blvd, Bluffdale, Utah in front of suite "D" of the shopping center
GPS: N40 29 06.0, W111 54 14.5 elevation 4526 feet (40.4850000, -111.9040278)

Description/Inscription:
On this site was located Orrin Porter Rockwell's Pony Express and Overland Stage Stable

Porter Rockwell Chapter 2018
Site Number 252

Note: Also, on this site is a Pony Express monument and a stainless-steel post marking the location of Orin Porter Rockwell's stable as a Pony Express station.

Utah

HERRIMAN
Fort Herriman
UPTLA #32 **pic#152**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, West Jordan District B.S.A., Members of West Jordan Stake and former residents, 1933.*

Location: 12550 South 6000 West, Herriman, Utah
GPS: N40 31 14.69, W112 01 58.49 elevation 4924 (40.5207472, -112.0329139)

Description/Inscription: Erected November 14, 1933
Fort Herriman
This monument marks the site of Fort Herriman built in 1855 by Thomas Butterfield, Henry Herriman, Samuel Egbert, Robert Petty and John Stocking, as protection against the Indians.

The fort was abandoned in 1858, under instructions from Brigham Young, upon the approach of Johnston's Army. Some of the settlers returned a few years later and established the town of Herriman. The fort was named for Henry Herriman and Butterfield Canyon nearby for Thomas Butterfield, pioneers of this section.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, West Jordan District B.S.A., Members of West Jordan Stake and former residents

HOLLADAY
First Settlers of Holladay
SUP #65 **pic#153**

Sponsor: *Holladay Chapter, 1994*

Location: 4782 Holladay Blvd. Holladay, Utah
GPS: N40 39 56.14, W111 49 17.66 elevation 4471 (40.6655944, -111.8215722)

Description/Inscription: John D. Holladay, a leader of the Mississippi Company of Mormon Pioneers, entered the Salt Lake Valley on July 29, 1847.

John Holladay's group explored the valley of the Great Salt Lake and its tributary canyons with an eye towards irrigation, wild hay for their animals, and water power for mills. Most of the Mississippi Company stayed together and by fall had planned their farms and community

in the area of a free-flowing, spring-fed stream issuing from the base of Mt. Olympus. Thus the village of Spring Creek, as the stream was then called, was the first to be established away from Great Salt Lake City itself.

As soon as John D. Holladay was named the Branch President, the village took upon itself the name of Holladay's Settlement or Holladay's Burgh.

In February of 1849 the first surveyed plots of land were issued to the settlers.
Original Land Owners

Lot #1	John D. Holladay
Lot #2	Allen F. Smithson
Lot #3	Robert D. Covington
Lot #4	John D. Holladay
Lot #5	Robert D. Covington
Lot #6	Orlando F. Mead
Lot #7	Robert D. Covington
Lot #8	John Lockhart
Lot #9	John Lockhart
Lot #10	John D. Holladay
Lot #11	Lyman Stephens
Lot #12	Joseph Matthews
Lot #13	Ezekiel Lee
Lot # 14	Milo Andrus
Lot #15	Daniel W. Perkins
Lot #16	William Casto
Lot #17	William Watkins
Lot #18	William Whitehead

Map and information courtesy of Daughters of Utah Pioneers and Steven L. Carr

Old Fort Site
SUP #b-1 **pic#154**

Sponsor: *Holladay Chapter, 1975*

Location: Olympus Jr. High 2217 E 4800 S Holladay, Utah
GPS: N40 40 03.95, W111 49 43.07 elevation 4422 feet (40.6677639, -111.8286306)

Description/Inscription: During the Walker Indian War in 1853, 161 settlers on Big Cottonwood Creek built a fort at this location.

The fort enclosed four acres, but was not needed as the Indians proved to be friendly.

Mt. Olympus Senior Center Flagpole
SUP #89 pic#157

Sponsor: *Mills Chapter, 1998*

Location: 1635 Murray Holladay Rd., Salt Lake City, Utah 84117
GPS: N40 40 1.99, W111 50 42.67 elevation 4351 feet (40.6672194, -111.8451861

Description/Inscription: There is no plaque on the site. The flagpole is the monument.

Our Sweet Three Year Old Daughter (statue)
SUP #154 pic#371

Sponsor: *Holladay Chapter 2010*

Location: 4900 South Memory Lane, Holladay, Utah
GPS: N40 39 45.76, W111 49 51.62 elevation 4383 feet (40.6627111, -111.8310056)

Description/Inscription: Name unknown but surely well-loved was in 1848 the first to be laid to rest in this historic Holladay Memorial Park. The cemetery, second in the valley, was begun under the direction of Brigham Young. The streams, rolling hills and mountain views make this a beautiful location.

The Holladay Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers have erected this monument, sculpted by Stan Watts, to honor our

pioneer forefathers sent to settle in the area of the Springs, called Spring Creek. The Pioneer Mississippi Company, with its leader John Holladay, first called the settlement Holladay's Burgh.

The name was later changed to Holladay to honor John Holladay.

MAGNA
Early Magna Settlements
SUP #28 **pic#155**

Sponsor: *Oquirrh Mountain Chapter, 1992*

Location: Northeast of 4100 S. and 8400 W. Magna, Utah
GPS: N40 40 60, W112 05 29 elevation 4580 (40.6833333, -112.0913889)

Description/Inscription: In commemoration of the First Communities on the West Side of Salt Lake Valley and the First Major Industry in Utah

In 1853, Abraham Coon, an early Mormon pioneer, explored a canyon in the Oquirrh Mountains on the west side of Salt Lake Valley. He found an abundance of timber suitable for lumber and also a variety of oak tree the bark of which was useful in tanning leather. There was ample water to power a saw mill and a tan-bark processing plant. Abraham Coon obtained permission to open the canyon for these purposes, established a toll fee for access to the canyon, and used the revenue for the construction and maintenance of the road. The canyon was officially called Coon Canyon.

Abraham Coon and his family settled at the mouth of the canyon, and started a farming community that became known as Coonville. This was the first settlement on the west side of Salt Lake Valley and it covered a one-square-mile area south of this marker. The Coon, Deardon, Hardman, Shafer, Thomas, Sadler, Ek, Jenkins, and Larson families settled in the area. The 47th District School House was built here to house first – through eighth-grade classes and also church functions.

In the 1860s, settlers from Salt Lake City were attracted to the fertile soil in this part of the valley, and the farming community of Pleasant Green grew up on the two-square-mile area north of Coonville. Early family names in Pleasant Green included Spencer, Reid, Taylor,

Cockrell, Jacobs, Lecheminant, Breeze, Perkins, Sutton, Mellon, Hirst, Brown, Bouck, Bertoch, Hartley, Lambert, Whipple, Shields, Adamson, Drury, Featherstone, and Wolstenholme.

In 1906, Daniel C. Jackling brought the Utah Copper Company into operation by commencing open-pit mining in Bingham Canyon. Over the next forty years the mine, smelting, and milling operations were expanded and the company became known as Kennecott. The open-pit mine is truly one of the wonders of the world. The modernization of the mine and processing plants has gone forward, and in 1992 this remains one of the great copper producing centers of the world.

With the advent of the copper industry, Coonville and Pleasant Green merged into the unincorporated city of Magna. “Magna” means “Magnificent” or “great,” a proud reference to the role played by the city and its people in the development of the copper industry. The name became official with the opening of the first Magna Post Office in 1917.

MURRAY
Mahonri Moriancumer Cahoon
SUP #84 **pic#156**

Sponsor: *Pioneer Heritage Chapter 1998*

Location: Murray, Utah Murray City Cemetery, 5500 S. 900 E. (between blocks 2 and 3)
GPS: N40 39'10.0, W111 52 21.4 elevation 4329 feet (40.6527778, -111.8726111)

Description/Inscription: When Cahoon was born in 1834, his father, Reynolds Cahoon, asked Joseph Smith to give his newborn a name and a blessing. Smith gave him the name Mahonri Moriancumer Cahoon, explaining that although the name was not mentioned in the Book of Mormon’s book of Ether, it had just been revealed to him that Mahonri Moriancumer was the name of the brother of Jared. The Cahoon family came to Utah with the pioneers and eventually settled in the Murray area. The original wooden marker, which had deteriorated, was replaced with a permanent headstone.

Murray Mill
SUP #70 **no pic**
Sponsor: *Murray Chapter, 1994*

Note: The SUP Executive Council retired this monument in September 2015.

Utah

Murray Smelter Smoke Stacks
SUP #1 **no pic**
***Sponsor**: Murray Chapter 1984*

Location: Formerly in Murray, Utah at Murray Park, about 455 E. 5300 S.
GPS: TBD

Note: Stacks were torn down in 2002

South Cottonwood Campground (Half-way Camp)
SUP #33 **pic#160**

***Sponsor:** Murray Chapter, 1990*

Location: 5605 S Vine Street (735 E) Murray, Utah (Chapel parking area)
GPS: N40 38 55.08, W111 52 13.23 elevation 4335 feet (40.6486333, -111.8703417)

Description/Inscription: This area, 56th South and Vine Street, known as South Cottonwood, was one of the early religious and social centers for the Church in the Salt Lake Valley.
To the north of here about 600 feet was a campground used by the stone haulers for the Salt Lake Temple, the site being approximately halfway between the quarry and the temple ground.

Also, may it be remembered that for those sturdy men who struggled here; the summer heat, spring and fall mud, and inadequate equipment made the task difficult. But they prevailed.

Site No. 33. Murray Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers….Dedicated 1990

Utah

First Building Outside Salt Lake City for Religious & Education Instruction
UPTLA no number SUP #223 pic#161

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1931*

Location: In Murray, Utah at 225 Gordon Lane – west side of Gordon Lane -- opposite the intersection of 250 East
GPS: N40 40 43.9, W111 53 04.0 elevation 4273 feet (40.6788611, -111.8844444)

Description/Inscription: Inscription reads: To commemorate the first building in the valley outside of Salt Lake City erected for the purpose of religious & education instruction.

Built – 1853
Erected by the Priesthood of the Millcreek Ward
July 26, 1931

Old Chapel, rest stop
SUP #41 no pic
Sponsor*: Murray Chapter, 1992*

Location: 5600 S Vine Street (735 E) Murray, Utah
GPS: TBD

Description/Inscription: TBD
GPS: TBD

Note: Cannot find

PARLEY'S HOLLOW
Dudler's Inn
SUP #75 **pic#197**

Sponsor: *Canyon Rim Chapter, 1996*

Location:
In Salt Lake County, Utah at 2700 E. 2700 S., south of Interstate 80 near the mouth of Parleys Canyon. Parking for the trail head is at Tanner Park, 2660 Heritage Way, Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: Monument - N40 42 39.3, W111 48 21.3 elevation 4580 feet (40.7109167, -111.8059167)
GPS: Tanner Park – trailhead: N40 42 42.70, W111 49 01.16 elevation 4700 Feet (40.7118611, -111.8169889)

Description/Inscription: Perhaps one of the longest living and prominent residence of the area, known as Parley's Hollow, now officially Parley's Historic Nature Park, was Joseph Dudler. About 1864, he settled in this location. Here he built his home. It was two stories, thirty-six by fifty-six feet in size, with rock foundation walls, the narrow front facing south, and the rest of the ground floor dug into the side of the valley. The remains of a rock wall, east of the still existing foundations stones of the original building, is a continuation of the front wall of the lower floor if his inn. The story above was a frame with vertical siding, and it was here that the "Rooms To Let," dining, and kitchen spaces were provided.

As business improved, in 1870, he built a brewery to the rear and west of the inn. To provide further for this, he built an addition to the Inn itself, continuing the rock foundations further north sixteen feet with an adobe instead of frame upper story. In addition, he continued the lower floor north, only four feet further in the ground, with what has been called the "Wine Cellar.' Still there, it is a rock-walled room, underground, about fifteen-and-a-half feet wide and twenty feet long with a ten-foot high, domed, rock ceiling. It is an ideal place for keeping things cool.

His irrigation water supply was brought to the site in a ditch from Parley's Canyon Creek, but for drinking water he used a spring on the property northeast of the Inn location which is still flowing.

Dudler operated a saloon or two in town as well as at the Inn, and in 18892, added a similar business in Park City where he also continued in the brewing and saloon business. He kept the farm and brewery area going in Parley's Hollow until his death in October 0f 1897. His descendants continued using the Inn as a residence, referring to it as the "homestead" until it was destroyed by fire, the work of vandals, the night of the 17th of October, 1952

Utah

Dudler's Wine Cellar
SUP #80 **pic#198**

Sponsor: *Jordan River Temple Chapter, 1996 (1995 on old list)*

Location: In Salt Lake County, Utah at 2700 E. 2700 S., south of Interstate 80 near the mouth of Parleys Canyon. Parking for the trail head is at Tanner Park, 2660 Heritage Way, Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: Monument - N40 42 39.4, W111 48 21.2 elevation 4580 feet (40.7109444, -111.8058889)
GPS: Tanner Park – trailhead: N40 42 42.70, W111 49 01.16 elevation 4700 Feet (40.7118611, -111.8169889)

Description/Inscription: Early in 1870, Joseph Dudler, owner and operator of the inn which was on the ground level of his house, built a brewery in back of his house here in Parley's Hollow. To provide for this, in addition to the brewery proper, located on adjacent property west and north of the inn, he extended his entire earlier building sixteen feet further into the north side of the valley. To this extension he added what became known as the wine cellar. He built this rock-walled, underground cellar for a store room as well as storage for the products of his brewery. The walls and roof of the cellar, which still retain their structural integrity, average two-and-one-half feet thick and the walls were ten-feet high. The labor expended to excavate the basement, the cellar, and to erect the two-and-one-half story building of the house and inn, would have been a tremendous task. There were no backhoes, front-end loaders, no dump trucks or cranes in those days to help in the construction; just back-breaking, muscle-straining, hard work. The structure of the cellar was so well designed that over a half-century later, when crews came to clean up what was left of the burned-out building, this stone work that comprises the cellar, supported the weight of the "Cat" when the ground was leveled.

Just to the west and a little bit north of the cellar was a tall brick chimney on the north end of a small frame building which was the brewery proper. This chimney remained in place for many years having outlasted the frame brewery building, but it too has long since fallen to the ravages of time as did the brewery building itself much earlier. Joe Dudler was a carpenter by trade and a brewer by profession and the following years would prove his proficiency at both.

When Joe set up his first brewery at this location, he called it the Philadelphia Brewery. He sold his products not only at the inn, but also a little later at his Philadelphia Brewery Saloon in downtown Salt Lake City. His inn was also known for a time as Dudler Summer Resort and simply as Dudler's Saloon.

In the early 1900's his son Frank and daughter Retta ran the saloon at Parley's Hollow while their father set up a saloon and ran his famous business in Park City. Joseph Dudler died in 1897.

Golden Pass Road and Tollhouse
SUP #76 pic#199

Sponsor: *Sugar House Chapter, 1996*

Location: In Salt Lake County, Utah at 2700 E. 2700 S., south of Interstate 80 near the mouth of Parleys Canyon. Parking for the trail head is at Tanner Park, 2660 Heritage Way, Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 37.8, W111 48 11.5 elevation 4717 feet (40.7105000, -111.8031944)
GPS: Tanner Park – trailhead: N40 42 42.70, W111 49 01.16 elevation 4700 Feet (40.7118611, -111.8169889)

Description/Inscription: "Travel the Golden Pass, open July fourth (1850). Immigrants coming into the valley may now avoid the difficult routes over Big and Little Mountains by taking the new route. Several thousand dollars have been spent by the proprietor." So ran part of an advertisement in the third issue of the Deseret News of June 29, 1850.

Parley P. Pratt, having been through the mouth of Parley's Canyon as well as traversed the Emigration Canyon route, decided that with a certain amount of effort he could make the Parley's Canyon route much easier than the other. He made a road, from what was called Dell Fork, where the Mountain Dell Reservoir is located, down to what eventually became the center of Sugar House, at about what now is Twenty-first South and Eleventh East Streets. Due to the narrowness of Parley's Canyon, the road crossed the stream sixteen times enroute. It was not a super highway, but far surpassed the route down Emigration Canyon. Although some travelers complained about the roughness of the road, those familiar with both routes still preferred it to the original route. To help reimburse Pratt for the costs of construction, a toll or passage fee was charged. The advertisement continues: "$.75 for a two-horse outfit, ten cents for each additional pack or saddle animal, and sheep a mere cent per head."

The toll gate was located on the north side of the stream, directly below where the SUP Headquarters Building is located on the south rim of the canyon at 3300 East Street. Impressions of the old dirt road still can be seen in the hollow, running in front of the relic foundations of Dudler's Inn. The road ran along the north side of Suicide Rock, and when the railroad was introduced, it passed the rock on its south side.

Utah

A big celebration was held upon the opening of the new road on July 4, 1850. Thus was presented a new route when incoming travelers, whether in wagon, on horseback, the Pony Express, handcarts, walking or eventually even with a stage coach, might safely make their way into the valley.

Eventually, the road became part of the Transcontinental Lincoln Highway and later I-80 and all follow the route of the Pioneers from the mouth of the canyon to the turn-off for East Canyon, now Jeremy's Ranch, and later east of Silver Creek Junction in Echo Canyon where the trail turns north to Echo and points east.

The Railroad
SUP #78 **pic#200**

Sponsor: *Pioneer Heritage Chapter, 1996*

Location: In Salt Lake County, Utah at 2700 E. 2700 S., south of Interstate 80 near the mouth of Parleys Canyon. Parking for the trail head is at Tanner Park, 2660 Heritage Way, Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 34.9, W111 48 09.4 elevation 4727 feet (40.7096944, -111.8026111)
GPS: Tanner Park – trailhead: N40 42 42.70, W111 49 01.16 elevation 4700 Feet (40.7118611, -111.8169889)

Description/Inscription: After the opening of the Golden Pass Road through Parley's Canyon, the canyon became more accessible for the cutting and hauling of wood to be used in construction of homes and industrial ventures. Lamb's Canyon, near the top of the canon was a prime source for these materials. However, it was soon discovered that the developing industries needed more than wood fuel and water power. Pioneers were sent in various directions to attempt to locate coal deposits. Those sent to the area of the present location of Coalville, Utah, found a brown coal called lignite, east of the townsite up Chalk Creek. Brigham Young immediately formed a coal operation at the site. The coal was dug and hauled by wagon over Silver Creek and Kimball's Junction, over Parley's Summit and down the canyon into the valley. A ton of coal then cost $8.00 and the hauling charge was $1.50.

Shortly after the coming of the railroad to the west in 1869, a railroad line connecting Salt Lake and points south was installed from Corinne, in 1869. In 1871, a branch railroad line going north connecting Coalville to the main line at Echo was begun by Summit County Railroad. It was a narrow gage line which served, starting in 1873. The coal was there transferred into the standard gage cars of the UP Railroad which continued thence through Corinne and Ogden, into Salt Lake.

Utah

On June 11, 1874, the Eastern Utah Railroad was incorporated to build a narrow gage rail line from Coalville south to the Park City mines. In 1880, the Union Pacific Railroad Co. obtained the lines from Park City north to Echo and replaced them with a standard gage line, which was finally completed in 1888. About this same time, the Salt Lake & Eastern Railroad Co. completed the narrow gage line from Salt Lake City to Park City Mines in 1890. In 1900, the Rio Grande Railroad Co. took over the lines through Parley's Canyon to Park City and changed them to standard gage. They also acquired the lines from Park City north to Echo. The line through Parley's Canyon continued not only as a freight train, but carried passengers as well until the service was discontinued from Sugar House through the canyon in the 1940s. Freight service to Sugar House continued for some years after this date.

Sandstone Wall & Aqueduct
SUP #77 **pic#201**

Sponsor: *Olympus Hills Chapter, 1996*

Location: In Salt Lake County, Utah at 2700 E. 2700 S., south of Interstate 80 near the mouth of Parleys Canyon. Parking for the trail head is at Tanner Park, 2660 Heritage Way, Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 41.8, W111 48 22.1 elevation 4707 feet (40.7116111, -111.8061389)
GPS: Tanner Park – trailhead: N40 42 42.70, W111 49 01.16 elevation 4700 Feet (40.7118611, -111.8169889)

Description/Inscription: Parley's Creek, originally known by the Indian name Obit-Ko-Ke-Che Creek was the largest stream of water which flowed from the Wasatch Mountains into the valley. This creek had beginnings high in the Wasatch Mountains to the north near Lookout Peak. It ran through the pass near Little Mountain Summit and over into Parley's Canyon where it was joined by other streams on its journey into the valley. From its entrance into the valley, the water coursed its way northwest until it finally joined the Jordan River near Fifth South Street on its way to Great Salt Lake.

With the growth area west and north of the mouth of Parley's Canyon, it became apparent that a way had to be found to carry the water to those needing it. Ditches were dug which were fine for those living in the bottom lands of the hollow, but it was soon determined that if walls were to be built with a conduit running along its top, like those done by the ancient Romans but on a much smaller scale, water could be lifted up to the plateaus on the north and south sides of the hollow. A water commission was formed of property owners in the bottom, north and south plateau areas to determine how this was to be done as well as to see that the water was fairly distributed.

The walls were built of sandstone blocks from the canyon and were constructed with the channel on the top to convey the water as needed. The reservoir was built in 1891, and the walls shortly after. Only a relatively small segment remains. It is still a handsome piece of masonry, forty feet high where it cut across a ravine and an arch was laid up to allow for the water draining through the ravine to be unhampered in its course to Parley's Creek. Early photographs show lombardy poplars had been planted along the route, at least along the segment still extant.

This section of the north wall is all that remails of either wall. The rocks were either abandoned in place or lifted out and used for construction of other buildings or left on the valley floor. The water needs were provided for the construction of the Mountain Dell Reservoir five miles up the canyon in 1915.

Suicide Rock & the Reservoir
SUP #79 **pic#202**

Sponsor: *Holladay Chapter, 1996*

Location: In Parley's Hollow at the mouth of Parley's Canyon Salt Lake City, Utah – where Parley's Canyon Trail and the Lake Bonneville Trails meet. Parking area is east of the 33rd South and Wasatch Blvd. traffic light and is the last road before the Blvd. enters the freeway going north. Take the first left and go to the end of the road to the trail parking area.
GPS: N40 42 35.00, W111 47 52.60 Elevation 4,948 feet (40.7097222, -111.7979444)

Description/Inscription: One of the foremost sights that met the eye of the early travelers when they reached the mouth of Parley's Canyon before entering into the valley of the Great Salt Lake, was a huge mass of red rock which stood in the middle of the mouth of the canyon. It consisted mainly of red sandstone and had stood as a sentinel for centuries.

For hundreds of years, it stood as a watch tower for the Indians until, as the story goes, an Indian maiden upon learning of the death of her brave, leaped from the top, to her death on the rocks below, giving it the name of Suicide Rock. Now, it is a billboard for the youth who dare to climb its heights with paint brush or spray can.

In the settlement of the valley with a constant increase in population, the water from the various canyon streams of the Wasatch Range provided irrigation as well as culinary water

for the people. In order to free up more of the canyon water culinary use, a canal was built from Jordan Narrows conveying Jordan River water to the east bench of the Salt Lake valley. The Jordan and Salt Lake City Canal was begun in 1879, and completed in 1882, and has remained in constant use since. The canyon streams were thereafter enhanced with reservoirs to catch and retain the spring runoff, for use in the drier seasons.

In about 1891 a reservoir was built on the east side of Suicide Rock to help contain the spring run-off from washing out the farms west of the canyon mouth, as well as to help provide a way of getting water from the stream to where it was needed. From this reservoir, and ditches from the canyon stream above the reservoir, culinary along with irrigation water was conveyed to the various farms below as well as up to the plateaus on the north and south sides of the hollow which were located above the canal. This reservoir served for many years until an extremely wet spring one year washed out part of the reservoir and some of the railroad tracks and roadway in the canyon. Culinary water supplies had been further enhanced by this time and a direct connection was made to use Parley's Canyon water, so the reservoir was never replaced.

Of the stream, the roadway, and the railroad line that ran in the narrow spaces between the rock and canyon sidewalks, only the stream remains.

Golden Pass Road
SUP #43 **pic#422**

Sponsor: *Pioneer Heritage Chapter, 1992*

Location: 2000 E. Stratford Avenue (2585 S.) (aka 20th E. & 2600 S.) Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 56.20, W111 50 03.13 elevation 4541 (40.7156111, -111.8342028)

Description/Inscription: There are two plaques mounted on the same monument: SUP #43 and SUP #37

Parley P. Pratt's Toll Road. The Deseret News, dated June 29, 1850, described Parley Pratt's new route through Parley's Canyon as THE GOLDEN PASS, the new route THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS.

This alternate valley entrance was explored and built by Parley P. Pratt and was used as a means for securing fuel and timber for himself and other emigrants. To defray his expenses for road building, he initiated a TOLL for others to use his road in 1848.

His established rates were as follows: 75 cents for a two-horse outfit, 10 cents for each additional pack or saddle animal, and 1 cent per head for sheep and loose stock. His toll house was located near the creek and approximately ½ mile west of Suicide Rock.

Initially the Golden Pass Road was passable for horse and wagon, and between 1850-1869 thousands of Mormon Pioneer Emigrants, California-bound Gold Seekers, Pony Express riders, Overland Stage Coaches, plus thousands of soldiers traveled over this dirt road.

Site No. 43. Pioneer Heritage Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers Dedicated July 1992

RIVERTON
Early Riverton and the Magnificent Dome Church
SUP #7 pic#163

Sponsor: *Jordan River Temple Chapter, 2015*

Location: Riverton Park, 12255 S. 1500 W. Riverton, Utah
GPS: (Early Riverton): N40 31 11.11, W111 55 55.28 elevation 4410 feet (40.5197528, -111.9320222)
GPS: (The Magnificent Dome Church): N40 31 15.44, W111 55 58.94 elevation 4428 feet (40.5209556, -111.9330389)

Description/Inscription: There are two SUP plaques at this site.

<u>The Magnificent Dome Church</u>
A maturity milestone was reached August 8, 1886, when the Riverton Ward of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized with 138 members. Orrin P. Miller served as the first bishop. Plans were soon underway for a new meeting house. Richard W. Kletting was selected as architect. (He was also architect of the Utah State Capitol and the old Saltair pavilion). Willard C. Burgon was named building contractor. With visions of new hope, the people geared up for Riverton's "grandest Effort". Construction began in 1899.

This magnificently beautiful domed church, with the inscription "Holiness to the Lord" over the front door, was erected at 12800 South Redwood Road on a two-acre site donated by

Thomas P. Page. With its high dome, it was an inspiring edifice and could be seen for long distances.

On January 21, 1900, Bishop Miller was sustained stake president. Gordon S. Bills was ordained bishop of the 346 member ward. The lower part of the building was in use by 1908. There were many financial hardships during construction; however, it was finally paid for and dedicated on December 20, 1920. The cost was approximately $25,000.00 plus much donated labor and material. Because of its high ceilings, excessive maintenance and heating problems, it was razed in 1940 after just 30 years of use. Gone, too are the brick kiln, tithing yard, molasses mill, flour mill, harness shop, the commercial building and dance hall built by Daniel Densley, and the Salt Lake and Utah Railroad (Orem Commuter Line) 1914-1945.

Many fond memories linger in the hearts of the long-time residents, the “Pioneers” of Riverton.

This monument is gratefully erected to their memory and integrity.

Early Riverton

The first known residents of the Riverton area were the Yo No Indians, a poor tribe living along the Jordan River. Well-worn trails extended from Utah Lake where various tribes wintered, to Bear Lake where they rendezvoused during the summer. Much credit is due for the free use of their byways, exchange of leather goods and furs, relinquishing lands, and their generally friendly attitude. Four forts erected west of the river were never seriously needed for protection. They were: Wight’s Fort, north by the Oquirrh Mountains; English Fort at the Bennion Cemetery site; Fort Herriman, 5 miles west of here; and Cedar Fort to the south.

Riverton was born of the pioneer spirit that moved men and women independently to reach out and wrestle a living from the harsh, untamed land. Many settlers spent their first year in dug-outs along the Jordan River as did the Yo Nos.

In 1855 Abraham Hunsaker, a convert from Illinois and a member of the Mormon Battalion, moved his herds across the river to join Jesse Beckstead and Samuel and Thomas Butterfield who were already using the land for grazing. Abraham was the first man to own land and divert water. But, Archibald Gardner was the first to live here and became the largest land owner; so for many years the area was called “Gardnerville”. Judge Charles Smith later named the town “Riverton”.

From 1850 to 1881 most attempts to bring water to the land were inadequate, however, some succeeded. The fertile soil responded, and the permanent expanding settlement was here to stay. Sheep, cattle, alfalfa, beets, minerals, poultry, and dry farming all had their “heyday” and contributed greatly to the growing economy.

Utah

Note: In July 2014 Riverton City destroyed the monument to construct a new city park. As part of the new city park construction, two new SUP monuments were constructed dividing the text of the old single plaque into two separate plaques. The two new monuments are prominently displayed as a part of the new Riverton City Park along with a replica of the Magnificent Dome Church, which serves as a city cultural center. The new monuments were dedicated June 29, 2015.

The Tithing Yard
SUP #110.2 **pic#164**

Sponsor: *Mills Chapter, 2003*

Location: 1150 W. 12400 S. Riverton, Utah
GPS: N40 31 32.58, W111 55 30.90
Elevation 4433 feet
(40.5257167, -111.9252500)

Description/Inscription: Riverton Utah

In 1886 a "tithing yard" was established in Riverton on land purchased from Samuel L. Howard. Located on the brow of the bench (1150 West 12400 South) and sloping down the bank towards the river, the site was locally designated "Tithing Yard Hill". Faithful Mormon Church members brought their tithed increase in produce, livestock, poultry, grains, and other farm products to this collection site.

A locally situated "tithing yard" was a real convenience for the farmers. On the bench ground, there was an office building, weigh scales, a small granary, a large root cellar, haystacks, feed managers, and a barn. Cattle yards and pastures sloped to the river. Freeman R. Lloyd was the first supervisor of the Tithing Yard. Others who operated the "yard" included George W. Bills, George William, and Nevada Butterfield. Thomas B. Lloyd, a son of Freeman, wrote about the operation of the Tithing Yard:

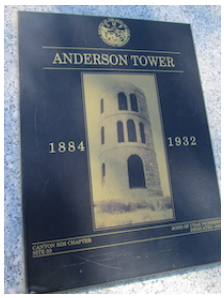
"*We fed sheep, hogs, chicken & etc. that was turned in on tithing. When the cattle & sheep & etc. were fat, they were driven to the Church farm at old 13th South & 1st West, Now 27th South. I spent many a day, trailing cattle and sheep to the Church farm. There they were butchered and sold and the money turned over to the general authorities of the Church*"

The Tithing Yard discontinued operation in 1913.

Site No. 110. Mill Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers. Dedicated November 2003

Utah

SALT LAKE CITY
Anderson Tower
SUP #53 **pic#165**



Sponsor: *Canyon Rim Chapter and Salt Lake North Company, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1992*

Location: 6th Avenue & A Street Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 46 34.84, W 111 53 03.01 elevation 4559 feet (40.7763444, -111.8841694)

Description/Inscription:
SUP Plaque #53
Anderson Tower

1884 -1932

Canyon Rim Chapter. Sons of Utah Pioneers
Site 53 Dedicated 1992

DUP Plaque No. 463
Anderson Tower

Anderson Tower was built in 1884 by Robert R. Anderson (1848-1935) a pioneer of 1867, and one of the original settlers on the north bench of Salt Lake City. The tower was patterned after similar towers Mr. Anderson had seen in Scotland as a young boy. They were known as “follies”. It was constructed of gray granite from the same quarry used to supply granite for the Salt Lake Temple. The circular three-story structure, located 303 A Street, was 54 feet high and 25 feet in diameter. Inside the austere tower was a winding stairway that led past numerous windows to the observation deck equipped with a telescope.

People were charged a small fee to climb to the top for the view. The venture was unsuccessful, and Anderson opened the tower free to the public until vandalism forced its closure.

For forty-eight years, Anderson Tower stood as an imposing, picturesque landmark on the Avenues, visible from many parts of Salt Lake Valley. This ended in November of 1932 when the tower was razed and the land leveled.

This monument stands approximately where the tower stood, and the base is built with granite blocks originally used in the tower.

No. 403. 1992. Salt Lake Company

Utah

Grave of Brigham Young
UPTLA #78 **pic#166**

Sponsors: *The Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1938*

Location: 150 East 1st Avenue Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 46 13.60, W111 53 08.04 elevation 4338 feet (40.7704446, -111.8855556)

Description/Inscription: Prophet – Pioneer – Statesman.
Born June 1, 1801, at Whitingham, Vermont. Died August 29, 1877, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Brigham Young, second President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, succeeded Joseph Smith, founder of the Church, who was martyred at Carthage, Illinois. He was chosen as leader of the people in 1844 and sustained as President of the Church December 27, 1847.

Earlier that year he led the Mormon Pioneers from Winter Quarters (Omaha) to the Salt Lake Valley, arriving here July 24. In 1849 he became Governor of the Provisional State of Deseret, and in 1850 Governor of the Territory of Utah.

This tablet erected in honor of their beloved leader by the Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations, which were organized under his direction.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Utah

Brigham Young Grave Statue
SUP #Z **pic#167**

Sponsor: *Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1974*

Location: 159 East 1st Avenue Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 46 13.6, W111 53 08.4 elevation 4428 feet (40.7704444, -111.8856667)

Description/Inscription: This monument includes a statue and two plaques:

Statue:
On June 1, 1974, an eight-foot bronze statue was unveiled at the small Brigham Young Cemetery on 1st Avenue. Sculpted by Edward J. Fraughton, the monument depicts a pioneer father, mother, and daughter in an embrace. The plaque is entitled "All is Well"

"All is Well" Statue Plaque:
'All is Well'
Pioneer Memorial Monument
Commissioned by the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers
Dedicated – June 1, 1974
Sculptor – Edward J. Fraughton

"All is Well Plaque":
This statuary and surrounding gardens have been created in tribute to the Mormon Pioneers, who sang joyously "All is Well" amid their trials and rigors of the long trek from Nauvoo, Illinois to Salt Lake Valley.

Their Beginnings came on April 6, 1830 when the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) was organized under the leadership of the prophet Joseph Smith in Fayette, New York. An unwavering faith in the teachings of the church bound them together and caused them to seek a haven in the mountain wilderness where they could worship God unmolested.

Driven from their homes in Nauvoo early in 1846 through religious persecution. The Mormon Pioneers struggled westward on foot, horseback, and wagons, many drawn by oxen. Of 80,000 who began the journey before the coming of the railroad in 1869 some 6,000 lost their lives along the trail. The pioneers under President Brigham Young, founded Salt Lake City in 1847.

The church for which they made this heroic sacrifice has now grown worldwide bringing faith and hope and joy to millions.

Brigham Young Industrial Center
SUP #37 pic#168

Sponsor: *Pioneer Heritage Chapter, 1992*

Location: In Hillcrest Park at 2000 E. Stratford Avenue (2585 S.) (aka 20th E. & 2600 S.) Salt Lake City, Utah

GPS: N40 42 56.81, W111 50 02.90 elevation 4523 feet (40.7157806, -111.8341389)

Description/Inscription: There are two plaques mounted on the same monument base: SUP #37 and SUP #43

SUP #37
Built on a 200 acre farm land north of Parley's Creek and east of 20th East between the years of 1849-1852, it was the largest gristmill in the Utah territory. It operated between 1852-1857 and was shut down in 1857 due to the entrance of Johnston's U.S. Army.

The mill was operated by means of a large water wheel located on the northeast corner of the mill. Water in turn was conveyed by a millrace from Parley's Creek (just east of Suicide Rock) approximately one mile to the spillway and on to a 12 foot diameter water wheel. The shaft of this water wheel conveyed take-off power for belt drives to the Industrial Center's machinery.

Following an 1857 start-up, the milling equipment was removed in 1863 and the plant was changed over to a cotton mill and then a woolen mill until its demise by fire.

Site No. 37. Pioneer Heritage Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers. Dedicated July 1992

Utah

Golden Pass Road
SUP #43 **pic#422**

Sponsor: *Pioneer Heritage Chapter, 1992*

Location: In Hillcrest Park at 2000 E. Stratford Avenue (2585 S.) (aka 20th E. & 2600 S.) Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 56.20, W111 50 03.13 elevation 4541 (40.7156111, -111.8342028)

Description/Inscription: There are two plaques mounted on the same monument base: SUP #43 and SUP #37

SUP #43
Parley P. Pratt's Toll Road. The Deseret News, dated June 29, 1850, described Parley Pratt's new route through Parley's Canyon as THE GOLDEN PASS, the new route THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS.

This alternate valley entrance was explored and built by Parley P. Pratt and was used as a means for securing fuel and timber for himself and other emigrants. To defray his expenses for road building, he initiated a TOLL for others to use his road in 1848.

His established rates were as follows: 75 cents for a two-horse outfit, 10 cents for each additional pack or saddle animal, and 1 cent per head for sheep and loose stock. His toll house was located near the creek and approximately ½ mile west of Suicide Rock.

Initially the Golden Pass Road was passable for horse and wagon, and between 1850-1869 thousands of Mormon Pioneer Emigrants, California-bound Gold Seekers, Pony Express riders, Overland Stage Coaches, plus thousands of soldiers traveled over this dirt road. Parley P. Pratt's Golden Pass Road provided not only a safer alternative entrance to the Salt Lake Valley but provided a route for hauling fuel and timber down to the valley. Between 1850–1869 thousands of Mormon pioneers, California-bound gold seekers, Pony Express riders, Overland Stage coaches and thousands of soldiers traveled the dirt road.

Site No. 43. Pioneer Heritage Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers Dedicated July 1992

Utah

A Private School House
UPTLA #35 **pic#169**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934*

Location: Northeast corner of South Temple and State St. Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 46 10.52, W111 53 17.24 elevation 4354 (40.7695889, -111.8881222)

Description/Inscription: Erected June 10, 1934
A Private School House
Built by Brigham Young for his own children
stood on this corner lot
1860 – 1903
This early school was directed by Eli B. Kelsey, who in soliciting additional students, announced in the Deseret News December 12, 1860, as follows: "President Young not only intends it to be used for the education of his own family during the day, but purposes it to be thoroughly devoted to further educational purposes in the evenings, including the teaching of vocal music.

"Mr. David O. Calder will open therein two classes for young persons of both sexes, in order that a competent number may be thoroughly taught this simple and beautiful science, so that a uniform system of teaching may be adopted throughout all the schools of the territory. The produce of the valley will be taken in payment for tuition."

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

The Bee-Hive House
UPTLA #50 **pic#170**

Sponsor*: Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935*

Location: 67 East South Temple Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 46 11.34, W111 53 18.88 elevation 4378 (40.7698167, -111.8885778)

Utah

Description/Inscription:
UPTLA #50 Plaque
June 9, 1935
The Bee-Hive House
Erected about 1852 by President Brigham Young as the Official Residence of the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and occupied by him from the time it was completed until his death in 1877.

From 1852 to 1855 it also served as the Executive Mansion of Governor Brigham Young of the Territory of Utah.

It was also the home of presidents Lorenzo Snow (1898 – 1901) and Joseph F. Smith (1901 – 1918), both of whom died here.

The Beehive is the State Emblem signifying industry.

Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

TOUR STOP 5 Plaque
The Beehive House
1853 – 1855, Truman O. Angell

The Beehive House served as Brigham Young's residence, office, and reception area for official visitors. At the time the house was built, Young was both president of the LDS Church and Utah's territorial governor. The Beehive House was designed by Young's brother-in-law, Truman O. Angell. Angell was also the architect for the Lion House and the Salt Lake LDS Temple. Built of stuccoed adobe, the Beehive House features a two-story veranda, an observatory, and a cupola topped with a beehive. Young's son added a three-story wing to the north when he remodeled the house in 1888. In the early 1960's, the LDS Church restored the Beehive House to resemble its 1888 appearance.

Utah

Brigham Young's Office
UPTLA #52 **pic#171**

Sponsor: *Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935*

Location: 67 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 46 11.21, W111 53 19.18 elevation 4371 feet (40.7697806, -111.8886611)

Description/Inscription: June 1935
Brigham Young's Office
Erected about 1852, used as the executive offices of the Territory of Utah until 1855, headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from the time it was finished until 1917, when the new Church Office Building was completed.

For a short time it was also the Church Tithing Office. Many distinguished persons have been entertained here.

Presidents of the Church who occupied these offices were Brigham Young, 1852 – 1877; John Taylor, 1877 – 1887; Wilford Woodruff, 1887 – 1898; Lorenzo Snow, 1898 – 1901; Joseph F. Smith, 1901 – 1917.

Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

The Lion House
UPTLA #51 **pic#172**

Sponsors*: Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935*

Location: 63 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 46 10.52, W111 53 20.39 elevation 4338 (40.7695889, -111.8889972)

Utah

Description/Inscription: June 9, 1935
The Lion House
Built by President Brigham Young and used by him as a residence from about 1855 until his death in 1877. On the lower floor were the dining room and kitchens. On the next floor were the living rooms and large parlor; and on the top floor were the bedrooms. It was in this house that President Young died. Later the building was used for school purposes and as a social center for women and girls. The lion is a replica of one that occupied a similar position on a prominent home in Vermont, the State where President Young was born and spent his youth.

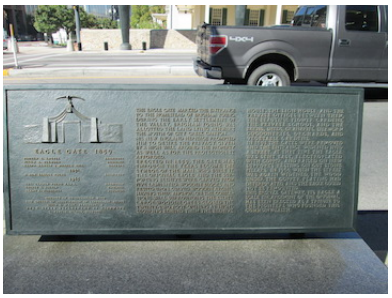
Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Eagle Gate
UPTLA #34 **pic#173**

№ 34
ERECTED JUNE 10, 1934
EAGLE GATE
"THE EAGLE GATE WAS ERECTED IN 1859, HIRAM B. CLAWSON, DESIGNER; RALPH RAMSAY AND WILLIAM BELL, CARVERS. IT FORMED A PART OF A COBBLE-STONE WALL 8 FEET HIGH AND 500 RODS LONG, WHICH SURROUNDED THE GROUNDS OF PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG AND WAS BUILT BY HIM AS A PROTECTION AGAINST INDIANS, AND TO FURNISH LABOR TO THE UNEMPLOYED. TORN DOWN IN 1890 TO WIDEN THE STREET AND TO PERMIT THE PASSAGE OF ELECTRIC CARS. REBUILT IN 1891."
WHEN THE EAGLE GATE WAS RECONSTRUCTED AND DEDICATED OCTOBER 5, 1891, A TREASURE BOX WAS SEALED IN THE GRANITE BASE CONTAINING NEWSPAPERS, PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, PERSONAL CARDS AND A COPPER PLATE ENGRAVED BY DAVID McKENZIE, CONTAINING THE PARAGRAPH QUOTED ABOVE.
THE 16 FOOT WOODEN EAGLE, WEIGHING 500 POUNDS, THE BEEHIVE AND FOUR-WAY WOODEN SUPPORTS WERE PLACED IN MARCH 1859, OVER THE ORIGINAL GATE WAY, LEADING TO CITY CREEK CANYON AND THE PRIVATE GROUNDS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG, GOVERNOR OF UTAH. AT THE TIME OF RECONSTRUCTION THE ORIGINAL WOODEN EAGLE WAS SENT TO CHICAGO, ELECTROPLATED WITH COPPER AND REPLACED OVER THE PRESENT GATE.
UTAH PIONEER TRAILS AND LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association 1934*

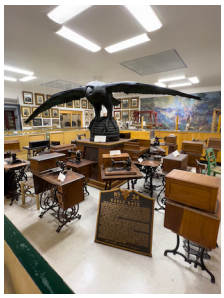
Location: South Temple and State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 46 10.59, W 111 53 17.39 elevation 4354 (40.7696083, -111.8881639)



Description/Inscription:
<u>Original UPTLA #34</u>
Erected June 10, 1934
Eagle Gate
"The Eagle Gate was erected in 1859, Hiram B. Clawson, designer; Ralph Ramsay and William Bell, carvers. It formed a part of a cobble stone wall, 8 feet high and 500 rods long, which surrounded the grounds of President Brigham Young and was built by him as a protection against Indians, and to furnish labor to the unemployed. Torn down in 1890 to widen the street and to permit the passage of electric cars. Rebuilt in 1891."

When the Eagle Gate was reconstructed and dedicated October 5, 1891, a treasure box was sealed in the granite base containing newspapers, photographic views, personal cards and a copper plate engraved by David McKenzie, containing the paragraph quoted above.

Utah



The 16 foot wooden eagle, weighing 500 pounds, the beehive and four-way wooden supports were placed in March 1859, over the original gate way, leading to City Creek Canyon and the private grounds of Brigham Young, Governor of Utah.

At the time of reconstruction the original wooden eagle was sent to Chicago, Electroplated with copper and replaced over the present gate.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Current Marker
EAGLE GATE 1859

Truman O. Angell	Architect
Hiram B. Clawson	Designer
Ralph Ramsay & William Bell	Carver

1891

J. Don Carlos Young	Architect

1963

Geo. Cannon Young F.A.I.A	Engineer
Grant R. Fairbanks	Sculptor

Erected in Co-operation with The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints David O. McKay, President, & Utah State Department of Highways O. Taylor Burton, Director

The Eagle Gate marked the entrance to the homestead of Brigham Young during the early settlement of the valley. Brigham Young was allotted the land lying athwart the mouth of City Creek Canyon.

His New England heritage prompted him to desire the privacy given by a high wall around the property as well as for the protection it afforded.

Erected in 1859, the gate has through the years become the symbol of the man who built it. The original eagle and the supporting beehive were carved from five laminated wooden blocks and rested upon curved wooden arches, having their anchor on the cobblestone wall surrounding the estate. Large wooden gates closed the twenty-two foot opening at night securing behind them the Beehive House, the Lion House, and the private offices between them, the beautiful flower gardens, the private school, and the barns, sheds, granaries, silkworm cocooneries, orchards, and vegetable gardens.

In 1891 the gates were removed and the entrance widened into a street. At that time the eagle was sent east, electroplated with copper and raised on new supports resting on cut stone

pillars. In 1960, when the street was again widened, the wood under the copper plating had deteriorated and the eagle could not be remounted.

This bronze gateway, its eagle a scale enlargement of the original, has been erected as a tribute to the pioneers who founded this common wealth.

Pioneer Square
UPTLA #23 **SUP #270 pic#174**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Boy Scouts and Vanguards of Pioneer Stake, 1933 and SUP Salt Lake Pioneer Chapter and the Salt Lake City Parks and Recreation Department, 2020*

Location: 350 South and 350 West, Salt Lake City, Utah

GPS: N40 45 44.4, W111 54 00.3 elevation 4250 feet (40.7623333, -111.9000833)

Description/Inscription:
UPTLA #23
Erected July 23, 1933
Pioneer Square
This monument marks the site of the "Old Fort" in which the Mormon Pioneers wintered in 1847-48 and in which some of the settlers resided for several years. Brigham Young laid the foundation stones on August 10, 1847, for 4 of the 17 houses erected of logs and sun-dried mud blocks. On August 11, 1847, the first adobe in the 9-foot wall was laid. The houses formed part of the wall that enclosed this 10 acre block, as protection against the Indians. The fort was completed in November, 1847. On July 24, 1898, Pioneer Square was dedicated as a public park. The improved park was opened July 24, 1903.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Boy Scouts and Vanguards of Pioneer Stake

SUP #270
The plaque above is a replica of the original plaque that was placed here in 1933. It was placed by the Salt Lake Pioneer Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers and the Salt Lake City Parks and Recreation Department in 2020.
Site No. 270

N**ote:** The original UPTLA plaque had been missing for several years and was replaced with two plaques and the monument moved to a different location on Pioneer Square Park in 2020. Pioneer Park is considered the termination point of the "Historical Mormon Pioneer

Trail". The park is in the process of being redeveloped into a more attractive "Public Park". The original stone pedestal has been relocated near the northeast corner of the park and the new plaques mounted to it as part of the redevelopment process. The new location is very near the original placement of UPTLA #23 in 1933.

Carlisle Family Historical Marker
SUP #98 **pic#175**

Sponsor: *Beehive Chapter, 2002*

Location: 3850 South Jordan River Parkway Salt Lake City, Utah - directions to get there: The monument is in Holm Park, which is a trailhead in the Jordan River Parkway system in SLC, UT. At the intersection of 3900 South (a/k/a Meadow Brook Expressway) and 700 West, turn north and go one block to 3800 South (Carlisle Park Lane). Turn left (west), drive past apartments and open fields until you reach a stop sign at Carlisle Place which is 1000 West. Stay on Carlisle Park Lane as it heads toward a wooded area and curves left (south) between the apartments and woods. The street dead ends at a picnic pavilion and playground area called Holm Park. On a pathway west of the playground is a large sign about the park. North of that sign along the trail is a brick wall monument with the Carlisle Family SUP plaque. The plaque itself faces west toward the trail.
GPS: N40 41 14.4, W111 55'17.4 elevation 4294 feet (40.6873333, -111.9215000)

Description/Inscription: In the 1850's and 1860's, three brothers, Joseph, John, and Richard Carlisle, settled in this location between 700 West and Jordan River. Their endeavors included farming, dairying, and planting mulberry trees to raise silk worms. They developed a gravel pit on the west side of the river.

They were family men of strong character, active in public schools and the community. The "Carlisle School" was built near here. It was a five-room brick building which served students in the area from 1905 until 1923.

Many of their children, grandchildren and great grandchildren settled and remained in this area. Carlisle Lane was a popular access to the Jordan River for irrigating, fishing, bird hunting, swimming, and berry picking. From this Carlisle family, like many other families from the "3900 block," came great men who fought for their country and honorable citizens who cared greatly about their community.

Site No. 98. Dedicated 2002. Beehive Chapter

Utah

Donner Trail 1846
UPTLA #7 **pic#176**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1931*

Location: Utah State Fairgrounds 900 West North Temple Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 46 19.13, W111 55 13.01 elevation 4218 feet (40.7719806, -111.9202806)

Description/Inscription: Erected 1931
Donner Trail 1846
The Donner Party led by George and Jacob Donner and James F. Reed passed here and crossed Jordan River nearby about September 2, 1846. This party consisting of 81 persons, 35 of them children, was delayed 2 weeks building a road via Emigration Canyon. Lost some wagons and many animals crossing Great Salt Lake Desert and became snowbound in the Sierra Nevada Mountains where 36 of them perished that winter.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Ensign Peak
UPTLA #43 **pic#178**

Sponsor: *Ensign Stake Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934*

Location:
Two separate monuments numbered UPTLA #43 are near each other. One is at the Ensign Peak Nature Park, the trailhead to Ensign Peak. The other is at the summit of Ensign peak. The plaques are identical, however, the bases on which they are mounted are different.
Ensign Peak Nature Park: 100 East 1000 North – Ensign Vista Dr. Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 47 31.23, W111 53 17.67 elevation 5023 feet (40.7920083, -111.8882417)

Utah

Ensign Peak summit:
GPS: N40 47 39.80, W111 53 25.77 elevation 5408 feet (40.7943910, -111.8904917)

Description/Inscription:
The inscription for each of the plaques are identical.

Erected July 26, 1934
Ensign Peak
July 26, 1847, Two days after the Mormon Pioneers entered this valley Brigham young and party climbed to this point and with the aid of field glasses made a careful survey of the mountains, canyons and streams. In the group were Heber C. Kimball, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Ezra T. Benson, Willard Richards, Albert Carrington, and William Clayton.

Wilford Woodruff, first to ascend the peak, suggested it as a fitting place to "set up and ensign" (Isaiah 11:12). It was then named Ensign Peak. Subsequently the Stars and Stripes were raised here.

Ensign Stake Mutual Improvement Association and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Gardner's Saw Mill
UPTLA #57 **pic#179**

Sponsors: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, The Gardner Family, and the Priesthood of Wilford Ward, 1935*

Location: 3568 south Highland Drive Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 41 36.5, W111 50 54.7 elevation 4415 feet (40.6934917, -111.8483333)

Description/Inscription: Erected Dec. 7, 1935
Gardner's Saw Mill
was erected by Robert Gardner and his sons Archibald, Robert and William on Warm Springs Stream, in Salt Lake City October 1847, where three Boards were sawed. The Mill was moved to this site in 1848, producing the first commercial lumber in Utah, on the first formal grant of water for industrial use. Later a flour mill was erected a few rods upstream, these plants giving the name Mill Creek to the stream and canyon. Gardner's Fort, domicile of the Gardner families, was located a short distance northeast, the Gardners receiving the first permit to leave the pioneer fort.

Utah

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, the Gardner Family, and the priesthood of Wilford Ward

Great Salt Lake Base and Meridian
UPTLA #12 pic#180

Sponsors: *Mutual Improvement Association of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932*

Location: Southeast corner of Temple Square, Main Street and South Temple Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 46 10.27, W111 53 28.8 elevation 4327.27 feet (40.7695194, -111.8913333)

Description/Inscription: Erected June 12, 1932
Great Salt Lake
Base and Meridian
Latitude 40° 46’04” - Longitude 111° 54’ 00”
Altitude (Sidewalk) 4327.27 FT.
Fixed by Orson Pratt assisted by Henry G. Sherwood, August 3, 1847, when beginning the original survey of “Great Salt Lake City” around the “Mormon” Temple Site designated by Brigham Young July 28, 1847. The City streets were named and numbered from this point.

David H. Burr, first U.S. Surveyor-General for Utah, located here in August 1855, the initial point of public land surveys in Utah, and set the stone monument, still preserved in position.

An astronomical station, its stone base still standing 100 ft. N. and 50 ft. W. of this corner was established by George W. Dean, U. S. C. & G. Survey, September 30, 1869, to determine the true latitude and longitude; it was used to obtain correct time at this point until December 30, 1897.

Mutual Improvement Association of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and Utah Pioneer Trail and Landmarks Association.

Note: Currently, the plaque and marker are not visible during construction on Temple Square for the Salt Lake City Temple Renovation project.

Utah

Heber C. Kimball Grist Mill
SUP #J **no pic**
***Sponsor**: East Mill Creek Chapter, 1957*

Location: TBD

Description/Inscription: TBD

Note: can't find

Jordan & Salt Lake City Canal
SUP #39 **pic#182**

***Sponsor**: Canyon Rim Chapter, 1991*

Location: Sugar House Plaza 1100 East 2100 South Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 43 31.02, W111 51 37.17 elevation 4365 (40.7252833, -111.8603250)

Description/Inscription: The foundation work on the Salt Lake Temple was nearing completion and soon would be ready for the granite upper walls. The four-day trip from the quarry with oxen-drawn wagons could not possibly provide stone as quickly as it was needed. To expedite delivery, and also to reduce the cost by three quarters, a canal was proposed on which the stones could be delivered on barges. Though conceived as early as 1849, the canal was long in coming, and a first venture, a segment begun in 1855 from Big Cottonwood Canyon to Red Butte Canyon, was a failure.

A second canal, tapping the Jordan River in the Narrows, called the Jordan and Salt Lake City Canal, was started in 1864. Its terminus was at the forks of City Creek Canyon creek, close to the present intersection of State and North Temple Streets.

In 1872 the advent of the railroad being extended south out of Salt Lake City into Utah Valley, and beyond, together with a spur east out of Sandy into Little Cottonwood Canyon to the granite quarry, provided an easier and still less expensive way of getting stone from the quarry to the temple block. The use of the canal for hauling stone was forgotten; for providing irrigation water it was completed and is still in use today. The canal may still be found open from the point of the mountain to 3300 South and 1300 East Streets. From there it courses through the city north of 3300 South Street in a four foot diameter culvert under a

sidewalk, or roadway, or snuggled between houses. The culvert is located just west of this monument.

The same culvert now also functions as a storm water overflow for Parley's, Emigration, and Red Butte Canyon creeks. From North Temple and State Street, the water courses West, underground, until it returns to the Jordan River again after its long detour.

"Leaning into the Light," Joseph Smith, the Boy – Statue
SUP #192 **pic#183**

Sponsor: *National Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1997*

Location: Joseph Smith Memorial Building, Main Street and South Temple Street Salt Lake City, Utah, Theater exit area.
GPS: Building entrance - N40 46 10.17, W111 53 25.88 elevation 4352 (40.7694917, -111.8905222

Description/Inscription: The National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God… James 1:5

Joseph Smith, Junior

Legacy of the Black Pioneer
SUP #16 **pic#184**

Sponsor: *Beehive Chapter, 1987*

Location: Evergreen Park, 2230 East Evergreen Avenue (3435 S)
GPS: N40 41 47.68, W111 49 37.88 elevation 4609 feet (40.6965778, -111.8271889)

Utah

Description/Inscription: In 1824-26 the first black man came into Utah Territory. He was a trapper for the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. His name was James Beckworth. In succeeding years many black people would follow to contribute to the development of Utah, socially and economically.

In July of 1847, three (3) black men, slaves, were selected to journey with Orson Pratt, Mormon apostle, into the Salt Lake Valley. They were: Green Flake, Oscar Crosby, and Hark Lay, each in turn provided by their owners, James Flake, William Crosby, and William Lay, members of the pioneer groups of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Utah was a slave state (territory) and remained so until the Emancipation Proclamation was effected.

Many black pioneers followed in pioneer groups. They assisted their owners as directed. When they were freed, the owners assisted them in acquiring lands of their own in the Cottonwood, and Fort Union areas. They cultivated the land, built homes and raised families and in every way contributed to the socio-economic growth of the Salt Lake area.

In this, the Mill Creek Area, land was secured by Sylvester James, Samuel Chambers, and Sylvester Perkins. Each proved to be successful farmers who would market their produce to leaders of the community.

In 1888 Paul C. Howell and his family established their home in the 12th-14th Ward in Salt Lake City. He became the first black policeman in Salt Lake City.

Don Bankhead Freeman was the first black child born in Utah.

The black pioneers of Utah have left a great and lasting contribution that is remembered and appreciated. Their descendants have excelled in the arts, athletics, and education.

Descendants of these pioneers reside in the East Mill Creek area at this time. They are respected and appreciated neighbors."

Note: In 2011, this monument was to have been removed by Salt Lake County to make way for a new County Building - Millcreek Community Center, 2266 E. Evergreen Ave., Millcreek Township, UT 84109. It included a new Senior Center. Their announced intention was to replace the monument. Due to some questions concerning the historical accuracy of the original narrative and an attempt by someone to change the original wording by

scratching an incorrect change to the plaque, new wording was proposed. Due to fiscal restraints, the county built around the monument without making any changes.

Old Brickyard Chimney
SUP #54 **pic#185**

Sponsor: *Beehive Chapter, 1994*

Location: 3300 S 1300 E Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 12.01, W111 51 35.64 elevation 4376 (40.7033361, -111.8599000)

Description/Inscription:
There are two plaques on this same monument:

<u>Edward Potter Hemsley</u>
(First Property Owner)
Edward Potter Hemsley was born April 23, 1839, at Ditchling, Sussex, England. On May 5, 1862, Edward and his sister, Ellen Potter Hemsley, emigrated to America where their older brother, Richard was already situated in Salt Lake City. Their father, stepmother, and a younger brother, Job, remained in England until some few years later, when they also emigrated.

Edward and Ellen joined a pioneer company led by Captain Miller for the trek to the West. Edward was only twenty-three years of age and he enjoyed the adventure, enduring the hardships and conditions that killed his stepmother a few years later as she traveled to Utah. She was buried along the trail with canvas for a coffin and weeds for memory flowers.

Some time after his arrival in Salt Lake City, Edward married Miriam Simonds who as a young girl had also been in Captain Miller's pioneer company. The couple settled in Sugar House, where they purchased ground and built a substantial home at 1923 South 1200 East.

Because Miriam suffered from chronically poor health, a neighbor girl named Margaret Brown was employed to help nurse her. Miriam ultimately invited Margaret to marry her husband, which she did in the Salt Lake Endowment House on March 17, 1866. Miriam lived for twelve more years, dying February 24, 1878. Miriam had three children and Margaret had twenty-three.

Edward Hemsley farmed his land and also served as a doctor in the Sugar House area. He was known as Dr. Hemsley, and he treated mental as well as physical ailments and even pulled teeth as required. He compounded a "marvelous" salve that was widely used in treating a diversity of ailments. He was in the early Sunday School superintendency of the

Sugar House Ward and used a horse and wagon to transport little children from the district to the house where Sunday School was conducted. He was active in sponsoring dancing and amusements, and was a popular accordianist (sic). In his later years he was appointed warden of the state prison.

Edward Hemsley purchased a tract of land in Mill Creek which he called "THE BRICKYARD." With his brother Job they manufactured bricks used in construction of early homes, businesses, and church meetinghouses. Bricks from their operations were used to build the first school house in Sugar House. Their business was so vital that Brigham Young rescinded Edward's mission call so that he might stay home and continue to make bricks. The color of the bricks was obtained from the various levels of clay. For deep red bricks, they would plow two rows of deeply laid yellow clay and one row of black top soil. White brick came from the clay near the top of the pit.

Edward Hemsley died July 22, 1910, at the age of seventy-one."

Site No. 54. Beehive Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers. Dedicated June, 1993

History of the Brickyard

In 1878, John P. Cahoon began manufacturing bricks on the old homestead on 4th West and 53rd South in Murray, Utah. As demand increased, he found it necessary to move his plant to a better location. As a result, on January 6, 1891, the SALT LAKE PRESSED BRICK CO., founded by John P. Cahoon, purchased land from Edward Potter Hemsley. This purchase allowed the company to be closer to larger clay deposits, the railroad line and their market. Through the years it became the largest brick manufacturing company in the west. This was the beginning of the BRICKYARD which we know today as the BRICKYARD PLAZA.

In the early days, the bricks were dry pressed by Boyd Presses and removed by hand. Over the years the process was mechanized and automated. The clay was processed in mixing and pulverizing sheds, moved by conveyor belts to "bins" where moisture was added, and then kneaded in "pug mills." This damp mixture was then extruded from dies and cut into shapes by wire cutters that worked much as egg slicers do. The brick was then "fired" in coal-burning kilns. Through improvements and expansion programs, the plant reached productions of 60,000 bricks per day.

Operations on this site ended on November 28, 1972, when the plant was shut down and dismantled. The company moved its operation to West Jordan, Utah, where it is now located. The chimney was built in 1902 and was called the SMITH KILN CHIMNEY.

Site No. 54. Beehive Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers. Dedicated June 1993

Utah

Old Folks Day
UPTLA #65 **pic#186**

Sponsors: *Old Folks Committees, Cambrian Society of Salt Lake City, Inc., Covered Wagon Days, Inc., and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1936*

Location: Northwest Corner Main and South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 46 10.10, W111 53 29.65 elevation 4321 feet (40.7694722, -111.8915694)

Description/Inscription: Erected July 23, 1936
Honor Thy Father and Thy Mother
Old Folks Day was inaugurated in Salt Lake City in 1875, by Charles R. Savage, assisted by Edward Hunter, Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and George Goddard, since which time all persons seventy or more years of age have been honored at an annual celebration in nearly every community in Utah. Travel, refreshment and entertainment are free. (Gilbert Griswold So.)

This monument erected by public subscriptions, Old Folks Committees, Cambrian Society of Salt Lake City, Inc., Covered Wagon Days, Inc., and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Note: The UPTLA plaque is on the back of the monument.

Pioneer Flour Mill Site
UPTLA #64, SUP #K, and SUP #138 **pic#187**

Sponsors*: Descendants of John Neff Sr., East Mill Creek Betterment League, Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1936, and Mills Chapter SUP, 2012*

Location: 2700 East & Evergreen Avenue (3435 South) Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 41 47.51, W111 48 54.68 elevation 4701 feet (40.6965306, -111.8151889)

Utah

Description/Inscription: Erected July 4, 1936
Pioneer Flour-Mill Site
445 feet west of this monument is the site of the pioneer flour mill erected in the spring of 1848 by John Neff, 1847 pioneer. The burrs were bought by him at Winter Quarters from Brigham Young at whose request they were brought to Utah. The granite block in the monument is part of one of the mill stones.

The mill began operations in March, 1848, and was the first in the valley to produce refined flour.

The builder, noted for his humanitarianism, refused $1.00 a pound for flour, from emigrants to California, selling it to the needy poor at 6 cents a pound and frequently giving it to those unable to buy.

Descendants of John Neff Sr., East Mill Creek Betterment League and the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Note: The SUP has rebuilt this monument several times due to damage from errant automobiles, hence the two separate SUP monument numbers.

Pioneer Telegraph Office
SUP #D **pic#190**

Sponsor: *Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1955, rededicated 2011 on 150th anniversary of the connecting of the Transcontinental Telegraph at Salt Lake City, Utah*

Location: 73 South Main, Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 46 03.26, W111 53 27.36 elevation 4309 feet (40.7675722, -111.8909333)

Description/Inscription: In 1955 the famed sculptor Ortho Fairbanks created this marker located at the spot where the transcontinental telegraph lines were connected October 24, 1861. In 2007 the monument was removed during the construction of the City Creek Center and was replaced near the same spot and rededicated October 24, 2011.

Utah

The Pony Express
SUP #283 **pic#472**

Sponsor: *Salt Lake Pioneer Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers 2022*

Location: On the south wall of the Old Salt Lake Tribune Building which has been renovated and is now the Neumont College of Computer Science,143 South Main Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 45 57.56, W111 53 27.11 elevation 4310 feet (40.7659889, -111.8908639)

Description/Inscription: There are three plaques at this location, The Pony Express (SUP #283) plaque, Site of a Pony Express Station (Spirit of Liberty Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution) plaque, and a commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Salt Lake Tribune (Utah Headliners Chapter Sigma Delta Chi April 15, 1971) plaque.

<u>The Pony Express</u>
1860-1861
Pony Express Division Headquarters
Here, Ben Ficklin, General Superintendent, and Major Howard Egan and James C. Bromley, Division Superintendents, had their headquarters.

The following were honored Utah riders

Howard Egan	William Dennis	Wm. H. Streeper
Richard E. Egan	Thomas Dobson	William Page
Howard R. Egan	J. H. Faust	Henry Worley
William F. Fisher	George E. Little	Michael Whalen
John Fisher	Elijah H. Maxfield	Elijah N. Wilson

Erected by the Sons of Utah Pioneers

National Pony Express Centennial Association
Dwight D. Eisenhower – Chairman. Waddell F. Smith – President

Note 1: The SUP site number is not located on the plaque.

Note 2: Three plaques honoring the Pony Express at this location were placed inside the Salt Lake Tribune Building. Upon the renovation of the building to create the Neumont College

of Computer Science, the three plaques were refurbished by the construction developers and placed on the outside south wall of the new college building. The DAR held a rededication of the new site on June 17, 2022.

Pony Express Station
UPTLA #8 **pic#191**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association 1932*

Location: 165 South Main Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 45 56.15, W111 53 27.28 elevation 4294 feet (40.7655972, -111.8909111)

Description/Inscription: Pony Express Station for Great Salt Lake City was located here.

Sisters of the Holy Cross
UPTLA #18 **pic#192**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Catholic People of Utah, 1932*

Location: 1075 East 100 South Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 46 02.35, W111 51 35.99 elevation 4488 feet (40.7673194, -111.8599972)

Description/Inscription: This monument erected September 14, 1932
Sisters of the Holy Cross
Catholic Pioneers in the cause of Christian Education and Charity in Utah.

In June 1875 in answer to the appeal of the Rev. Lawrence Scanlan, two Sisters of the Holy Cross, Mother M. Augusta and Sister M. Raymond, came to Salt Lake City. In August they

were joined by Sisters M. Pauline, Anna, Josepha, Holy Innocents, and Petronella, and in September they opened St. Mary's Academy at 152 South First West Street.

In October of the same year Sisters M. Holy Cross, Bartholomew, and Bernard opened Holy Cross Hospital at 50 South Fifth East Street. The Hospital was established on the present site in 1882.

The College and Academy of St. Mary-of-the-Wasatch and Holy Cross Hospital stand today as monuments to mark the trail of these pioneer sisters.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Catholic people of Utah

The Social Hall
UPTLA #20 **pic#193**

Sponsor: *The Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1933*

Location: 51 South and State Street – Social Hall Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah (See note)
GPS: N40 46 05.86, W111 53 16.84 elevation 4322 feet (40.7682944, -111.8880111)

Description/Inscription: This monument marks the site of the Social Hall, the first recreation center in the intermountain west. Built by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints under the direction of Brigham Young. Made of plastered adobe walls with native wood floors and roof. Auditorium 40 by 60 feet, seating 350 persons – stage 20 by 40 feet – dressing rooms and banquet hall in basement. Dedicated January 1, 1853.

Here the Deseret Dramatic Association conducted many home talent theatricals, musicales and other festivities. Sessions of the Legislature, official meetings, receptions, banquets, and other social functions were held here. It was used as theatre, library and gymnasium by the Mutual Improvement Associations.

In 1922 the building was razed.

Note: It looks like they have placed the marker back for the Social Hall. For some reason they cut the stone and placed it in the wall underground just before the tunnel to City Creek. These escalators take you to the north side of Harmon's. The GPS is approximately the same.

Utah

Sugar House Monument
SUP #s-1 **pic#194**

***Sponsor**: Sugar House Chapter, 1992*

Location: 1100 East and 2100 South, Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 43 31.29, W111 51 36.21 elevation 4349 (40.7253583, -111.8600583) feet

Description/Inscription: Sugar House Monument
Erected in recognition of the first effort made to manufacture beet sugar in Western America.

With dauntless perseverance through severe hardships the machinery was brought from Liverpool, Eng. To this place, where in 1853 the sugar mill was constructed.

May the spirit of this courageous venture continue to characterize this community.

The Old Sugar House
Home of one of the earliest efforts toward the creation of local industry in Utah.

At these crossroads in 1853-55, a structure was erected which stood for many years as a symbol of pioneer enterprise and courage. Its site was approximately two hundred feet east of this spot.

After the sugar project was abandoned, the old mill served many other useful purposes. Its life ended in 1928.

The Sugar Mill: How Sugar House Got Its Name
This section of Parley's Creek contributed to the creation of Sugar House as a thriving business district. Water from the creek powered a sugar mill near the corner of Highland Drive and 2100 South, which ultimately gave Sugar House its name. The mill was built in 1854 by pioneers hoping to produce white sugar from beets. The mill soon failed and by

1856 had been converted to the first paper mill successfully operated in the west. At one time, the Sugar Mill housed a machine shop for the Salt Lake and Utah Central Railway. It was later used as offices for Bamberger Coal Company until it was torn down in 1928.

Utah Penitentiary
SUP #17 **pic#195**

***Sponsors**: Sugar House Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Sugar House Community Council, Utah Peace Officers Associations, & The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1988*

Location: Sugar House Park, 2140 South 1350 East Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 43 30.07, W111 51 03.85 elevation 4436 feet (40.7250194, -111.8510694)

Description/Inscription: This monument marks the site of the Utah Penitentiary selected by Brigham Young in October 1853, then a safe 6 miles from the center of the city.

The first buildings of adobe brick, surrounded by a 12 foot wall, were occupied in January 1855. Early accounts indicate that escapes were frequent because of poor facilities and the lack of guards.

In 1866 the penitentiary was renovated. The three buildings, wall, and guard houses were upgraded to stone. Later a dining hall, hospital and women's quarters were added.

By 1882 the penitentiary included 244 steel cells and a 250 capacity chapel. A new 19 foot wall enclosed 2 acres. A large area surrounding the prison was used by inmates to farm and raise livestock for inmate consumption.

Note: After World War II the growth of the city to the south and east made it imperative to construct the prison facility in a more isolated area, at the Point of the Mountain (1951).

Site No. 17. Sugarhouse Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers. Dedicated 1988

Utah

Wilford Woodruff's Farm 1850
SUP #137 pic#196

Sponsor: *Holladay Chapter SUP 2007*

Location: 1604 South 500 East Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 44 04.13, W111 52 36.79 elevation 4310 feet (40.7344806, -111.8768861)

Description/Inscription: Wilford Woodruff's Farm was 20 acres located between Kensington Ave. (about 1500 South) and 1700 South and 300 East to 500 East. This rich farmland was irrigated with water from Parleys Creek and Emigration Creek. Wilford Woodruff farmed here for over 45 years, providing for his family. He also grew numerous experimental crops. His journal makes reference to wheat, potatoes, cotton, sugar cane, melons, currants, madden, indigo, strawberries, apples, grapes, and "bushels of crickets".

Wilford Woodruff was one of the first pioneer settlers of the Salt Lake Valley, and was the fourth President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He and other Mormon Pioneers came here to escape persecution for their religious beliefs. Four of the original Woodruff family homes remain on 500 East and 1590, 1604, 1622, and 1636 South.

Sons of Utah Pioneers Building
Pioneer Industry in Parleys Canyon
SUP #e-1 pic#204

Sponsor: *Oquirrh Mountain, 1982*

Location: 3301 E. Louise Avenue (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 30.78, W111 48 05.67 elevation 4830 feet (40.7085500, -111.8015750)

Description/Inscription: This monument is erected for the purpose of paying tribute and honor to those sturdy pioneers who had the courage and fortitude to establish industry in Parley's Canyon necessary to the welfare of the pioneers who settled this valley

Erected Dec.1982

Utah

By the S.U.P Oquirrh Mt. Chapter

Flagpole at SUP Headquarters Building
SUP #193 pic#205

Sponsors: *Individual donors and the following Chapters: Box Elder, Brigham Young, Buena Ventura, Eagle Rock, Glendora, Hole-in-the-Rock, Mills, Ogden Pioneer, Settlement Canyon, South Davis, Squaw Peak, Temple Quarry, The Mountain Valley, and Twin Peaks, June 17, 2000.*

Location: 3301 E. Louise Avenue (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 30.78, w111 48 05.67 elevation 4830 feet (40.7085500, -111.8015750)

Description/Inscription: Flagpole
Dedicated June 17, 2000
National President – Dr. Ray H. Barton, Jr.
National Past President – John W. Anderson
National Flag Chairman – Russell A. Cannon

Donated by individual donors and the following chapters:
Box Elder, Brigham Young, Buena Ventura, Eagle Rock, Glendora, Hole-in-Rock, Mills, Ogden Pioneer, Settlement Canyon, South Davis, Squaw Peak, Temple Quarry, The Mountain Valley, and Twin Peaks

Sons of Utah Pioneers Building Balcony
B&K Tannery
SUP #4-B pic#206

Sponsor*: Beehive Chapter, 1985*

Location: 3301 E. Louise Avenue (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 30.78, w111 48 05.67 elevation 4830 feet (40.7085500, -111.8015750)

Description/Inscription: The B & K Tannery, also known as the Big Kanyon Tannery, was established in 1852 near this site by Brigham Young, Feramorz Little and John Winder. The area was first called Canyon Creek; then Big Kanyon, and later Parley's Canyon. By 1862, the Tannery was producing good quality leather, using agents such as oak bark and coal oil in the process.

A small settlement was built nearby to accommodate the tannery workers, which included a school for the children of the manager and the workmen.

Local artisans used the leather produced to manufacture boots, harnesses and saddles. The coal oil was obtained from a well, known as the Tar Springs, near Yellow Creek, which was located at the site of present Evanston, Wyoming

The use of coal oil created a softness in the leather that brought exhibitors three out of five of the first prizes in the Territorial Fair of 1862. Leather from this Tannery was used in the shoe shop Brigham Young established on his own premises.

Two things led to the demise of the tannery; the scarcity of the native bark needed for tanning, and the fact that the newly installed railroad brought in leather which was cheaper than could be manufactured here.

Brighton
SUP #4-I **pic#207**

Sponsor: *Holladay Chapter, 1988*

Location: 3301 E. Louise Avenue (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 30.78, w111 48 05.67 elevation 4830 feet (40.7085500, -111.8015750)

Description/Inscription: William Stuart Brighton was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland in 1829. He married Catherine Bow (born in 1827 at Sterling, Scotland) in 1850. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1844. They immigrated to Missouri in 1855 with two children, one of whom was a two-year old daughter, Mary, who was buried at sea during the passage. They came to Utah in 1857 by handcart company. They had four sons born in the United States – Robert, William, Thomas, Daniel, and Janet, born in Scotland.

In 1871 William S. Brighton claimed over 100 acres at the top of Big Cottonwood Canyon. William and Catherine built the first hotel there at “Brighton” in 1874. It was razed in 1945. Later they added cottages, the original Brighton store, a post office, a telephone service, a dairy service, freight haulage, a bakery and a sawmill.

Catherine Bow Brighton named the lakes around Brighton – “Mary” after her infant daughter, “Catherine” after herself, “Martha” after a friend, etc. About 1887 the Brighton sons built the first telephone line through Brighton to Alta. The world famous ski resort and area is now permanently called “Brighton” after this early family.

William Stuart Brighton died in 1895 and Catherine Bow in 1894. They are buried in the Salt Lake City Cemetery.

Utah

Site N0. 4-I. Holladay Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers. Dedicated June 1988

Charles Stillman Bridge
SUP #4-F **pic#208 & 209**

***Sponsor**: Holladay Chapter, 1987*

Location: 3301 E. Louise Avenue (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 30.78, w111 48 05.67 elevation 4830 feet (40.7085500, -111.8015750)

Description/Inscription: This monument consists of two plaques:

Charles Stillman Bridge
Erected 1938 – Henry Blood, Governor
One half mile east of this location, a bridge was erected across the Parley's Canyon gully so easier access to the canyon could be made from Wasatch Boulevard serving the southeast population of the valley.

The Wasatch Boulevard was built under the direction of Charlie Stillman during his administration as Salt Lake County Commissioner of Roads and Bridges from 1918 to 1922.

The Stillman Bridge spanned the Parley's Gully tying the Wasatch Boulevard to the Parley's Canyon Road. This bridge was named after Charlie Stillman and was erected in 1938. The Stillman Bridge stood in operation until the new four lane highway was built through Parley's Canyon.

The bridge was removed September 24, 1964 to make way for the new modern overpass that could handle the increased traffic entering and exiting Parley's Canyon.

Original bronze Charlie Stillman Bridge
Erected 1938
Henry H. Blood, Governor

Utah State	U.S. Bureau
Road	of
Commission	Public Roads

This Foothill Boulevard was built under the direction of Charlie Stillman during his administration as Salt Lake County Commissioner of Roads and Bridges 1918 to 1922

Utah

Early Pioneer Mills
SUP #4-A **pic#210**

***Sponsor**: East Mill Creek Chapter, 1984*

Location: 3301 E. Louise Avenue (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 30.78, w111 48 05.67 elevation 4830 feet (40.7085500, -111.8015750)

Description/Inscription: There were twenty-two mills along Millstream giving this mountain water a name and life surviving function. Gardner, Neff, and Osguthorpe were names of pioneer-constructed mills along Millstream. The Scottish, Welsh, and English Mormon converts provided needed supplies generated by the mill race water power. The grinding wheels of millstones worked the wheat as the mountains and isolated valleys sustained the people. The water turned wheel was depicted in Dr. Richard Gunn's artistic conception of the mill. The East Mill Creek chapter appreciates and honors the mill and our ancestors. Both have passed away and are gone.

The Lesson of the Watermill
Listen to the water-mill
Through the live-long day,
How the clicking of its wheel
Wear the hours away.
Languidly the autumn wind
Stirs the forest leaves,
From the field the reapers sing
Binding up the sheaves.
And a Proverb haunts my mind
And a spell is cast - - -
"The mill cannot grind
With the water that is past."

From the power of the will
  came the strength of the mill
To give life to those who settle
  from our ancestral foreordained metal

East Mill Creek Mills Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers Dedicated December 28, 1984

Utah

Ensign Peak
SUP #4-C **pic#211**

Sponsor: *East Mill Creek Chapter, 1986*

Location: 3301 E. Louise Avenue (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 30.78, w111 48 05.67 elevation 4830 feet (40.7085500, -111.8015750)

Description/Inscription: Elevation 5,441Feet
Monday morning, July 26, 1847, the pioneers resumed their secular labors. Although Brigham Young, leader of the pioneer band, was suffering from Mountain fever, he directed that exploration work be started immediately, one party headed by himself. The party left about 10 o'clock a.m. This party consisted of Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Ezra T. Benson, Albert Carrington and William Clayton.

Messrs. Kimball, Woodruff, Benson and Smith had ascended City Creek Canyon several miles the Saturday evening before. The party now climbed to the hills west of the canyon and proceeded northward, the president still riding. "A good place to raise an ensign," he remarked … as the party planted their feet upon a prominent peak near the western edge of a mountainous spur projecting in the valley from the northeast. Ensign Peak, the mountain, was accordingly named, which title it still bears . . . from the top of the peak the view was more than ever sublime.

"ENSIGN" in the minds of the Mormon Pioneers concerned not one nation, but all nations; not one epoch or age, but all epochs and all ages; not nationality but humanity, is its scope and concern. It was the sign and ensign of the Empire of the Christ; it was a prophecy of the time to come when the kingdom of this world would become "the kingdom of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign forever and forever."

From the earliest days of the settlement of this valley, Ensign Peak has been the site of the official flagstaff; being the point where the national emblem has always been flown on holidays and special occasions.

References: A Comprehensive History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Century 1, Volume 3
Treasures of Pioneer History, Volume 6

East Mill Creek Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers. Dedicated April 21, 1986

Utah

The Golden Pass Road – Parley's Canyon
SUP #4 **pic#212**
Sponsor: *Salt Lake City Chapter, 1984*

Location: 3301 E. Louise Avenue (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 30.78, w111 48 05.67 elevation 4830 feet (40.7085500, -111.8015750)

Description/Inscription: "Travel the Golden Pass, Open July Fourth. Immigrants coming into the valley may now avoid the difficult route over Big and Little Mountain by taking the new route. Several thousand dollars have been spent by the proprietor to make the new road possible," Parley P. Pratt, Proprietor. So ran an advertisement in the third issue of the *Deseret News* of June 29, 1850.

Parley P. Pratt cut the road through Parley's Canyon in 1849-50. The beginning (or end) of the road was about Twenty-first South and Eleventh East and thence east to what was called Dell Fork. To defray the cost of construction a toll for passage was charged – "75¢ for a two-horse outfit, ten cents for each additional pack or saddle animal, and sheep a mere cent per head." The road was described as poor with rocks and stumps. However it opened up the hollow and canyon to industry, farming, and recreation.

From this vantage point, the toll gate was located on the north side of Parley's Creek directly below the S.U.P. building. Portions of the old dirt road can still be seen going up the hollow around Suicide Rock into the awesome magnitude of Parley's Canyon.

At sunset one may get a spectacular view of the aureate colored face of the canyon wall from which was derived the original name, "Golden Pass Road."

Pratt sold the road to finance his mission to Chile. By 1862 the Golden Pass Road, an approximately forty-two mile long immigrant trail from Sugarhouse east to Silver Creek Junction, through Coalville to the mouth of Echo Canyon was the preferred route into the Valley. The Overland Stage began using it that year.

Site #4. Salt Lake City Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers. Dedicated August 2, 1984

Utah

Handcart Companies
SUP #4-G **pic#213**

Sponsor: *Olympus Hills Chapter, 1987*

Location: 3301 E. Louise Avenue (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 30.78, w111 48 05.67 elevation 4830 feet (40.7085500, -111.8015750)

Description/Inscription: On the 9th day of June 1856, the first Mormon Handcart Company left Iowa City led by Captain Edmond Ellsworth. There were 52 handcarts with 275 people. On the 11th day of June, the next company led by Captain Daniel D. McArthur, had 48 handcarts, with 222 people and 4 covered wagons.

These companies suffered many hardships, bad roads with hills and mountains to cross, adverse weather conditions and the other problems that were encountered by the pioneers as they crossed the plains coming west. There were frequent breakdowns of the handcarts as they had been made with green wood. Both the handcarts and wagons were overloaded. Many repairs were constantly needed before they could go on.

Some of the children and elderly people died and were buried on the way. Food was scarce at times, so buffalo meat became a source of survival.

Both parties of the Saints arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on the 26th of September 1856 and were met by Governor Brigham Young and his councilmen, the Nauvoo Band and others.

Site No. 4-G. Olympus Hills Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers. Dedicated June 1987

Kanyon Creek Mill
SUP #4-H **pic#214**

Sponsor: *Holladay Chapter, 1988*

Location: 3301 E. Louise Avenue (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 30.78, w111 48 05.67 elevation 4830 feet (40.7085500, -111.8015750)

Description/Inscription: 1852 – 1900
Kanyon Creek Mill, also known as Brigham Young's Upper Mill and as the Young-Little Mill, occupied a site where the Country Club Golf Course now is located. It was located almost a mile west of here in the gully below. It was the first, the biggest, and the most valuable of the two flour mills that Brigham Young partly owned and invested in during the first ten years that he and his people colonized the Salt Lake Valley.

Kanyon Creek Mill was a large mill for its time. It was two and one-half stories high and constructed of adobe. It was started in 1849 and completed in 1852. It was owned and built by Brigham Young and Feramorz Little, each of whom owned a one-half interest. Iron initials of each owner, B.Y. and F.L., were fastened to the wall braces that held the ends together.

It was powered by a large water wheel on the northeast corner. Water to power the wheel came through a mill race which began at Parley's Creek one mile east of the Mill.

It was used as a flour mill for several years, then as a cotton mill, and later as a woolen mill. The woolen mill required an additional building to process the wool. The building was constructed of lumber and was used for sorting, cleaning and dying the wool. The wool was separated according to length and color and cleaned of burrs, sticks and other impurities. The wool was then dyed in large vats that were heated by a large brick furnace in the cellar. The factory had three sets of cards, twelve looms and used girls and women for labor. An expert could tend three looms and earn three dollars a week.

During the smallpox epidemic of 1900, the old Brigham Young Mill was used as a pest house. There were many protests because the creek which ran past it was a major source of culinary water for the city. No one moved the pest house, but one morning the old mill was found mysteriously burned to ruins.

Site No. 4-H. Holladay Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers. Dedicated July, 1988

Lambs Canyon
SUP #64 **pic#215**

Sponsor: *Canyon Rim Chapter, 1994*

Location: 3301 E. Louise Avenue (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 30.78, w111 48 05.67 elevation 4830 feet (40.7085500, -111.8015750)

Description/Inscription: Lambs Canyon was explored shortly after the Utah Pioneers entered Salt Lake Valley in 1847. A cooper, Abel Lamb, built the first road in the draw in 1850, over which he and his sons hauled wood from the canyon forests to make barrels, tubs, washboards, churns, and water-buckets sorely needed by the settlers in the valley. Abel Lamb's beef barrels "were hooped with strong willows called hoopoles which were split and circled around the barrels." The Lambs built a home in the canyon. When food was scarce, they lived on sego roots, pig-weed and beet-top greens.

The Deseret News dated October 12, 1854, announced that "Fourteen miles east of this city, near the top of Parley's Canyon in Rocky Hill Canyon (now Lamb's Canyon) is erected a new sawmill. Builders and cabinet makers who want an article of white or red pine lumber

will find it at my mill or lumber yard, near my cooper shop, on East Temple Street (now Main Street).” Signed Able Lamb.

Lamb’s sawmill was sold to James Bullock. In 1864, Phippan Bassett moved with his family into Lamb’s Canyon to operate a steam sawmill by Brigham Young’s Family. Janette B. Gibson Mailin, a native pioneer of 1863, records in her history that she used to accompany her grandmother, during the late 1860s and early 1870s to the mouth of Lambs Canyon where the elder women took charge of the toll gate. At this gate a collection of 25 cents was taken for each team that passed through it. The funds collected defrayed costs of road repair.

While the pioneers were appreciative of the picturesque mountains in close proximity to their homes, they also looked upon them as gifts of God. To Lambs Canyon they went for water to quench their thirst, for timber to build their homes, for logs to burn in their crude fireplaces, and for deer and fish to increase their meager food supplies. As the heat of the valley became more than they could endure, they sought relief in the coolness of the canyon.

Site No. 64. Canyon Rim Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers. Dedicated May 1994
Assisted by: Friends of Forest Home Company & Lower Lambs Canyon Association

The Overland Stage
SUP #4-D **pic#216**

***Sponsor**: Canyon Rim/Heritage Chapter, 1986*

Location: 3301 E. Louise Avenue (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 30.78, w111 48 05.67 elevation 4830 feet (40.7085500, -111.8015750)

Description/Inscription: America’s Greatest Historical Relay”

“It is not a pleasant, but it is certainly an interesting trip. Coaches will be overloaded, it will rain, the dust will drive, baggage will be left to the storm, passengers will get sick, a gentleman of gallantry well (sic) get angry, the drivers will swear, the sensitive will shrink, rations will give out, potatoes become worth a gold dollar, and not to be had at that, the water brackish, the whiskey abominable, and the dirt almost unendurable.”. . . Demas Barns’ diary dated 1866. (And) the original Overland Stage trip, St. Joseph, Missouri to Salt Lake City, took 21 days to complete.

In 1860, W. H. Russell of Pony Express fame joined Hockaday & Liggett as a business partner, bringing modern innovations to the Stage Coach Company. He placed relay stations every 10–12 miles, with fresh horses or mules at each station. He assigned new drivers every 80 miles, and cut the travel time to 10 days. He also had stagecoaches leaving daily, traveling in either direction. The coaches followed the Platte River to Fort Kearney, then to Julesburg, where it crossed the river, from there to Fort Laramie, to Fort Bridger, and through Echo

Canyon to Parley's Canyon with station stops at Wanship, Silver Creek (Kimball's Junction), Mt. Dell, and at the mouth of Parley's Canyon (in front of you, and just to the left). Later this station was called Dudler's Tavern, and was owned by the Shear (Schaer) family.

The "old line" stage coach was a swinging, swaying vehicle hung on thoroughbraces (multiple leather straps) instead of springs, drawn by 6 mules or 6 strong horses. The drivers covered the same route in either direction, and knew the road so well they could travel at high noon, or during the dark of night without hesitation.

The coaches carried express packages and mail in addition to passengers. Each Passenger was allowed 25 pounds of luggage. The mail was sent for 10¢ a letter (compared to the later cost of $5.00 for ½ once for the Pony Express).

In March 1862, the stage coach line was purchased by Ben Holliday, a Salt Lake Valley resident. He had served as a courier for Col. Doniphan, and when he was only 28 years old, was a Wagon Master, bringing 50 wagons into Salt Lake City. For this he received sincere congratulations from Brigham Young.

As a new owner, Holliday extended the stage coach routes into many small towns and mining camps, still using the coach road through Parley's Canyon as the main route. At the pinnacle of his career, he had 5,000 miles of stage coach line in operation, extending from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and into Idaho, Montana and Oregon. He employed 15,000 men, and had 20,000 wagons or coaches, and 150,000 animals in his company.

In November 1866, a "Grand Consolidation" took place, and Holliday merged with Wells Fargo, the assets of his company being placed at $2.4 million.

Canyon Rim – Heritage Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers. Dedicated August 21, 1986

Willard Richards
SUP #4-E **pic#217**

Sponsor: *Lynn S. Richards, 1986*

Location: 3301 E. Louise Avenue (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 30.78, w111 48 05.67 elevation 4830 feet (40.7085500, -111.8015750)

Description/Inscription: WILLARD RICHARDS, born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, June 24, 1804. Died in Salt Lake City, Utah, March 11, 1854 at the age of 49.

Dr. WILLARD RICHARDS, founder of the Deseret News, "The Mountain West's first newspaper".

WILLARD RICHARDS, a cousin of Brigham Young, having read the Book of Mormon, traveled 700 miles to Ohio to meet Joseph Smith. He was a dentist and doctor of herbs.

WILLARD RICHARDS was baptized in the Chagrin River, near Kirtland, December 21, 1836, after the ice was broken over the river. One of the first four missionaries to England.

WILLARD RICHARDS was ordained an apostle April 14, 1840 at Preston, England with seven apostles present. Married his first English convert, Janetta Richards.

WILLARD RICHARDS was appointed by the Quorum of the Twelve in England to edit the Millenial Star.

WILLARD RICHARDS officiated at the first baptisms for the dead in the new Nauvoo Temple Twelve Oxen Font, and was the Editor of the Times & Seasons Newspaper published in Nauvoo.

WILLARD RICHARDS, in 1841 was the man Joseph Smith said he had been searching for all his life to trust with his business in all things, “The Keeper of the Rolls.”

WILLARD RICHARDS was General of the Nauvoo legion, Mayor of Nauvoo, largest city in Illinois, and Postmaster of Nauvoo.

WILLARD RICHARDS prepared with Joseph Smith the first three volumes of the History of the Church, for publication in the Times & Seasons.

WILLARD RICHARDS nominated Joseph Smith and his running partner, Arlington Bennett, for President and Vice President of the United States.

WILLARD RICHARDS, on the eve of martyrdom looked west and said “Out West perhaps, in the tops of the mountains, an ensign may be raised to the Lord.”

WILLARD RICHARDS said to the Prophet Joseph, “You didn’t ask me to go to Iowa, or come here to Carthage, but I am here, and I will hang for you if they will not release you.”

WILLARD RICHARDS was with the Prophet and Hyrum when they were murdered in Carthage jail.

WILLARD RICHARDS arrived in the Valley with Brigham Young, July 24, 1847, and was elected to the first Legislative Counsel of the Territory and served as its President.

WILLARD RICHARDS was the first Historian, Recorder, Postmaster and keeper of the Official Seal of the Territory of Deseret, and a member of the First Presidency of the Church.

WILLARD RICHARDS was the first Secretary of State of the established Territorial Organization.

Lynn S. Richards, Member at Large, Sons of Utah Pioneers. Dedicated August 9, 1986

Sons of Utah Pioneers, Heritage Hall
Horace A. Sorensen
SUP #4-L **pic#218**

Sponsor: *Sugar House Chapter, 1988*

Location: 3301 E. Louise Avenue (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 30.78, w111 48 05.67 elevation 4830 feet (40.7085500, -111.8015750)

Description/Inscription: In recognition of significant contributions to the Sons of the Utah Pioneers, the Sugarhouse Chapter expresses thanks and appreciation to

Horace A Sorensen
February 6, 1899 – May 2, 1977

Horace Sorensen served as National President during consecutive terms from 1954 through 1956. Under his leadership, membership grew from eleven to thirty-five chapters. He also served as President of the Sugarhouse Chapter during 1949 and 1950.

Horace performed a vital role in the construction of the National Headquarters facility, located at the mouth of Parley's Canyon, by providing significant financial assistance. On October 31, 1950, the Sorensen barn located at the family's estate on Connor Street (Salt Lake City, Utah) was remodeled into a small museum dedicated by President George Albert Smith. This expanding collection was later donated to the Sons of the Utah Pioneers on November 6, 1953. The collection is housed at Lagoon (Farmington, Utah) and has grown into more than thirty buildings, homes, shops, etc. The sale of Pioneer Village to Lagoon Corporation provided the initial funds toward construction of the SUP Headquarters.

Horace was very prominent in converting the old penitentiary site into Sugarhouse Park where President Gordon B. Hinckley dedicated the SUP monument which was erected in June 1988.

Railroad Village, begun by the Sons of Utah Pioneers at Corrine, Utah, to commemorate the Golden Spike 100th Anniversary in 1969, was spearheaded by Horace Sorensen.

The Chapter also extends appreciation to his wife, Ethel Melville Sorensen, and his family, who supported him in these endeavors.

Sugarhouse Chapter

Utah

Mormon Pioneer Trail, Centennial Trekkers
SUP #224 pic#219

Sponsor: *Trek Members, 1987*

Location: 3301 E. Louise Avenue (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 30.78, w111 48 05.67 elevation 4830 feet (40.7085500, -111.8015750)

Description/Inscription: Mormon Pioneer Trail
As traveled by the Sons of Utah Pioneers, July 14-22, 1947

Schedule of Evening Encampments

Nauvoo, Illinois	Monday, July 14, 1947
Garden Grove, Iowa	Tuesday, July 15, 1947
Winter Quarters (Omaha), Nebraska	Wednesday, July 16, 1947
North Platte, Nebraska	Thursday, July 17, 1947
Fort Laramie, Wyoming	Friday, July 18, 1947
Independence Rock, Wyoming	Saturday, July 19, 1947
Rock Creek, Wyoming	Sunday, July 20, 1947
Fort Bridger, Wyoming	Monday July 21, 1947

In July, 1947 one hundred and forty-eight descendents (sic) of Utah Pioneers called themselves “The Centennial Trekkers” and retraced the Old Mormon Trail in commemoration of the Latter-day Saints’ historic exodus from Nauvoo, Illinois in 1846 and the Pioneer Company’s trek from Winter Quarters in Florence, Nebraska to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake in 1847.

Picture Caption:
The twentieth century Trekkers’ special guests, Spencer W. and Camilla Eyring Kimball look down on the July 19th encampment from the top of Independence Rock in Wyoming.

Note: A separate plaque lists the “Centennial Trekkers”

Utah

1997 Sesquicentennial Trekkers
SUP #136 pic#220

Sponsor: *Trek Members, 2007*

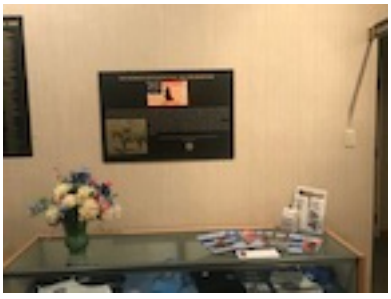
Location: 3301 E. Louise Avenue (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 30.78, w111 48 05.67 elevation 4830 feet (40.7085500, -111.8015750)

Description/Inscription: In July 1997, one hundred and sixty-eight people representing the first company of Pioneers retraced the original Mormon Pioneer Trail of 150 years ago. They commemorated the exodus from Nauvoo, Illinois of 1846 and the company's continued trail from Winter Quarters in Florence, Nebraska to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake in 1847. The Sesquicentennial Motorized Trek participants entered the Valley and were greeted July 22, 1997 at the Canyon Rim Stake Center by President Gordon B. Hinckley, Sister Marjorie Hinckley and J. Elliot Cameron, Managing Director of the Trek.

President Hinckley reminded the participants that "you have done something extraordinary" and thanked the leaders for planning and providing one of the official Sesquicentennial events for honoring the Utah Pioneers. The co-chairmen of the Planning Committee were William H. Child and Harris Simmons.

Note: A separate plaque lists the "Participants on the Sesquicentennial Pioneer Trek – July 12-22, 1997"

The Mormon Battalion Flag, aka The Bear Flag
SUP #275 pic#444



Sponsor: *Hyrum Smith Family and the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, 2021*

Location: 3301 E. Louise Avenue (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 42 30.78, w111 48 05.67 elevation 4830 feet (40.7085500, -111.8015750)

Description/Inscription: The Mormon Battalion Flag, aka the Bear Flag

Likely the first United States Flag in Utah, this flag is believed to have been carried by the Mormon Battalion to

California. Inspired by the 1846 California Bear Flag Revolt, the erect bear was painted on both sides of the flag. The flag was brought to Utah in 1847 or 1848. The blue canton first displayed a beehive, symbol of the Territory of Deseret. An eagle was later painted over the beehive, showing Utah's loyalty to the Union during its quest for statehood. John Smith, eldest son of Hyrum Smith, was the flag bearer for the Utah militia's Live (sic) Guards from the 1850s until his death in 1911. In the picture below, John Smith is holding this flag and wearing his father Hyrum's Nauvoo Legion dress sword. Experts have confirmed the dating of the flag. Patriarch Eldred G. Smith, national SUP chaplain for many years, requested that this flag be donated to SUP following his death.

Hyrum Smith Family and the National Society of the sons of Utah Pioneers Dedicated 2021
Site #275

This Is The Place Heritage Park
Angels Are Near Us
SUP #96 **pic#221**

Sponsor: *Sugar House Chapter 1998*

Location: This is the Place Heritage Park, 2601 Sunnyside Avenue Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 45.157, W111 49.021 elevation 4919 feet (40.7526167, -111.8170167)

Description/Inscription:
Angels Are Near Us
Sesquicentennial Mormon Trail Wagon Train (150 Years)
Winter Quarters, Nebraska to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake
April 21, 1997 to July 22, 1997

On a cold rainy morning in April 1997, modern day pioneers left Florence, Nebraska, the old Winter Quarters, to re-enact the migration of Mormon Saints 150 years earlier. Ten thousand participants would take part along the trail, from the banks of the Missouri River to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. The journey of wagons, handcarts, outriders and walkers would take three months and traverse over one thousand miles. The trek was a commemoration of sacrifices, joys and was a testament to the honor and greatness of those who went before. Upon arriving in the valley, a glorious welcome awaited as 50,000 emotional well wishers at the trail's end overcame the participants.

Utah

Participants and volunteers alike came to feel the spirits of their ancestors and to know, even for one day, the spirit of the Mormon Trail. Many heartfelt thoughts like the following were expressed: I felt a real pull to be out here. I don't know why, but I'm supposed to be here. I know that for sure. Our lives were orchestrated in such a way as to get us here. It was exhilarating, quiet, powerful and gentle. For the veil was thin and they did travel by our sides; for we felt them daily. It was a memorial to our ancestors, a daily, daylong journey into the past and because of it, our lives were forever changed.

An apostolic blessing was given. In part, it stated: We ask thee Father to reach down from thy throne above and bless each and every man, woman, and child that they may have comfort and peace come to them. This is a very important enterprise, a very important understanding where a statement is made throughout the entire world. We ask thee to bless the animals that they may be strengthened. That they may, from the water they receive and the hay they partake of, be strong and able, that they may fulfill their responsibilities on this trek. We pray for those that are walking, that their limbs will be strong, that their hearts will be strong, that their limbs will have the capacity to carry them safely along. We pray for those pulling the handcarts; that when it gets difficult they will have the very same experiences of knowing those who have gone before are capable of coming and pushing the carts at their side. Heavenly Father, bless them, protect them, walk with them and see them safely into the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

With the assistance of the spirit, events took place that touched our hearts and inspired us to a greater commitment. Without it, one could only see sagebrush and dusty trails. Sensitive hearts would discern the eloquent witness of what transpired, for they felt a spiritual kinship with those who traveled these trails. Their lives were strengthened and enriched, for the treasures of the trail were revealed only through sacrifice. There are those who would underestimate the difficulties: miles of dust filled winds, temperatures fluctuating 60 degrees in one day, the incessant buzz of swarming mosquitoes and the desolate aridity of desert regions, all factors as real now as they were then. Yet the songs of Zion were sung along the trail. Some of the children even walked barefoot. Our animals stayed strong and we relied on one another for safety and companionship.

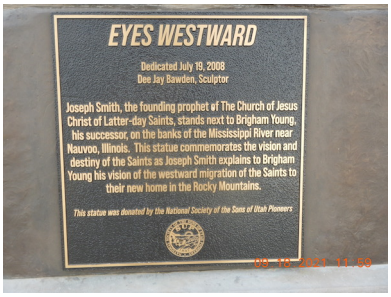
On arrival, all were reminded: your wheels again cut deep into the sandy soil of Nebraska. The silhouette of wagons against the Wyoming sky created a picture of unique and wondrous beauty. You looked at the starry heavens at night, in lonely desolate places, and contemplated the wondrous things of God. You marveled at the sunrise and sunsets which marked the passing of each day…you have reached the end of the trail of which tens of thousands before dreamed in the long ago…you will now go your separate ways, but you will never forget this remarkable experience, nor will we…you will tell your children and your grandchildren and your great grandchildren about the year of 1997, when you made the long journey west following the tracks of the pioneers of 150 years earlier. God bless you, my beloved associates.

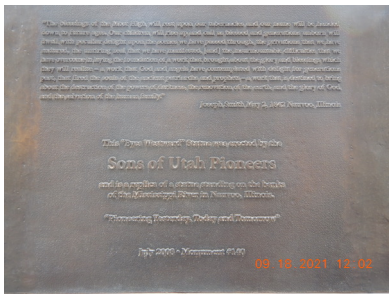
Their spirits transcended time and beckoned us to trace their journey for the trail never ends, we will not forget the memories we hold.

Utah

Seal of The Sons of Utah Pioneers Sugarhouse Chapter

Eyes Westward Statue
SUP #140 **pic#222**


EYES WESTWARD
Dedicated July 19, 2008
Dee Jay Bawden, Sculptor
Joseph Smith, the founding prophet of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, stands next to Brigham Young, his successor, on the banks of the Mississippi River near Nauvoo, Illinois. This statue commemorates the vision and destiny of the Saints as Joseph Smith explains to Brigham Young his vision of the westward migration of the Saints to their new home in the Rocky Mountains.
This statue was donated by the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers



Sponsor: *National SUP, 2008*

Location: This is the Place Heritage Park, 2601 Sunnyside Avenue Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 45.144, W111 48.959 elevation 4927 feet (40.7524000, -111.8159833)

Description/Inscription:
Two plaques are associated with this statue monument:

Eyes Westward
Dedicated July 19, 2008
Dee Jay Bawden, Sculptor

Joseph Smith, the founding prophet of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, stands next to Brigham Young, his successor, on the banks of the Mississippi River near Nauvoo, Illinois. This statue commemorates the vision and destiny of the Saints as Joseph Smith explains to Brigham Young his vision of the westward migration of the Saints to their new home in the Rocky Mountains.

This statue was donated by the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers

SUP Attribution Plaque
"The blessings of the Most High will rest upon our tabernacles and our name will be handed down to future ages. Our children will rise up and call us blessed and generations unborn will dwell with peculiar delight upon the scenes we have passed through, the privations that we have endured, the untiring zeal that we have manifested, (and) the insurmountable difficulties that we have overcome in laying the foundation of a work that brought about the glory and blessings which they will realize – a work that God and angels have contemplated with delight for generations past, that fired the souls of the ancient patriarchs and prophets – a work that is destined to bring about the destruction of the powers of darkness, the renovation of the earth, and the glory of God, and the salvation of the human family." Joseph Smith May 2, 1842 Nauvoo, Illinois

Utah

This “Eyes Westward” statue was erected by the Sons of Utah Pioneers and is a replica of a statue standing on the banks of the Mississippi River in Nauvoo, Illinois.

“Pioneering Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow”
July 2008 * Monument #140

Note: this monument was relocated in 2020 within the park with a new plaque.

First Company of Pioneers into the Valley
SUP #l-l pic#223

ERECTED AND DEDICATED TO THE FIRST COMPANY
OF PIONEERS TO ENTER THE VALLEY OF THE GREAT
SALT LAKE IN JULY 1847.
TWIN PEAKS CHAPTER—SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS
JULY 24, 1987

Sponsor: *Twin Peaks Chapter SUP, 1987*

Location: This is the Place Heritage Park, 2601 Sunnyside Avenue Salt Lake City, Utah (near the large center monument)
GPS: N40 45 08.10, W111 48 57.84 elevation 4929 feet (40.7522500, -111.8160667)

Description/Inscription: Erected and Dedicated to the first company of pioneers to enter the Valley of the Great Salt Lake in July 1847.

Twin Peaks Chapter – Sons of Utah Pioneers July 24, 1987

Barnabas L. Adams
Rufus Allen
Truman O. Angell
Millen Atwood
Rodney Badger
Lewis Barney
Charles D. Barnum
Ezra T. Benson
George Billings
Thomas Bingham
Francis Boggs
George Brown
John Brown
Nathaniel T. Brown
John Buchanan
Thomas Bullock
Charles Burk
Jacob Burnham
Datus Ensign
Addison Everett
Nathaniel Fairbanks
Aaron Farr
Perry Fitzgerald
Green Flake
John S. Fowler
Samuel Fox
John Freeman
Horace Monroe Frink
Burr Frost
Andrew Gibbons
John Gleason
Eric Glines
Stephen H. Goddard
Samuel J. Gould
David Grant
George R. Grant
Eli Harvey Peirce
Francis M. Pomeroy
David Powell
Orson Pratt
Tunis Rappleye
Return Jackson Redden
Willard Richards
Benjamin Roberts
Orin Porter Rockwell
Albert P. Rockwood
Benjamin Rolfe
Joseph Rooker
Shadrach Roundy
Joseph Smith Schofield
George Scholes
Henry G. Sherwood
Andrew Shumway
Charles Shumway

Utah

Robert E. Byard
Albert Carrington
William Carter
James Case
William Castro
Solomon Chamberlain
Alexander P. Chessley
James Chesney
George S. Clark
William Clayton
Thomas Cloward
Zebedee Coltrin
Allen Compton
James Craig
Oscar Crosby
Benjamin B. Crow
Elizabeth Crow
Elizabeth Jane Crow
Harriet Crow
Ira Minda Crow
Isa Vinda Crow
John McHenry Crow
Robert Crow
Walter E. Crow
William Parker Crow
Lyman Curtis
Hosea Cushing
James Davenport
Isaac Perry Decker
Benjamin F. Dewey
John Dixon
Starling Driggs
Francillo Durpee
William Dykes
Sylvester H. Earl
Ozro Eastman
Howard Egan
Joseph Egbert
John S. Eldredge
Edmund Ellsworth
William A. Empey
John Y. Greene
Thomas Grover
Joseph Hancock
Sidney Alvarus Hanks
Hans Christian Hansen
Appleton M. Harmon
Charles A. Harper
William Henrie
John S. Higbee
John Holman
Simeon Howd
Matthew Ivory
Levi Jackman
Norton Jacob
Artemas Johnson
Luke S. Johnson
Philo Johnson
Stephen Kelsey
Levi N. Kendall
Ellen Sanders Kimball
Heber C. Kimball
William A. King
Conrad Kleinman
Hark Lay
Tarleton Lewis
Archibald Little
Jesse C. Little
Franklin G. Losee
Chauncey Loveland
Amasa Lyman
Samuel H. Marble
Stephen Markham
Joseph Matthews
George Mills
Carlos Murray
Lewis B. Myers
Elijah Newman
John Wesley Norton
James Oakley
Seeley Owen
John Pack
Andrew J. Shupe
George A. Smith
William C. A. Smoot
Erastus Snow
Roswell Stevens
Benjamin F. Stewart
James W. Stewart
Bryant Stringham
Gilbard Summe
Seth Taft
Thomas Tanner
Norman Taylor
Joel J. Terrell
George W. Therlkill
James W. Therlkill
Matilda Jane Therlkill
Milton Howard Therlkill
Robert T. Thomas
Horace Thornton
Marcus B. Thorpe
John H. Tippets
William Vance
Henson Walker
George Wardle
Jacob Weiler
John Wheeler
Edison Whipple
Horace K. Whitney
Orson K. Whitney
Almon M. Williams
Thomas S. Williams
Wilford Woodruff
George Woodward
Thomas Woolsey
William Wordsworth
Brigham Young
Clarissa Decker Young
Harriet Page Young
Lorenzo Dow Young
Lorenzo S.Young
Phineas H. Young

Utah

This is the Place Restored Monument
SUP #129 pic#224

***Sponsor**: Mills Chapter, 2007, with the assistance of an Eagle Scout Project by Zachary Mahoney*

Location: This is the Place Heritage Park, 2601 Sunnyside Avenue Salt Lake City
GPS: N40 45.190, W111 48.802 elevation feet (40.7531667, -111.8133667)

Description/Inscription:
This location contains the monument and two informative signs:

<u>On the Obelisk There is a carving of an Ox head with the inscription:</u>
THIS IS THE PLACE
BRIGHAM YOUNG
JULY 24 1847

<u>SUP #129 This Is The Place A Rededication</u>
In commemoration of a most significant historical event, this monument was first dedicated July 25, 1921. It marked the arrival in this valley of the Mormon Pioneers 74 years earlier, and more specifically, the moment when President Brigham Young rose from his sick-bed in Wilford Woodruff's carriage and proclaimed to all the world: "This is the Place."

Even in 1921, there was much disputation as to the exact location of the noted event. This monument was located here as the definitive answer as to where the event occurred. This answer came primarily from two speakers, very different in their presentations, but equally convincing in their conclusion.

The first speaker was 83-year-old W.W. Riter. As a lad of 9 years, he and his parents had followed Brigham Young to this valley. W.W. Riter was the living authority for the correct placing of the monument. In his early years, Wilford Woodruff had taken him to the spot and stated that this is exactly where Brigham Young had uttered those important words.

The second speaker was Brigham H. Roberts, age 64, a prolific historian, theologian, congressman, eminent scholar, and a member of the Quorum of the Seventy. He said, "There has been much discussion as to whether this particular spot just outside the mouth of Emigration Canyon was really the place." Then quoting often from the journal of Wilford

Woodruff, Mr. Roberts proved conclusively that there can be no doubt that the spot now marked by this concrete monument is very near to the actual place. In fact, speaking of the question, he remarked: “Seventy four years ago yesterday an incident occurred on or near the spot where we now stand that is destined to live in the memory of men through the ages to come.”

The above comments have been taken substantially from three articles published in the Salt Lake Tribune and three in the Deseret News of the period. The comments came before and after the event.

The project refurbishing the monument was jointly undertaken by the Mills Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers and Zachary Mahoney, a Scout who used his skill and wisdom to make his Eagle Project not only memorable but lasting.

Site N0. 129. July 21, 2007. Rededicated by Elder Boyd K. Packer

Original Monument Sign
Erected in 1921
This obelisk is the original “This Is The Place” monument, erected in 1921 to commemorate the arrival into the Salt Lake Valley of the Mormon pioneers. It is presumably nearer to the actual location where Brigham Young halted his wagon and declared, “This is the right place. Drive on.”

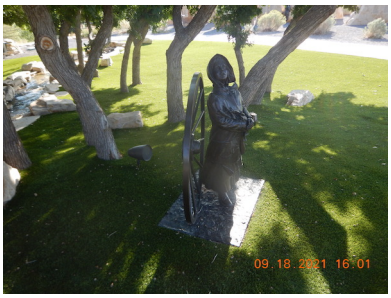
The monument has been refurbished and rededicated under the direction of the Sons of Utah Pioneers

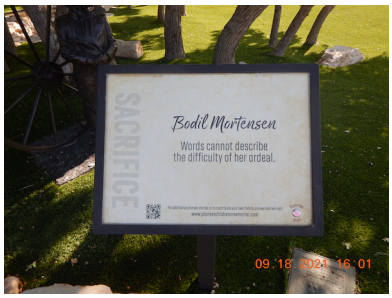
5.

48 This Is The Place Monuments
The first marker to commemorate the arrival of the Mormon pioneers into the Salt Lake Valley was a wooden cross. The eight foot post carried the name “Brigham Young”. The crosspiece said “This is the place.” In 1921 the wooden cross was replaced with the obelisk monument. This spot is where Brigham Young, in viewing the valley, made the statement, “This is the right place. Drive on.”
For more information, scan the QR code or visit the Heritage Village tab at www.thisistheplace.org

Utah

Bodil Mortensen Statue
SUP #150 **pic#225**





Sponsor: *Bountiful Chapter, 2009*

Location:
This is the Place Heritage Park, 2601 Sunnyside Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 45.219, W111 48.849 elevation 4935 feet

(40.7536500, -111.8141500)

Description/Inscription:
<u>The original plaque read (see Note 2):</u>
Bodil Mortensen
1846-1856
Willie Company
Once lost never again forgotten, symbol of the children who walked toward Zion, inspiration of the Riverton Wyoming Stake's "Second Rescue" and above all, an example for those who have yet to walk to their own Zion.

<u>The new interactive plaque reads:</u>
Bodil Mortensen
Sacrifice
Words cannot describe the difficulty of her ordeal.

Note 1: Bodil, was a member of the Willey Handcart Company. When the exhausted Jens and Elsie Nielsen made it to Rock Creek, a 9-year-old Danish girl, Bodil Mortensen, who was traveling with them, went in search of dead sagebrush branches, the only firewood available. The Nielsens were so exhausted that when they managed to get their tent up, they failed to notice that Bodil hadn't made it back. The next morning, they found Bodil's tired, emaciated body resting against a wheel of the cart, frozen to death still clutching an armful of firewood. Also dying during the night was Neil, the Nielsen's son. Nine other members of the Willey group died that night and are all buried in a common grave.

Note 2: The monument was moved, modified (plaque removed), and incorporated into the larger monument made by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to honor those who had crossed the plains as children. An interactive plaque was added at the new site.

Utah

This is the Place State Park
UPTLA #100 **pic#226**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 24 July 1947*

Location: This is the Place Heritage Park, 2601 Sunnyside Avenue Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 45 07.39, W111 48 58.73 elevation 4929 feet (40.7520528, -111.8163139)

Emigration Canyon Railroad
SUP #29 **pic#177**

Sponsor: *Canyon Rim Chapter, 1990*

Location: Hogle Zoo inside of the entrance, 2600 East Sunnyside Avenue Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: at Zoo entrance - N40 44 59.92, W111 48 49.10 elevation 4909 feet (40.7499778, -111.8136389)

Description/Inscription: One of the major sources of stone building materials needed at the turn of the century by the people of Salt Lake City was in Emigration Canyon, east of the city. To assist in obtaining these materials, the Mormon Church built an electric railway to the top of the canyon during the summer of 1909. This made a ready source of limestone, gravel, red sandstone and white sandstone available. The convenience of transportation was not lost on the public and soon passenger trips were in demand. Weekend trips into the canyon became popular and a mountain resort called Pinecrest was soon built with full hotel facilities available and numerous summer resort homes were clustered around the area.

Open-air cars were soon added to the fleet and as many as six cars were frequently seen on the line, half laden with stone and the other with human cargo. The main depot was located at Fifth South and University Avenue though connections were often made on the city streetcar lines to temple square in the heart of the city.

The operation was so successful that consideration was given to adding the two Cottonwood Canyons into the system. In 1914 the need for stone foundation materials was eliminated by

the introduction of concrete and the passenger service was not great enough to sustain the cost of the system.

By 1916 the service was terminated and the line completely removed. The rails, ties, even the spikes, as well as the rolling equipment were turned into materials to aid in the World War I effort. Most of the right-of-way soon became the automobile roadway and for a few years the canyon enjoyed the luxury of an up roadway separate from a down roadway.

Site No. 29. Canyon Rim Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers. Dedicated 20 Sept. 1980

Emigration Canyon Monument
SUP #143 **pic#391**

Sponsors: *Sugar House Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers and Emigration Canyon Historical Society, 2012*

Location: Mouth of Emigration - Rotary Glen Park Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 45 00.10, W111 48 38.64, elevation 4921 feet (40.7500278, -111.8107333)

Description/Inscription: There are five plaques associated with this monument:

NATIVE PEOPLE
In the beginning, nature appears to have made every effort to conceal this sacred place. Yet soaring above, the eagle has known of it since creation.

Thousands of years before this land was called America, Native Americans saw many uses for this respected canyon. The Ute, known as, People of the Land of the Sun or People of the Mountains considered this canyon a place of Great Power. To the west, the Salt Lake Valley was acknowledged as the Land of Peace between Nations. The Ute, Goshute, Navajo, Paiute & Shoshoni gathered food in the valley for the winter months.

Utah

Where we now walk there are stones we step upon, paths we follow, hills and mountains we climb, perhaps with thought only of our own journey. How often we hear, or say, how far we've walked, run or ridden. Look back 300 years, 600, a thousand – and more. The native people who lived and labored up and down this canyon were following game and foraging for food.

They were families living here. Each member was celebrated – from the elder sharing stories and wisdom, to a father's successful hunt and a mother who taught what plants could be eaten or used as medicine. There was the joy of a birth. Small ones, who survived, were treasured children among them.

Those whose ancestors have arrived in the last few centuries, would do well to remember that we stand on land which was first respected, appreciated, loved and understood as beloved Mother Earth.

If we too, are to have future generations who look back and honor us, and this place, we must assist and value each other, our families and our near and distant communities.

May this place serve as a reminder that earlier visiting people passed where you now stand, with the acute awareness that they were treading on the sacred land of the Ute Nation.

Now we walk here. Let us walk with respect

This Monument is dedicated to the people of the Ute Nations

<u>DONNER-REED PARTY</u>
"There are mental struggles which so absorb the being and soul that physical terror or tortures are unnoticed." – C F McGlashan 1879

There are 27 canyons on the Eastern Bench of the Salt Lake Valley. Only two of which have an entrance and exit: Emigration Canyon and Parley's Canyon to the south. For this reason, the Donner-Reed party made its way down this canyon. Eighty-seven men, women, children and 23 covered wagons were encouraged by the advice of Lansford W. Hastings and his suggestion of a shortcut westward to California of almost 400 miles.

Spending three weeks cutting a road to East Canyon, over Big Mountain and Little Mountain, the group arrived at this spot on August 22, 1846. From here, they set out for the mountains of Sierra Nevada not reaching them until November. High in the mountains, they became trapped by early, heavy snowfall, and their food supplies ran low. Stranded until help arrived in February 1847, some emigrants resorted to cannibalism to survive, eating those who had

succumbed to starvation and sickness. Only 48 survived to reach California. It was one of the most spectacular tragedies in western migration.

MORMON PIONEERS
The Spirit of Gathering Called Us Here

Having been persecuted for their beliefs and driven from their homes in many states, the Mormon pioneers gathered in Winter Quarters, Nebraska. On April 16, 1847, thus began the "Mormon Migration" as their leader Brigham Young and a party of 148 headed westward to the Rocky Mountains. It was necessary to find an isolated area where they could permanently settle and practice their religion in peace. The movement of an entire people, religion, and culture ensued. This canyon played a pivotal part in the completion of the journey.

Arriving July 21, 1847 a small group of men explored this canyon passing this very place, where they entered the valley and planted the first crops. In the days following, others arrived, having survived the treacherous and slow decent through this canyon.

About noon on the 24th of July, 1847, Brigham Young and the last section of the party entered the valley. During the subsequent twenty-two years of the exodus, 60,000 saints would enter this valley. The length of the journey equaled the distance from Liverpool, England to the Salt Lake Valley at almost 7828 miles.

EXPLORERS – TRAPPERS – TRADERS
Only Native Indians inhabited what is now Utah prior to the 1700s. The exploring party of Escalante and Dominquez traveled 1800 miles to arrive to the south at Utah Lake in 1776, but never entered the Salt Lake Valley. This Great Basin area was first claimed by the Spanish as a Mexican Territory until the Mexican War (1846-1848).

In the 1820s and 1830s, Mountain Men and Trappers led lives that were dangerous and often down right miserable. Some ended in attacks by Natives or grizzly bears. But, during their short time here, many explored the canyons and surrounding areas.

Among the first white traders along this Wasatch Range was Etienne Provost known as the "Man of the Mountains". Jim Bridger reached this basin too by traveling in a bull boat along what he thought was an arm of the Pacific Ocean because of the Great Salt Lake's salinity. Other notables were Jedediah Smith, Thomas "Broken Hand" Fitzpatrick, Morris "Black" Harris, and Milton and William Sublete, as well as many others.

In 1843, explorer John C. Fremont made a great contribution with his detailed book on this canyon and the Great Basin. Accompanying him were Kit Carson, Tom Fitzpatrick and mapmaker Charles Preuss. In 1849, Howard Stansbury surveyed this area again.

"Emigration is a gate to the Salt Lake Valley, veiled in obscurity, and unknown to the citizens of the United States" – Solomon Carvalho 1852

Utah

MODERN DAY CANYON USES

"We reached the end of the canyon where it looked as though our wagons would have to be abandoned" – April 23, 1857, Joel Hills Johnson

Emigration Canyon rises 1400 feet in less than four miles making it a very treacherous and difficult descent into the valley.

In 1849-1851, the Gold Rush in California brought 30,000 "Forty-Niners" down this canyon trail.

Utah War (May 1857-July 1858) saw 2000 militia defenders, the nations largest & most experienced, rushing up this canyon eastward to defend the city as 3500 Army troops, one third of the US Army, made their way down this canyon to stop a supposed rebellion by the Mormons against the US Government.

The Overland Freight and Mail services navigated this pass from 1849 until 1858. The Stage Coach era started in 1858, followed by the Pony Express Mail system in 1860-1861.

The first continental telegraph was connected on October 24, 1861 via a link which came down this canyon to Salt Lake. The first telegram sent by Governor Brigham Young to President Abraham Lincoln stated: "Utah has not seceded but is firm for the Constitution & laws of our once happy country"

The Canyon changed drastically in 1869 with the completion of the first Transcontinental Railroad at Promontory Point, Utah. This canyon then ceased to be the main gateway to the west.
(Note: The rail lines were joined at Promontory Summit, Utah, 50-miles north of Promontory Point, Utah.)

Laws enacted in 1869 led to development by farmers, ranchers and miners. It still has the largest number of residents of any canyon on the east bench. In 1873, the first wooden stave pipes carried water from this canyon to the city below.

Sheep-herders by the thousands used this canyon as a conduit to the surrounding mountains for grazing of the sheep.

Pioneers, craftsmen and laborers now quarried limestone, sandstone and timber from the canyon using the small gauge railroad from 1907-1917 to ferry goods & visitors in and out of the canyon.

This canyon boasted hotels, dance halls, a brewery, restaurants, religious retreats, stores, sundries and canyon grown vegetables & fruit. The first snow lifts were installed; two ice skating rinks, even a golf course … all now long gone. Bikers, hikers and those who love the mountains now enjoy this historic canyon.

Utah

"The footsteps of thousands have marked the pathway of this historic canyon." Robert W. Race & Stanley A. Fishler

HISTORIC EMIGRATION CANYON MONUMENT
Robert W. Race, Project Chairman
Stanley A Fishler, Co-Project Chairman
Sugarhouse Chapter – Sons of Utah Pioneers
Emigration Canyon Historical Society
A list of donors is displayed on the plaque.

Donner Hill
SUP #230 **pic#421**

Sponsor: *Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints 18th North Ward High Priests and Temple Quarry SUP Chapter, 2016*

Location: At the mouth of Emigration Canyon, Salt Lake City, Utah
GPS: N40 45 05.89, W111 48 03.27 elevation 5012 feet (40.7516361, -111.8009083)

Description/Inscription: Lured by Lansford Hasting's assurance that his shortcut from the well-known trail to Oregon and California would save 250 miles and weeks of travel, the ill-fated Donner-Reed party reached this place August 23, 1846, after spending 16 days to hack out a 36-mile road through the Wasatch Mountains. Here at this narrow mouth of the canyon, they were stopped by what seemed impenetrable brush and boulders. Bone-weary of that kind of labor, they decided instead to goad the oxen to climb the hill in front of you. Twelve-year-old Virginia Reed, later recalled that nearly every yoke of oxen was required to pull each of the party's twenty-three wagons up the hill. After this ordeal, the oxen needed rest, but there was no time. The party pushed on to the Salt Flats, where many of the oxen gave out. This caused delays, which led to disaster in the Sierra Mountains.

A year later, July 22, 1847, Brigham Young's Pioneer Party, following the Donners and benefitting from their labor, reached this spot. William Clayton recorded their decision: "We found the road crossing the creek again to the south and then ascending a very steep, high hill. It is so very steep as to be almost impossible for heavy wagons to ascend… Colonel Markham and another man went over the hill and returned up the canyon to see if a road cannot be cut through and avoid this hill. Brother Markham says a good road can soon be

made through the bushes some ten or fifteen rods. A number of men went to work immediately to make the road… After spending about four hours of labor the brethren succeeded in cutting a pretty good road along the creek and the wagons proceeded on."

Among the lessons learned that day was one stated succinctly by Virginia Reed in a letter to prospective emigrants back home: "Hurry along as fast as you can, and never take no shortcuts."

Note: This monument was originally built in the 1950s and fell to disrepair and the theft of the original plaque. The High Priests of the L.D.S. 18th North Ward, Salt Lake Ensign Stake under the direction of Bill Smart, took the initiative to raise the funds and restore this monument and place a new plaque on it in November of 2016. The SUP Temple Quarry Chapter, with the permission of Bill Smart, added the SUP logo and site number to include this monument in the list of SUP monument sites.

Utah State Capitol
Utah State Capitol, 350 North State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Brigham Young Bust
SUP #I **no pic**
Sponsor: *Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1956*

Location: Utah State Capitol, 350 North State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
GPS: TBD

Description/Inscription: Beloved Utah Norwegian sculptor, Torleif S. Knaphus created a bronze bust of President Brigham Young that was placed at the rotunda of the State Capitol on July 24, 1956.

Note: Location unknown since capitol building renovation.

Daniel C. Jackling
SUP #F **pic#434**

Sponsor: *Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1955*

Location: In the northwest section of the plaza on the north side of the State Capitol Building, between the Capitol and the office building on the north of the plaza. Utah State Capitol, 350 North State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Utah

GPS: N40 46 41.75, W111 53 18.61 elevation 4533 feet (40.7782639, -111.8885028)

Description/Inscription:
This monument has four plaques on each side of the statue base, three of which are readable from the pictures provided and one that is difficult to interpret, a drawing of the Bingham open-pit copper mine.

Front Plaque

World renowned mining and metallurgical engineer, eminent business executive, benefactor and loyal friend of Utah and its people.

Guided by an inspired vision, he applied and developed processes for the beneficiation of low grade porphyritic ores and originated copper mining methods, revolutionary in character and on a scale never before attempted. Resulting in the production world-wide of new wealth in the form of precious metals, copper and other essential minerals in quantities never before attained in the history of man.

He assembled the now world famed Utah copper mine in nearby Bingham Canyon and in the course of his research implemented and developed that property from a body of supposedly worthless porphyry rock into the world's greatest copper producer of all time.

His civic services with relation to the great economic and political projects in which his unerring judgement and masterful direction provided superb leadership, have left their imperishable imprints upon the growth and development of the State of Utah.

As an everlasting memorial and outward expression of the love and appreciation which the people of Utah entertain for him, the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, with the cooperation of the Utah Copper Division of Kennecott Copper Corporation, presents to the State of Utah this statue of Daniel Cowan Jackling.

Right Side Plaque

Copper production has been a major factor in Utah's industrial development and prosperity. In 59 years of operations at the Bingham Canyon Mine, 1,354,772,000 tons of waste were removed, 926,065,000 tons of ore were mined and 16, 873,244,000 pounds of copper were produced.

Expenditures totaled $2,767,625,000 - $839,558,000 in taxes; $658,745,000 for payrolls and $1,269,322,000 in supplies and services.

Back Side Plaque

Daniel Cowan Jackling Statue
Erected August 14, 1954
Under the direction of Honorable Lamont F. Toronto
Secretary of State of Utah
by the

Utah

Daniel Cowan Jackling Memorial Commission
Appointed by Gov. J. Bracken Lee
March 27, 1953
Nicholas G. Morgan, Sr.. Chairman, President of the
National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers
E. R. Callister, Jr., Attorney General for the State of Utah
Raymond C. Wilson, Senior Vice President, First Security
Bank of Utah
Milton R. Hunter, President, First Council of Seventy
of Latter-day Saints Church
Louis Buchman, Retired General Manager
Western Division, Kennecott Copper Corporation.

Left Side Plaque
Image of the Bingham Canyon open pit mine

Ensign Peak
SUP #23.1 **pic#229**

Sponsor: *Salt Lake City Chapter, 1989*

Location: Utah State Capitol, 350 North State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
GPS: N40 46 35.64, W111 53 25.35 elevation 4478 feet (40.7765667, -111.8903750)

Description/Inscription: From this point, looking northward, one had a clear view of Ensign Peak, a round hill, projecting up from the low range of which it is a part. On July 26, 1847, two days after the Mormon Pioneers entered this valley, Brigham Young and party climbed to that point and with the aid of field glasses made a careful survey of the mountains, canyons and streams. In addition to Brigham Young, the party included Heber C. Kimball, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Ezra Taft Benson, Willard Richards, Albert Carrington, and William Clayton.

Wilford Woodruff was the first to ascend the peak, Brigham Young the last, due to a recent illness. It was suggested that this would be a fine place to “set up an ensign for the nations” where the Lord “shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of

Judah from the four corners of the earth", as foretold in Isaiah 11:12. It was then named Ensign Peak, and in later years a standard was erected on its summit."

Note: The original plaque, placed in 1934, was stolen and went missing for thirty years, until its recovery in West Jordan in an old chicken coop. This newer plaque is designated as SUP site 23.1 to designate it from another SUP site also numbered as SUP site #23

In Tribute To The Utah Pioneers
UPTLA #19 pic#230

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932*

Location: Utah State Capitol, 350 North State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111, east hallway – south wall
GPS: N40 46 38.67, W111 53 17.84 elevation 4738 feet (40.7774083, -111.8882889)

Description/Inscription: At this site is the UPTLA plaque and two other plaques on either side of it. The first names those who entered the valley 0n 22-24 July 1847. The other names those 1847 pioneers living July 24, 1947.

<u>UPTLA plaque</u>
No 19
Erected March 5, 1933
In Tribute To The Utah Pioneers

The founders of Utah, stalwart empire builders, led by Brigham Young, entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake as its first permanent settlers July 24, 1847. This was then Mexican Territory. By the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848, the area was ceded to the United States.

As the first organized government in the Rocky Mountain Region, The provisional State of Deseret was created March 5, 1849, to function under its constitution "until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise provide". The Territory of Utah was established September 9, 1850. Brigham Young, who had been elected governor the Deseret, was appointed Governor of the Territory of Utah by Millard Fillmore, the President of the United States.

Utah became the 45th state in the union January 4, 1896.

With loyalty to high principles and unwavering trust in God, the "Mormon" pioneers established this commonwealth, framing its government according to the orderliness of their lives, thus gaining for themselves and their posterity the inspiring freedom assured to all citizens of our republic.

Utah

Utah Pioneer Trail and Landmarks Association

Utah Pioneers of 1847 July 21-22
Erected by "Days of 47," Inc.
Utah Pioneers of 1847 July 21 – 24

Adams, Barnabas L
Allen, Rufus
Angel, Truman O.
Atwood, Millen
Badger, Rodney
Baird, Robert E.
Barney, Lewis
Barnum, Charles D.
Benson, Ezra Taft
Billings, George P.
Boggs, Francis
Brown, George W.
Brown, John
Brown, Nathaniel T.
Bullock, Thomas
Burk, Charles Allen
Burnham, Jacob
Carrington, Albert
Carter, William
Case, James
Chamberlain, Solomon
Chesley, Alexander P.
Clayton, William
Cloward, Thomas P.
Coltrin, Zebedee
Craigh, James
Crosby, Oscar
Curtis, Lyman
Cushing, Hosea
Davenport, James
Decker, Isaac Perry
Dewey, Benjamin F.
Dixon, John
Driggs, Starling G.
Dykes, William
Earl, Sylvester H.
Eastman, Ozro F.
Egan, Howard
Egbert, Joseph
Grant, David
Grant, George R.
Greene, John Young
Grover, Thomas
Hancock, Joseph
Hanks, Sidney A.
Hansen, Hans C.
Harmon, Appleton M.
Harper, Charles A.
Henrie, William
Higbee, John S.
Holman, John G.
Howd, Simeon
Ivory, Matthew
Jackman. Levi
Jacob, Norton
Johnson, Artemas
Johnson, Luke S.
Johnson, Philo
Kelsey, Stephen
Kendall, Levi N.
Kleinman, Conrad
Kimball, Ellen S.
Kimball, Heber Chase
King, William A.
Lay, Mark
Lewis, Tarlton
Little, Jesse Carter
Losee, Franklin G.
Loveland, Chauncey
Lyman, Amasa M.
Marble, Samuel H.
Markham, Stephen
Matthews, Joseph
Mills, George
Murray, Carlos
Newman, Elijah
Norton, John W.
Owen Seely
Pack, John
Smoot, William C. A.
Snow, Erastus
Stevens, Roswell
Stewart, Benjamin F.
Stewart. James W.
Stringham. Briant
Summe, Gilbroid
Taft, Seth
Tanner, Thomas
Taylor, Norman
Thomas, Robert T.
Thornton, Horace
Thorpe, Marcus B.
Tippits, John H.
Vance, William P.
Walker, Henson
Wardle, George
Wardsworth, William S.
Weiler, Jacob
Wheeler, John
Whipple, Edson
Whitney, Horace K.
Whitney, Orson K.
Williams, Almon S.
Woodruff, Wilford
Woodruff, George
Woolsey, Thomas
Young, Brigham
Young, Clarissa D.
Young, Harriet P. W.
Young, Lorenzo D.
Young, Lorenzo S
Young, Phinehas H.

On June 4, Seventeen
Mormon Pioneers who had
Wintered in Pueblo, Colorado
Met the company and came
Into the valley with them.

Eldredge, John S.
Ellsworth, Edmund
Empey, William A.
Ensign, Horace D.
Peirce, Eli Harvey
Pomeroy, Francis M.
Powell, David
Pratt, Orson
Chesney, James
Crow, Benjamin
Crow, Elizabeth

Living Immigrant Pioneers July 24, 1947
Erected by "Days of 47", Inc.
Living Immigrant Pioneers July 24, 1947

Ahlstrom, Mary Ellen
Aiken, Elizabeth E.
Allen, Edwin John
Allred, Alta Matilda
Amundsen, Martin
Anderson, Alice E.
Austin, Heber – John – Mark & Parley
Baird, Daniel
Barker, Ellen Todd
Barnes, Amy
Barney, Elizabeth A.
Bee, Stephen
Bell, John
Bennett, Jannett C.
Bingham, Jessie M.
Bissegger, Elizabeth B
Blair, Rose T.
Bowen, Albert H.
Bowman, Emma Dye
Branch, Agnes G.
Bradfield, William H.
Bradshaw, George A.
Brough, Jane E.
Brown. Annie P.
Brown, Harriet
Brown, Jpseph D.
Brown, Juleit A.
Brown, Louisa F.
Brown Minnie P.
Brown, Richard
Buchanan, Caroline S.
Burbank, Elizabeth
Burnham, Martha C.
Burrows, Harriet L.
Caffall, Annie B. B.
Caffall, Annie D. W
Campion, James & Minnie
Green, Annie H.
Gyllenskog, Neils O.
Hadley, Samuel
Hakenson, Ibgre
Harris, Catherine P.
Harris. Venna L.
Hart, James E.
Hart, Joseph E.
Hawks, Rosena G.
Hefferan Fred G.
Heiselt, Lena H.
Hibbard, Joseph
Hodson, Elizabeth S.
Holladay, Mary C.
Holmgren, John P.
Hooper, Emily S. A
Howe, George E.
Huntsman, Francis B.
Ipson, Mary P.
Irvine, Josephine
Jensen, Carl E. Fred & Julius
Jensen, Christina L.
Jensen, James C.
Jensen, Lucy Ann
Jensen, Christine M. L.
Jensen, Simeon
Jesperson, Emma J.
Johnson, Charles F.
Jones, Mary Jane M.
Jones, Parley P.
Jones, Thomas
Keate, James H.
Kesley, Selena
Knudsen, John
Koffell, Annie L.
Lamb, Margaret J.
Lambert, Mary M.
Price, Mary H. D
Ramsay, Prudence A. B
Rasmussen, Josephine T.
Ridd, Mary C. P.
Rigby, Mary C.
Ritchie, Annie R
Robins, Marie N.
Rockwood, Mary D.
Rowley, Lena
Sanford, Charles I.
Savage, Joseph A.
Saville, Ernest
Seal, Joseph
Seamons, Sara H.
Seaman, Alice W.
Sears, Alice N.
Schofield, Mary E.P.
Shepherd, Sarah A. S.
Shurts, Mary A.
Simpson, Lewis G.
Sim, Alexander E.
Slaughter, Frank T.
Sleater, Mary S.
Smith, Adam
Smith, Anna M. J.
Smith, Harriet J.
Smith, Eliza A. S.
Smith, Isabella L.
Smith, Joseph H.
Smith, Mary J.
Smith, Mary Ann S.
Sorensen, Andrew P.
Sorenson, Julius
Starkie, Tora N.
Stephenson, Jane B
Stokes, Josephine O.
Stone, Emilar W.

Utah

Cardon, Lucy S.
Chatterton, Katie A. G.
Cheshire, Reuben
Clark, Frederick, Wm.
Clank, John L.
Clawson, Harriet
Clinger, Elizabeth
Commer. Mary Jones
Corbridged, Emma H
Cox, Heber C.
Cramer, Anna
Cressall, Clarence C.
Crowton, Fred
Cushing, Celena
Davis, Elizabeth G/
Davis, Harriet M. K
Davis, Priscilla G.
Dean, Heber C.
DeGrey. Maria
Earl, Lancelot M.
Earley, Mary E.
Eggertsen, Henrietta N.
Elkstrom, John
Erickson, Hilda
Erickson, Joseph H.
Ericson, Christina G.
Evans, Julia A. P. E.
Farnsworth, A. R. A.
Felt, Alma E.
Firth, Emily M. E.
Fitt, Annie M. H.
Forbush, Alma E. H.
Ford, Joseph
Fowler, Walter C.
Fox, Ruth May
Frame, James S. W.
Fullmer, Elizabeth S.
Gardner, Sophy
Garner, Jane W.
Giles, Alfred
Gledhill, Sarah S.
Graehl, Fannie
Oray, Alex, W. A. Andrew B.
Lane, Jennie B.
Larson, Mary E. G.
Latimer, Petrea J.
Lewis, Jane G
Lloyd, Sarah J.
Lundberg, Hannah J.
Ludlum, Sarah A. O.
Madsen, Bertha K.
McBride, Amos B.
McClellen, Hattie T.
McCoard, Charles & Wm.
Mecham, Eudora B.
Merrill, Agnes M.
Metcalf, Sylvia E. S.
Miles, Annie G. S.
Milne, Ann C. J.
Molyneaux, E. E.
Mulholland, Thomas A.
Mumford, Susan
Murphy, Eliza A. L.
Needham, Elizabeth S. B.
Nelson, Annie C. A. G.
Nielson, Florence V/
Nielson, John
Nielson, Thora A. L. B.
Oakey, Elizabeth D.
Ogden, Joseph
Painter, Charles A.
Palfreyman, Dennis
Parkin, Elizabeth S. T.
Parkinson, Ellen N.
Parry, Alice E.
Patterson, Alvis H.
Patterson, Mary T
Pennington, Josephine E.
Perkins, Sarah J. A.
Peterson, Ellen A.
Phillips, Selina A.
Plant, Charles H.
Platt, Carrie C. H.
Pierpont, John Kay
Plowman, Christian J.
Poulter, Alice S. M.
Stringham, Jacob A.
Stucki, Christian
Summers, Mary E. J.
Swindlehurst, Edwin
Talbot, Robert W.
Taylor, Della M.
Taylor. Maria
Taylor, Nancy Mc.
Thorne, Eunice
Thomas, John E.
Thursby, Sena
Todd, Harriet R.
Tolman, Martha B.
Tuft, Jacob A.
Vane, Lucina L. C.
Van Steeter, J.
Vernon, James
Vincent, Willard J. Sr.
Wadman, Rueben H.
Walker, Anna M.
Walker, Emily A.
Webster, John W.
Wetzel, Wm. A.
Whatcott, Henry
Whiteley, Marjorie A.
Wilkerson, Thomas T.
Wilkins, Jennie Mc
Williams, Alfreda
Williams, Dorothy
Williams, John T.
Woodbury, Mary E. T.
Woodward, Eliza B.
Johnson, Peter B.
Johnson, Anna
Olsen, Mary
Shoell, George
Wilcox, Annie C. P.

Utah

Brigham Young Statue
SUP #68 **pic#409**

Sponsor: *(not a SUP monument although we were represented on the committee, and it was given a SUP site number)*

Location: Utah State Capitol, 350 North State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
GPS: (for the Capitol Building) N40 46 38.67, W111 53 17.84 elevation 4738 feet (40.7774083, -111.8882889)

Description/Inscription:
This monument includes the statue and four base inscriptions.

Front Inscription:
At the time of his death on August 29, 1877, Brigham Young was the leader of a commonwealth of 350 towns and cities in what had been a desert only 30 years prior. Young was an energetic and judicious man with vision, leadership, and dedication. He was a prominent religious figure who led the colonization of the Salt Lake Valley and was the first governor of the Territory of Utah.

Brigham Young was born on June 1, 1801 in Whittingham, Vermont. At age three, he and his family, including the siblings, moved to western New York. Young was raised on a series of frontier homesteads. He had little formal schooling and educated himself. At age 16, he left home and became a skilled and respected carpenter, cabinetmaker, glazer, painter, and gardener. In 1832, Young joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and worked as a dedicated missionary in Ohio and England. He was ordained as an apostle – a name for a leader in the church – working with and directing missions and leading construction and resettlement of church members from Missouri to Illinois.

In 1849, Young petitioned the U.S. government for territorial and later statehood status, and in 1850, the Territory of Utah was created. In 1851, President Millard Fillmore appointed Young as it first governor and superintendent of American Indian Affairs.

Under Young's direction, the settlement in Salt Lake Valley thrived. Land was cleared; roads, bridges, railroads, theaters, temples and industries were built; mail service was established; and militia was organized. He attempted to stabilize relations with Native Americans and the U.S. federal government. Young also valued education and encouraged learning societies and schools. The University of Deseret and the Brigham Young Academy were founded under his direction, and they later became the University of Utah and Brigham Young University, respectively. He wrote, "Education is the power to think clearly, to act well in the day's work, and to appreciate life."

Utah

Back Inscription: Brigham Young Statue Commission
In 1992, the Utah State Legislature and Governor concurred in a resolution urging that s statue of Brigham Young be placed in the Utah State Capitol. Eighteen commission members were appointed by the Governor to carry out the project. The commission began work in September of 1992, eager to carry out the project. The commission began work in September of 1992, eager to assume that this statue capture the greatness, energy, drive and dedication of the man who led the Mormon pioneers to this valley and organized the settling of the intermountain west. The commission voted unanimously to approve the model submitted by Utah sculptor Kraig Varner. All agreed that it reflected the strength, determination, and extraordinary vision of Brigham Young.

Commission members served on a volunteer basis, giving freely of themselves and their time. They felt honored to work on a project bringing additional recognition to the central figure of Utah history.

Brigham Young State Commission:
Donald R. LeBaron Chairman 1992-1993
Jordan Tanner, Chairman 1993-1994

Ray Adair	Neil Hadlock
Judy Schiffman	Marianne Stoddard
Dr. Vern Swanson	Dion Barron
Gary E. Smith	D. Lee Snarr
Angus H. Belliston	Marilyn Nielson
Dr. Bruce Barnson	Dixie Leavit
Max J. Evans	Rose Mary LeBaron
Robin Riggs	Steve Young

Statue Unveiled July 25, 1994

Left Inscription:
1801 Brigham Young (signature) 1877

Right Inscription:
Religious Leader, Pioneer, Statesman

Utah

SANDY
Early Sandy Schools & Church Takes Root in Sandy
SUP #11 pic#233

Sponsor: *Temple Quarry Chapter, 1986*

Location: Sandy City Park, 8781 S 250 E, Sandy City, Utah
GPS: N40 35 31.16, W111 52 56.29 elevation 4486 feet (40.5919889, -111.8823028)

Description/Inscription: There are two plaques on opposite sides of this monument:

<u>EARLY SANDY SCHOOLS</u>
Sandy's first school building, a single room, was constructed on this property in 1881. However, the community's first classes of learning were held somewhat earlier at an unknown location in a log cabin.

Dimensions of the first school, painted blue, were 25 by 45 feet. Furniture included a number of chairs and a few long benches. Seats were paired side by side in three rows. The teacher's desk and a stove were also in the room.

During the colder months the children took turns bringing in wood and coal to keep the fire burning in the stove. Older boys brought fresh water daily from the old well in Sandy's business area. At lunchtime each boy and girl drank from the single long-handled dipper. Forty students of all ages attended Sandy's one-room school the first year.

Sadie Tripp was the first teacher. She taught alone for two years, then was joined by a Miss Gibson and Flora Tripp. Later, John Smith and William M. Stewart became part of the faculty. The first principal was James B. Jensen. Stewart's contributions in Sandy and elsewhere were recognized by Dr. John R. Park, first president of the University of Utah, where he named the university's elementary training school for the young teacher.

Books used in Sandy's first school were The Pacific National, Wilson's Readers, Ray's Arithmetic, Penny's Grammar, and the famous McGuffey Readers. Students furnished their own books, pencils and slates. Boys in the class cleaned their slates by spitting on them and then wiping them with their shirtsleeves. The girls were more genteel – they brought small bottles of water and rags from home to do the job.

In the evenings the schoolhouse was used for debates, spelling bees and town meetings. As time passed the school was expanded to two rooms – then more.

In the early 1890's a high-ceilinged, two-story, dull red brick school replaced the expanded frame structure. Its eight rooms – four on each floor – met the area's needs for more than 15 years (see drawing).

Construction of a new three-story, 12-room school at the east of Main Street in 1907-08 marked the end of most, but not all, of the elementary education on this site. Some of the smaller classes still met here whenever the new school became overcrowded.

As the elementary students moved out, their older brothers and sisters moved in. Area education leaders decided in 1908 the vacated grade school should become the first permanent home of Jordan High School. Until then the area's high school students had been meeting informally in Draper, West Jordan and East Jordan. Jordan High became the first high school in the south end of the Salt Lake Valley.

Enoch Jorgensen of Provo was the first principal. Teachers were Ross Anderson of Ephraim, and Mill A.W. Brown of Salt Lake City. E.C. Hart taught a branch class at Bingham. Ninety students registered for classes on opening day, September 9, 1908 – 63 freshman and 10 sophomores at Sandy, and 17 freshmen at Bingham.

Jordan High moved to its new building on State Street in 1913. Since then the old school has housed the Sandy City offices, the fire department, an athletic clubhouse, a wedding reception and dance hall, a library, and currently, in just a remnant of the building, the Senior Citizens' Center."

CHURCH TAKES ROOT IN SANDY

This monument recalls the early history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the Sandy area, and the three pioneer chapels that were located across the street to the east.

A few Church members had homesteaded in the low sagebrush and mesquite-covered hills of this area in the early 1870's, but they attended organized wards outside of the area. In the fall of 1873, the Sandy area members decided to start their own group and hired a hall belonging to George Parker for $15 per month. By early winter, the group was meeting in a room of the Utah Southern Railway Depot. Their sponsor was the South Cottonwood Ward, and Isaac Harrison was set apart as the presiding elder.

It was very likely the next spring when the meeting place was changed again, this time to the home of the Andrew O. Gealta family. It was recorded that many baptisms were performed in the Gealta pond.

The same year, 1874, William Newell, William R. Scott, Harrison and Gealta purchased a small frame building that was located near the railroad depot, moved it on rails to the lot across the street and prepared it for holding church meetings. This structure was used as a chapel for eight years.

In about 1875, Newell replaced Harrison as presiding elder of the Sandy group, and he served for two years. On July 7, 1877, the group was made a branch of the newly-organized Union Ward, and John Sharp, who was away serving a mission, was called as branch president. Sharp was set apart on his return the next year. He presided until the branch was made a ward in September, 1882.

Ezekial Holman was called as the birst bishop of the Sandy Ward. His counselors were Emil Hartvicksen and Gealta. W.W. Wilson was the ward's first clerk. They immediately launched a building program, and by January of 1883 the Sandy members were meeting in a new larger frame chapel, 40 feet long by 26 feet wide. This building served Sandy Ward members for 18 years.

(Note of interest: On a typical autumn Sunday in the 1880's, the ward's eight deacons would meet at the chapel at 8:00 a.m., build a fire in the stove for heating, sweep the floor and dust. Then they would run home for a "washup." On their return they would call at Osterman's Bakery for two or four slices of bread for the sacrament. At church, two silver goblets were used for the sacrament water, and each member had an opportunity to sip from one or the other.)

By 1893, Sandy members had again outgrown their facilities, and the foundation and basement wall for a new large brick chapel were laid. However, brick was in short supply and nothing more was done on the building for several years. Finally, in 1897, a quantity of pressed brick became available and construction of the chapel resumed. Missionaries were sent out during this period for the sole purpose of raising funds for the building.

The elegant brick chapel was finished in 1900 (see drawing), just in time for the first conference of the new Jordan Stake. New Stake President Orrin P. Miller conducted overflow meetings both Saturday and Sunday, May 5-6. Sandy's first LDS brick chapel was used and enjoyed for six decades. It was torn down and the ground cleared only after the Sandy First and Second Wards completed a modern new chapel at another location in 1960.

Half Way House
SUP #26 **pic#234**

Sponsor: *Temple Quarry Chapter, 1990*

Location: 10350 South State Street, Sandy, City, Utah
GPS: N40 33 47.80, W111 53 27.73 elevation 4394 feet (40.5632778, -111.8910361)

Description/Inscription: Only a few yards from this monument – to the northwest – stood the Milo Andrus "Half Way House", a comfortable and convenient, two-story pioneer inn. The inn was one of several built along South State Street in the 1850-80 period to care for the many south and northbound travelers.

The Andrus inn became known as the "Half Way House" because it was located midway between "Travelers Rest" and 6400 South State and Porter Rockwell's layout near the Point of the Mountain. If one were walking, riding horseback or in a buggy or ther (sic) horse-drawn conveyance, the Andrus place was always a welcome stop.

Built in 1859 and the early part of the 1860's the Half Way House served as both a hotel and a family residence for 120 years. The structure was moved from here beginning in 1980 to the Pioneer Trails State Park in Salt Lake City after its history was authenticated by the state.

The inn was actually a project of Lucy Loomis Tuttle Andrus, one of several wives of Milo. Lucy was a widow with children when Milo married her in 1850 as they were crossing the plains. At the time he was a leader of some Church members who were in route to Utah from England. After the group arrived in Utah, he worked hard to get them all situated.

During the 1850's Milo and his families were involved in the great Church colonization program. Locations they helped settle were Green River, Dixie and Cache Valley in Utah, and Oxfort and the Salmon River country in Idaho. They eventually bought 160 acres in the Dry Creek area of the Jordan River Bottoms that included this land on State Street. This area is now part of the community of Crescent.

(Almost all of the above information was researched by the late Russell Stocking, member and officer of the Temple Quarry Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers.)

Neff's Station
SUP #27 **pic#235**

***Sponsor**: Temple Quarry Chapter, 1990*

Location: 10350 South State Street, Sandy, City, Utah
GPS: N40 33 47.80, W111 53 27.73 elevation 4394 feet (40.5632778, -111.8910361)

Description/Inscription: The adjoining Benjamin Barr Neff farm – one forth of a mile north of here – became known as "Neff's Station at Dry Creek" or just "Neff's Station" after Deseret Telegraph established an office there in 1871. Mary Ellen Love Neff, 20-year-old second wife of Benjamin, operated the station.

The Neff farm was an ideal location for the telegraph station because the north-south lines connecting Salt Lake City and east-west lines connecting Alta and Bingham, crossed at that point.

With the coming of the cross-valley railroad through the Sandy area in 1873, the telegraph station was moved to that community. Mary Ellen was retained as operator of the new Sandy station.

Benjamin Barr Neff, of Swiss ancestry, became a successful farmer owning dairy cows, horses and mules.

The well which he dug for the farm was used until a few years ago and remains on the property.

Rock Quarry
SUP #227 **pic#423**

Sponsor: *Temple Quarry, 2006*

Location: T The Sandy Museum, 8744 South 150 East, Sandy, Utah 84070
GPS: N40 35 33.76, W111 53 09.05 elevation 4446 feet (40.5927111, -111.8858472)

Description/Inscription: This pioneer stone Quarries informational sign was moved (from 9675 South State Street) to the Sandy Museum by the Temple Quarry Chapter, The Sons of Utah Pioneers, in June 2006.

Temple Granite Quarry
UPTLA #49 **pic#236**

Sponsor: *Boy Scouts of East Jordan Stake, Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934 and Temple Quarry Chapter SUP, 2004*

Utah

Location: Mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon – Temple Quarry Trailhead Park, 94th South & 40th East, Sandy
GPS: N40 34 15.96, W111 46 27.61 elevation 5417 (40.5711000, -111.7743361)

Description/Inscription: Erected Sept. 29, 1934
Temple Granite Quarry
The granite used in the construction of the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City was quarried from a large field of huge boulders covering this area broken by nature's forces from adjacent cliffs. The quarrying of these boulders was begun about 1862 by James C. Livingston, under supervision of John Sharp. The names of the faithful quarrymen who continued the work until the Temple was finished in 1893 are enclosed in the monument. Rough stones were hauled about twenty miles to the temple site suspended under great two wheel carts drawn by ox-teams, until the railroad was built in 1872.

Boy Scouts of East Jordan Stake and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Note: The monument was refurbished and moved in 2004 to its current location by the Temple Quarry Chapter of the SUP.

Union Fort
UPTLA #109 **pic#237**

***Sponsors**: Union Lions Club, American Legion, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1947*

Location: 1250 East 7180 South, Salt Lake City, Utah (in the north end of The Shops shopping center west of Fort Union Ave)
GPS: N40 37 16, W111 51 32 elevation 4460 feet (40.6211111, -111.8588889)

Description/Inscription: Erected July 3, 1947
Union Fort
Early in 1849 the pioneers of Union settled 1½ miles southeast of here; water, grass, wood and clay were abundant. Silas Richards, first Bishop and school teacher, arrived November 4, 1849. In 1853-54 Union Fort was built on ten acres donated by Jehu Cox. The wall made of rocks and adobes with clay mortar was 6 feet thick at the base, 2 feet at the top and 12 feet high. It enclosed 23 homes and a school used also as a church and amusement hall. The wall ran

north and south 25 feet west of this marker. The name "Union" was suggested by William McGuire, school teacher, to emphasize the unity existing among the Saints.

Union Lions Club, American Legion, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Union Pioneer Cemetery
SUP #j-1 **pic#238**

Sponsor: *Union Fort, 1984*

Location: 1455 East Creek Road, Sandy, Utah
GPS: N40 36 34.22, W111 50 55.54 elevation 4541 feet (40.6095056, -111.8487611)

Description/Inscription:

Arch over the entrance.

TAYLORSVILLE
Archibald Gardner Mill
SUP #73 **pic#239**

Sponsor:
Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 1995

Location: 665 Sunstone Road (4800 South), Taylorsville, Utah (north east corner)
GPS: N40 40 1.43, W111 54 32.00 elevation 4251 feet (40.6670639, -111.9088889)

Description/Inscription: A water powered burr mill was constructed here in 1880.

It was later converted into one of the first and finest roller mills in the valley.

Built by Archibald Gardner.

Owned and operated by the Bennion family of Taylorsville.

Destroyed by fire in 1909.

Utah

Bennion Ward Memorial
SUP #211 **pic#240**

Sponsor: *Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 1995*

Location: 6134 S. Jordan Canal Road (1850 W), Taylorsville, Utah (in large enclosed pavilion)
GPS: at driveway entrance N40 38 23.5, W111 56 33.60 elevation 4408 feet (40.6398611, -111.9426667)

Description/Inscription: WE DEDICATE THIS TABLET TO THE FOLLOWING BROTHERS OF BENNION WARD

Who answered the call of their country during the World War

Crosby, Charles E.	Dalton, Patrick D.
Frost, Ernest J.	Fox, Wm Johnson
Fox, Angus G.	Mauchley, Lawrence
Matthews, Elmer	Matthews, Leo
Newbold, Bertrand	Newbold, LeRoy
Parker, Melvin G	Stringham, Marion

DIED IN THEIR COUNTRY'S SERVICE

Parker, Harvey, A.	Saddler, Stanley
Dimono, T. Wayne	Humphries, Harry D.

<u>Plaque on the side:</u>

"These gallant men of our armed forces have fought for the ideals which they knew to be the ideals of their country"

Note: These are the names of the servicemen of the Bennion Ward who served or died for their country during World War I. The monument was originally placed in the Chapel at Redwood Road and 6200 South.

Utah

Early Bennion History
SUP #k-2 **no pic**
Sponsor: *Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 1984*

Location: TBD
GPS: TBD

Note: Can't find

Early Settlers
SUP #13 **pic#242**

Sponsor*:*
Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 1986

Location: Location: 1365 W 4800 S Taylorsville, Utah
GPS: N40 39 48.47, W111 55 48.70 elevation 4288 feet
(40.6634639, -111.9301944)

Description/Inscription: Sons of Utah Pioneers (Early Taylorsville-Bennion Settlers)"
Modify description to text on plaque: "This monument is erected for the purpose of paying tribute and honor to those sturdy pioneers who had the courage and fortitude to settle the valley west of the Jordan River in the Taylorsville-Bennion area.

Note: After many hours of research at Church Archives, chapter members acquired the names of over 300 pioneers who settled on the west side of the Jordan River. The names were placed in a stainless-steel box inside the monument and a copy of the names is available at the SUP library.

Utah

Millrace
SUP #117 **pic#244**

Sponsor: *Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 2005*

Location: Millrace Park, 1150 W 5400 S Taylorsville, Utah
GPS: N40 39 16.3, W111 55 28.60 elevation 4255 feet (40.6545278, -111.9246111)
Description/Inscription: In 1855, upon the counsel of Brigham Young, Joseph Harker, with John and Samuel Bennion hand-dug the lower ditch to irrigate the farmland on the river bottoms west of the Jordan River.

A small rock dam was constructed on the Jordan River at about 6300 South. Water was taken from the river at that point and came north to the park site. The ditch skirted the west and north boundaries of the park, then went north to the mill.

In 1880, a new gristmill was constructed on the Jordan River near 4800 South. Water was taken from the Lower Ditch to power the mill and the name MILLRACE was applied to the ditch.

The Old School House
SUP #9 & SUP #50 **pic#245**

Sponsor*:*
Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 1986, 1992, and 2010

Location: 6200 South, west of Redwood Road, North West corner Taylorsville, Utah
GPS: N40 38 19.6, W111 56 24.00 elevation 4377 feet (40.6387778, -111.9400000)

Description/Inscription: On this site, 6200 South and Redwood Road, in the year 1905 stood the 64th District School House. It was a red brick building consisting of two large rooms on the west side and a single large room on the east side.

The name of the school was changed three times in a four year period:
1905 64th District School
1906 (September) South Taylorsville School
1908 (May) Madison School
The Madison School site was sold to Bennion Ward. October 12, 1921.

The following people served as principals of the school:

W. R. Wilson	1905 – 1907
Elizabeth Bennion	1907 – 1909
Zeretta Frame	1909 – 1910
Clarissa Saunders	1910-1911
Emma J. Webster	1911 – 1912
Alta Stookey	1912 – 1913
W. R. Wilson	1913 - 1915

Note 1: After the site was sold to the LDS Church, a chapel was built on the site. After many years it became a Baptist Church where the monument remained. Due to a street-widening project, the building next to the monument was demolished. The monument was to be moved but it crumbled, and the plaque saved. In 2010 the plaque was re-mounted on a new base a short distance west of the previous location and the old chapel cornerstone and plaque added at the base.

Note 2: SUP #9 is on the plaque and SUP #50 is not shown on the plaque

Pioneer Cemetery
SUP #q-1 **no pic**
Sponsor: *Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 1991*

Location: 4575 S. Jordan River Parkway
GPS: TBD

Description/Inscription: TBD

Note: Can't find

Utah

Route of Johnston's Army
SUP #k-3 **no pic**
Sponsor: *Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 1984*

Location: TBD
GPS: TBD

Description/Inscription: TBD

Note: Can't find

Honoring Servicemen
SUP #212 **pic#248**

Sponsor:
Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 2001

Location: 4500 S. Jordan River Parkway – on wall of Freedom Shrine
GPS: N40 40 28.3, W111 54 32.20 elevation 4249 feet
(40.6745278, -111.9089444)

Description/Inscription: HONORING
Those Servicemen from the Taylorsville/Bennion Area who gave their lives in World Wars I and II in defense of freedom.

World War I
Wayne T. Dimonnd, Harry Humphries, Gustav Lylia, Harvey A. Parker, Stanley Saddler

World War II
Willard Cushing, Milo "Mike" Dekleva, Avalon L. Finlayson, Joseph Cyril Fitt, Wilson Lester Frost, Eldon Seal Mackay, Marvin West McLachlon, Ronald H. Parker, Mead Steadman

Utah

Taylorsville–Bennion Cemetery & Cemetery Flagpole
SUP #61 & SUP #62 pic#249

Sponsor: *Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 1993*

Location: 4575 S Redwood Road Taylorsville, Utah
GPS: N40 40 14.92, W111 56 16.27 elevation 4282 feet (40.6708111, -111.9378528)

Description/Inscription: Erected in memory of the early area settlers

Taylorsville-Bennion Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers
Dedicated May 31, 1993

Welsh Settlement
SUP #132 pic#251

Sponsor:
Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 2007

Location: 4550 South Jordan River Parkway, Taylorsville, Utah (West Bank of Jordan River at the Freedom Shrine)
GPS: N40 40 28.0, W111 54 30.80 elevation 4239 feet (40.6744444, -111.9085556)

Description/Inscription: October, 1849, under the leadership of Dan Jones, a Welsh company entered the valley. Later, a few settled a farming community along the river a short distance north of here. They were not adept at farming so the settlement was abandoned with many going to Sanpete County to mine coal and settle the town of Wales.

Utah

1900 Baptismal Site
SUP #153 **pic#380**

Sponsor: *Taylorsville Bennion Chapter, 2010*

Location: 1488 West 4800 South near the Taylorsville Bennion (Utah) Heritage Center.
GPS: N40 39.854, W111 56.010 elevation 4288 feet (40.6642333, -111.9335000)

Description/Inscription:
In the early 1900's many Taylorsville residents were baptized in the North Jordan Canal near here.

Utah

WEST JORDAN
Wight's Fort Cemetery
SUP #190 **pic #415**

Sponsors: *Original monument and plaque – Eagle Scouts Jason and Scott Goudie, Restoration by Jordan River Temple Chapter SUP, and Eagle Scout Isaac Burton, 2016*

Location: On the South side of the road between 3200 W and 3400 W on 9000 S, West Jordan, Utah
GPS: N40 35 15.41, W111 58 27.25, elevation 4590 feet (40.5876139, -111.9742361)

Description/Inscription: In the fall of 1854, construction on a fort began about 100 yards northwest of this cemetery. The uncertainty caused by the Walker Indian War and Brigham Young's urging to "Fort Up" had created a flurry of fort building that year. This fort was constructed from stones, mud, and logs, the walls being twelve feet high. The fort enclosed two and one-half acres, seven log cabins, several other buildings and a part of Bingham Creek, which at that time had a "nice flow of water". The fort was named for the Lewis and Nancy Wight family including two sons.
With the Wight's were John Irving, Joseph Stacy, J. H. Murdock, John Loveless, John Elmer, and Sheldon Cutler who worked on the fort through the winter. The fort was finished and occupied by the spring of 1855.

The cemetery was located on this site after the pioneers had discovered the grave of an Indian baby. Lewis' son, Lyman and his wife, Harriet, buried their firstborn child near the Indian grave. Later John Irving buried his son here also. From that point, the area became a community burial ground. There are many unmarked graves.

Restored by the Sons of Utah Pioneers, Jordan River Temple Chapter, 2015.

Original monument and plaque by Eagle Scouts Jason and Scott Goudie.

Note: Dedication was delayed until April 2016

Utah

West Jordan City Park
Salt Lake and Utah Railroad
SUP #35 **pic#252**

Sponsor: *Jordan River Temple Chapter, 1990*

Location: West Jordan City Park, 80th South & 18th West, West Jordan, Utah
GPS: N40 36 25.02, W111 56 34.62 Elevation 4404 feet (40.6069500, -111.9429500)

Description/Inscription: The Salt Lake "Orem Line" – extended south from Salt Lake City through the City of West Jordan, at this location, and to Payson, a distance of 67 miles.

A branch line of nine miles in length served the town of Magna. Service between Salt Lake City and Provo was established early in the year 1914.

July 18, 1915, twenty trains a day ran to Springville. By July 1, 1916, these runs extended to Spanish Fork, Utah. May 20, 1916, saw the last day of rail-laying on the main line to Payson.

With the end of World War I, automobiles and trucks began to be in common use, and Salt Lake and Utah R.R. business, both passenger and freight, began to suffer.

July 24, 1925, Salt Lake and Utah R.R. entered receivership. Henry I. Moore of Salt Lake and D.P. Abercrombie of Boston were appointed receivers.

Court orders dated July 31, 1937, and December 17, 1937, ordered receivers to sell all properties of Salt Lake and Utah R.R. to the highest bidder.

Although the receivership and foreclosure sale of the new company had received a lot of problems, the operating revenues of $717,678 were in the red $44,489. By the end of 1945, the deficit had grown to $220,000. Competition of subsidized highway transportation, both public and private carriers, made it impossible to compete.

The Salt Lake and Utah R.R. was dead physically and legally. In June, 1946, the UPSC gave its permission to abandon S.L. & Utah R.R. Receiver J. Quinney granted authority to sell the company property for salvage. He realized $1.10 for each $1.00 invested.

Note: This plaque is on the opposite side of the same structure as the Utah Idaho Sugar Company Factory, SUP #12. In 2013 the structure had crumbled and was rebuilt by the Chapter from the same materials.

Utah

Utah Idaho Sugar Company Factory
SUP #12 pic#253

Sponsor: *Jordan River Temple Chapter, 1986*

Location: West Jordan City Park, 80th South & 18th West, West Jordan, Utah
GPS: N40 36 25.02, W111 56 34.62 elevation 4396 feet (40.6069500, -111.9429500)

Description/Inscription: West Jordan, Utah 1916-1970

In 1849 Governor Brigham Young sent Apostle John Taylor on a mission to France to investigate industries that could be successfully established in the New Mountain Empire. There he met Phillip DeLamare, a man of exceptional talents and substantial means, who had a knowledge of the sugar industry.

In Orras, France, they carefully examined the sugar beet industry, and convinced of its possibilities, raised funds in England and purchased equipment in Liverpool, England. Early in 1852, the equipment was shipped to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. There it was placed on 40 sturdy Santa Fe wagons; each drawn by 4 to 8 oxen. This private enterprise faced monumental setbacks and many wagons were replaced before they reached Provo, Utah one year later.

Due to insufficient funds, ownership of the property was transferred to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who set up a “pilot plant” on the northeast corner of the Temple block. Another plant was built on Parley’s Creek and later known as “Sugarhouse”. In 1854 the factory was ready for operation but it never flourished due to inexperience, lack of organization, marketing, weather and spoilage.

The vision was not dead however, Arthur Stayner examined the industry in California and with 20 stockholders, he organized the Utah Sugar Company of Lehi, Utah, August 30, 1889. The original principals involved were: Elias Morris, President; Francis Armstrong, Vice President; James Jack, Treasurer; Arthur Stayner, Secretary and General Manager, and James H. Gardner, Sugar Boiler.

This venture was successful and provided the incentive for other factories in Utah and Idaho, including the large U & I plant at West Jordan, which became the model of productivity, research, and cooperation between farmers, producers, and consumers for 55 years. Great economic growth was derived from the millions of dollars dispersed throughout Utah and Idaho from research and the manufacturing of sugars and syrups.

Over 13,163,157 one-hundred pound sacks of sugar were produced from over 4,910,869 tons of sugar beets. The West Jordan plant’s research contributed to the control of sugar beet diseases, including the dreaded “curly top”, and in the development of Hybrid Monogerm

seeds. The factory was constructed at West Jordan, Utah for Utah Idaho Sugar Company by E.H. Dyers & Company. The original officers were: Joseph H. Smith, Manager and Horace G. Whitney, Secretary and Treasurer.

Note: This plaque is on the opposite side of the same structure as the Salt Lake and Utah Railroad, SUP #35. In 2013 the structure had crumbled and was rebuilt by the Chapter from the same materials.

Broom Factory and Wagon Train Terminal
SUP #163 **pic#379**

Sponsors: *Jordan River Temple Chapter and the Webster and Beckstead families, 2011*

Location: 2200 West and 7800 South (Southwest corner) West Jordan Utah

GPS: N40 36 33.1, W111 56 53.50 elevation 4406 (40.6091944, -111.9481944)

Description/Inscription: Between 1887 and 1897 a broom factory was operated near this location by George Matthew Webster. During the late 1800s and early 1900s Aaron Beckstead operated a wagon train from this location which hauled goods to Bingham Canyon.

WEST VALLEY CITY, UTAH
A Struggle for Water, West of the Jordan River
SUP #71 **pic#254**

Sponsors: *Oquirrh Mountain Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers, Utah Pioneer Sesquicentennial Celebration Coordinating Council, and West Valley City, 1996*

Location: See Note below.

Description/Inscription: The settlement of the valley west of Salt Lake City was linked to the availability of water. The first settlers to the area came in the fall of 1848. Joseph Harker built a dugout in bluffs along the west bank of the Jordan River at about 3300 South. The following spring, he moved with a dozen other families to the 45th South and Redwood Road area where water was more attainable. Those

who followed ranched or farmed along the river bottoms. Acquiring drinking water was a constant concern through the years.

Plans to extend canals from the Jordan River through the dry western two-thirds of the Salt Lake Valley circulated as early as 1860. But those early ventures were stymied by inadequate financing and technical obstacles. In 1872, Salt Lake County began an eight year, $70,000 investment in a series of canals to funnel water to the barren lands. A dam was built at Jordan Narrows, and the South Jordan Canal, excavated between 1870 and 1875, brought the first water to Granger.

The North Jordan Canal was enlarged in 1881 and extended from Gardner's mill (7800 South) to Granger. Also in 1881, Hunter was provided its first water from Salt Lake County's longest and largest canal, the Utah and Salt Lake Canal. This canal, 32 miles from Jordan narrows to Magna and 246 cfs, took years to construct. By the turn of the century, the U.S. Census counted 354 residents in Hunter and 617 in Granger (4800 West divided the two districts).

Minor growth followed the canal building, but so did problems. Adding more water to the shallow aquifer caused underground salts and minerals to rise to the surface, forming and alkali crust which was deadly to crops and trees. Between 21st and 27th South, water accumulated into a number of shallow saline lakes which were used for swimming and ice skating. The Riter Canal, first used as a drainage ditch, connects now to the North Jordan Canal at about 3800 South and delivers water to Kennecott Utah Copper Company.

In 1949, the Granger-Hunter Improvement District was established to provide residents with water from Deer Creek Reservoir. Hookups began in 1953, and the area grew as much in 1954 as it had in all the years since the pioneers arrived.

Efforts to incorporate as a new city were defeated in 1978; however, in 1980 West Valley City became Utah's second largest city.

Note: The plaque has been removed from the monument and is being stored in the City Hall building. Nancy Day, Parks & Recreation Director 801-955-4009 is the point of contact for the location of the removed plaque.

Utah

San Juan County
BLUFF
The San Juan Mission
SUP #L **pic#255**

Sponsor: *Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1958*

Location: 913 E. Navajo Twins Dr. (between Twin Rocks Trading Post and Café) Bluff, Utah
GPS: N37 17 13.5, W109 32 49.90 elevation 4358 feet (37.2870833, -109.5471944)

Description/Inscription: Bluff was the first settlement of the white man in Jan Juan County and its first county seat. It was founded April 6, 1880, by the San Juan Mission "called" by the L.D.S Church to establish friendly relations with the Indians. A small band of mission scouts found good farm land at this location in 1879 and it was resolved to settle here. Late in October 250 colonists from several southwestern Utah communities began the migration via the Hole-in-the-Rock shortcut across the Colorado River. Contrary to expectations this route proved almost impassable and after nearly six months of the most strenuous effort the exhausted company reached this site. No pioneering band ever overcame greater difficulties in establishing and maintaining a home. The turbulent river proved uncontrollable and for 40 years hostile Indians and various types of white renegades threatened both life and property. In spite of hardships and personal sacrifice the missionaries remained steadfast to their calling until released by the Church. The San Juan Mission is an unexcelled example of the highest type of Pioneer endeavor.

Erected by the National Society, Sons of Utah Pioneers – May 31, 1958

Note: This plaque is attached to a rock formation called "Sunbonnet Rock" due to its shape suggestive of a sunbonnet and is often referred to by this name.

Utah

RURAL LOCATION
The George Albert Smith Arch
UPTLA #131 pic#256

Sponsor*: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, April 6, 1957*

Location: In Sa Juan County at the San Juan Valley of Tall Men (In the Valley of Tall Rocks or Tall Men)
GPS: N38 06 18.8, W109 46 04.80 elevation 5411 feet (38.1052222, -109.7680000)

Description/Inscription: To this great leader, scouter, friend of youth and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints this arch is affectionately dedicated April 6, 1957.

Note: The number UPTLA #131 is duplicated with the Mormon Pioneer Bridge in Iowa

Utah

Sevier County

FISH LAKE

Peace Treaty with Fish Lake Indians
UPTLA #6 **pic#259**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1931*

Location: Southwestern shore of Fish Lake, Utah at Tabiona Bay
GPS: N38 32 09.97, W111 44 15.26 Elevation 8,854 feet (38.5361028, -111.7375722)

Description/Inscription: Erected 1931
Peace Treaty
With Fish Lake Indians
was made here
June 14, 1873.

This treaty led up to the final treaty at Cedar Grove in Grass Valley July 1, 1873, ending the Black Hawk Indian War in southern Utah.

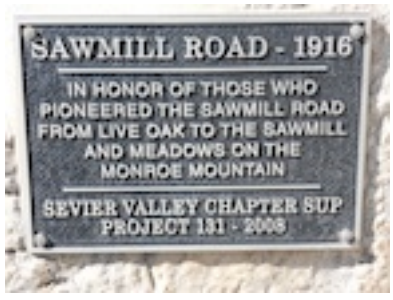
Present at the treaty council were:
Gen. WM. B. Pace, George Evans, Byron Pace, Albert Thurber, William Jex, G.W. Bean, Abraham Halliday, E.R. Bean, WM. Robinson, Chief Tabiona and 15 others."

Utah Trails and Landmarks Association

Note: This treaty has never been broken.

MONROE

Sawmill Road – 1916
SUP #131 **pic#257**


SAWMILL ROAD - 1916
IN HONOR OF THOSE WHO PIONEERED THE SAWMILL ROAD FROM LIVE OAK TO THE SAWMILL AND MEADOWS ON THE MONROE MOUNTAIN
SEVIER VALLEY CHAPTER SUP
PROJECT 131 - 2008

Sponsors: Sevier Valley Chapter 2008, and Paiute Trail Committee, 2017

Location:
Mountain View Park by the Monroe Community Center, 200 S. 300 W., Monroe, Utah
GPS: N38 37 42.26, W112 7 42.00 elevation 5380 feet (38.6284056, -112.1283333)

Utah

Description/Inscription: In honor of those who pioneered the sawmill road from live oak to the sawmill and meadows on the Monroe Mountain

Sevier Valley Chapter SUP
Project 131 – 2008

The Sawmill Trail – Henry's Cabin

Henry Torgerson's cabin was located here. It overlooked the Sawmill site, which was located in the meadow to the south. Water was provided be a cold water spring located nearby. The cabin had few creature comforts and did not have running water or an indoor toilet. It served as a home and office for the small business. He married MaryBelle Hunt. Her wood burning stove helped provide many tasty meals for the hungry, hard-working crew. MaryBelle picked wild raspberries from across the meadow near the Burnt Hill. Her raspberry pies were delicious and soon disappeared at the dinner table.

Sever Valley Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers – project 131 – 2007
Paiute Trail Committee 2017

Note: Lumber was a critical element in early development of this area. The round trip required either one or two days depending on the number of horses used. Each load contained about 2,000 board feet of green lumber and weighed about the same as a modern car.

10 years ago, the Sevier Valley chapter of the sup put markers along a Historic Trail called The Sawmill Trail there are about 20 markers along the trail the weather had damage them severely so new markers were made with the same information "Henry's Cabin is an example of those replaced.

This project was it accomplished with the help and financing from the Paiute Trail Committee, a local off highway vehicle riding group.

Utah

RICHFIELD
Old Lime Kiln
SUP #125 **pic#258**

Sponsor*: Sevier Valley Chapter 2006*

Location: North of Richfield, Utah - ½ mile from Interstate 70 Exit #40 off-ramp. Turn right from westbound or left from eastbound at the off ramp.
GPS: N38 47 36.60, W112 05 07.84 elevation 5566 feet (38.7935000, -112.0855111)

Description/Inscription: This old lime kiln is the best preserved of seven kilns constructed north of Richfield during the late 1880s. It was built by John Kyhl for Jens Larson Jenson, a Swedish immigrant. The lime was used in the construction of homes, churches, and schools of the early settlers. Limestone was quarried in the nearby hills, melted down in the kilns, and cooled – a process that took several days. The result was a fine, white lime powder suitable for brick making, mortar, and plaster. Use of this kiln ended around 1905, when Mr. Jenson went blind from exposure to the extreme heat.

Note: In addition to the restored kiln, a fence and the monument with the above wording on the plaque, there is a trail and kiosk with the detailed history of the kilns, built as an Eagle Scout project by a great-grandson of the original builder of the kiln, and the son of one of the restorers.

Utah

Summit County
ECHO
Temple Camp and Supplication Hills
SUP #85 pic#260

Sponsors: *Centerville Chapter and Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1998*

Location: Between Henefer and Echo, Utah on Hwy 65 (Old Highway 30). Traveling southeast on Interstate 84 from Ogden, take Exit 115 to Henefer and turn left (over freeway) on Highway 65 (old Hwy 30). Travel 3.1 miles to the marker, (on left). or – from Echo, travel northwest on Highway 65, go a distance of ½ mile from the old Echo Post Office to the marker.
GPS: N40 59 09.0, W111 26 55.3 elevation 5458 feet (40.9858333, -111.4486944)

Description/Inscription: On Saturday, July 17, 1847, Brigham Young and the main group of pioneers left their camp a mile up Echo Canyon and due to Brigham's illness, traveled only 2½ miles. Their camp of July 17-18 was .4 miles west of this marker on the east bank of the Weber River. Sabbath meetings were held in the Temple Camp on the 19th. Brigham Young was washed and anointed for a blessing of health, then he fell into a deep sleep and awakened feeling much better. Their prayers were answered.

At about 2 p.m. on Saturday, July 17, four members of the Quorum of the Twelve and six other brethren, ascended the high and steep "Supplication Hills" to the northeast of this marker. After walking about 2 miles from the Temple Camp to the top of the mountain, they dressed for temple prayer and pled to the Lord in behalf of President Young and others who were sick in camp, the saints who were following, and for their own wives and children who were left behind at Winter Quarters.

Before rejoining the camp, they rolled large rocks down from the top of the mountain to amuse themselves. As they returned, they passed by a lone conglomerate column (Sentinel Rock) about 125 feet high, which is visible to the northeast of this marker. They also told of seeing other chimney-like rock towers situated in nearby hollows.

Utah

HENEFER
Weber River Crossing and Campsite
SUP #86 pic#261

***Sponsor**: Centerville Chapter 1998*

Location: Traveling southeast on Interstate 84 from Ogden, Utah, take exit 115 to Henefer and turn left (over freeway) on Highway 65 (Old Hwy 30), travel 0.6 mi. to markers (on right). or – from Echo, travel northwest on Hwy 65 a distance of 3.1 mi. from the old Echo Post Office to the markers.
GPS: N41 00 44.2, W111 28 54.2 Elevation 5541 feet (41.0122778, -111.4817222)

Description/Inscription: The first known overland travelers to cross the Weber River, at a point .4-mile directly in front of this marker, were the Harlan-Young, Lienhard, and Donner-Reed parties of 1846. It was at this crossing that Lansford Hastings left a note telling the Donner-Reed Party not to go through Weber Canyon. As a result of this note, the Donner-Reed Company blazed the trail from Henefer Valley to Salt Lake Valley, which the Mormons followed in 1847 and for the next 22 years.

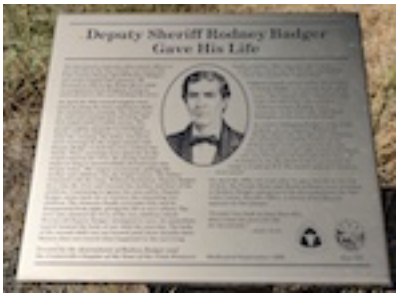
The Mormon Pioneer Company of 1847 forded the river here on three different days: Orson Pratt's Advance Party on July 15, the Main Group on July 19, and Brigham Young's small group of 15 wagons on July 20. Brigham Young's small group, which stayed with him because of his illness, camped ¼ mile upstream from the crossing.

Both sides of the crossing were used as campsites by pioneer companies, and some who died were buried there. Fording the Weber River was dangerous.

As wagons tried to cross the river, 2 to 4 feet deep and 100 feet wide, many mishaps took place. A ferry or raft, run by the Mormons, was being used 825 feet above this crossing as early as 1850. A footbridge was built at the Weber Crossing in November 1857 by members of the Utah Militia, and by 1859 a bridge was built that could handle stage coaches. Horace Greeley called it "the Shaky Pole Bridge." Forney's Bridge, erected by the U.S. Army in 1858, was located west-southwest of the "Witches Rocks.

Utah

Deputy Sheriff Rodney Badger Gave His Life
SUP #87 pic#262



Sponsors: *Centerville Chapter of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers and the descendants of Rodney Badger, 1998.*

Location: Traveling southeast on Interstate 84 from Ogden, Utah, take exit 115 to Henefer and turn left (over freeway) on Highway 65 (Old hwy 30), travel 0.6 mi. to markers. or – from Echo, travel northwest on Hwy 65 a distance of 3.1 mi. from the old Echo Post Office to the markers.
GPS: N41 00 44.2, W111 28 54.4 elevation 5382 feet (41.0122778, -111.4817778)

Description/Inscription: This site contains a plaque and an added plate:

SUP #87 Deputy Sheriff Rodney Badger Gave His Life
The first known Utah law enforcement officer to give his life in the line of duty was Great Salt Lake County Deputy Sheriff Rodney Badger, one of the original 1847 pioneers. He drowned in 1853 in the Weber River while on assignment from Brigham Young to assist pioneers who were fording the river.

On April 29, 1853, several wagons were lined up along the river, waiting to make the treacherous crossing. The Water was ice cold and running fast and deep. The first wagon made it safely across. The second wagon, carrying an immigrant family with six children, was too light to make the crossing. The father was given stern warnings by the wagon master and Deputy Badger to ford the river without his family. These warnings were ignored. As the wagon entered the river, the strong current began to drag it uncontrollably downstream into deeper water. The wagon overturned, spilling the mother and children into the frigid waters. The father remained with the team. Without hesitation, Deputy Badger dove into the river and rescued the mother and four of the children. Continuing to ignore his own safety, Deputy Badger swam back out to retrieve the remaining two children. The elements finally overcame him, and he disappeared from sight, giving his life to save others. The river also claimed the lives of the two children which 30-year-old Deputy Badger attempted to save. An immediate search located the body of one child the next day. The body of the second child was not located until three months later. History does not record what happened to the surviving family members. They may have gone on to California which was the family's destination when they joined the wagon train.

Eighteen months passed before the remains of Deputy Badger were found on an island 1-½ miles below the place he entered the water. His remains were returned to Salt Lake City

where his wife and four children resided. Rodney was a counselor in the Salt Lake 15th Ward Bishopric at the time of his death.

In a letter informing Badger's wife of the tragedy, an eye witness, William H. Hooper observed, "To offer you condolence for such a loss would be useless, as my feeling while I write overpowers me, and what must be yours, his wife, to lose a husband who was beloved by all men who knew him … it is useless to say the shock to me is great and the camp is in gloom. P.S. the mother and four children were saved."

On April 25, 1996, 143 years after he gave his life in the line of duty, the Purple Heart and Medal of Honor were awarded to Rodney Badger and given to his descendants by the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office. A sketch of his likeness appears on this plaque.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." –John 15:13

Erected by the descendants of Rodney Badger and the Centerville Chapter of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers

Dedicated September 1998

Plate added in 2012
Since the above plaque was erected in 1998 additional information has come to light indicating this event probably took place at an early Weber River ford in Uintah twenty-nine miles down stream from here that was used by emigrants leaving the Utah Territory for California.

This plate was added in 2012

"Mormon" Pioneer Trail
UPTLA #4 **pic#263**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1931*

Location: 100 North Main Street, Henefer, Utah
GPS: N41 01 04.7, W111 29 56.8 elevation 5354 feet (41.0179722, -111.4991111)

Description/Inscription: Erected 1931
"Mormon" Pioneer Trail
Under the leadership of Brigham Young the "Mormon" Pioneers exploring their way to the valley of the Great Salt Lake passed here July 15 to 20, 1847. Orson Pratt's advance company reached here July 15, others following at intervals. The rear company, including Brigham Young, who was ill with mountain fever, encamped near here July 20.

The trail turned to the left at this point to avoid Weber Canyon, then impassable to wagon trains. Ascending Henefer Creek to its head and passing thence into East Canyon approximately along the route now traversed by the highway.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association
Note: This monument is also designated as a marker for the Pony Express Trail with the Pony Express emblem.

The Utah War
SUP #185-A, 185-B, 185-C, and 185-D pic#407

Sponsor: *Centerville Chapter, 2015*

Location: At the mouth of Echo Canyon Utah, I-80 eastbound rest stop exit 170
GPS: N40 59 22.96, W111 24 10.15 elevation 5766 feet (40.9897111, -111.4028194)

Description/Inscription: The site contains four plaques (SUP #185-A, B, C, and D) describing the Utah War.

The Utah War - U.S. Army Sent West
SUP #185-A pic#407a

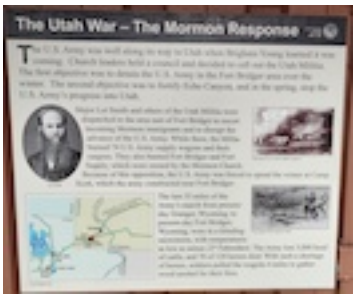
Sponsor: *Centerville Chapter, 2015*

Location: At the mouth of Echo Canyon Utah, I-80 eastbound rest stop exit 170
GPS: N40 59 22.96, W111 24 10.15 elevation 5766 feet (40.9897111, -111.4028194)

Description/Inscription: In May of 1857, President James Buchannan ordered a United States Army of 2,500 men to march to Utah. The army was commanded by Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston. His assignment was to quell reported difficulties between appointed government officials and

Brigham Young, governor of the territory. The following spring, 500 additional soldiers were sent to join Colonel Johnston, giving him an army of 3,000 men to confront the Utah Militia. Sending the U.S. Army out west was a result of falsehoods concerning the conditions in Utah, lack of communication, and politics. Accompanying the army was Alfred Cumming, who had been appointed to replace Brigham Young as governor.

The Utah War – The Mormon Response
SUP #185-B pic#407b



***Sponsor**: Centerville Chapter, 2015*

Location: At the mouth of Echo Canyon Utah, I-80 eastbound rest stop exit 170
GPS: N40 59 22.96, W111 24 10.15 elevation 5766 feet (40.9897111, -111.4028194)

Description/Inscription: The U.S. Army was well along its way to Utah when Brigham Young learned it was coming. Church leaders held a council and decided to call out the Utah Militia. The first objective was to detain the U.S. Army in the Fort Bridger area over the winter. The second objective was to fortify Echo Canyon, and in the spring, stop the U.S. Army's progress into Utah.

Major Lot Smith and others of the Utah Militia were dispatched to the area east of Fort Bridger to escort incoming Mormon immigrants and to disrupt the advance of the U.S. Army. While there, the Militia burned 74 U.S. Army supply wagons and their cargoes. They also burned Fort Bridger and Fort Supply, which were owned by the Mormon Church. Because of this opposition, the U.S. Army was forced to spend the winter at Camp Scott, which the army constructed near Fort Bridger.

The last 35 miles of the Army's march from present- day Granger, Wyoming, to present-day Fort Bridger, Wyoming, were in a blinding snowstorm, with temperatures as low as minus 23° Fahrenheit. The Army lost 3,000 head of cattle, and 70 of 120 horses died. With such a shortage of horses, soldiers pulled the wagons 4 miles to gather wood needed for their fires.

The Utah War – Fortifying Echo Canyon
SUP #185-C pic#407c

***Sponsor:** Centerville Chapter, 2015*

Location: At the mouth of Echo Canyon Utah, I-80 eastbound rest stop exit 170
GPS: N40 59 22.96, W111 24 10.15 elevation 5766 feet (40.9897111, -111.4028194)

Description/Inscription: By October 1, 1857, 1,300 men of the Utah Militia were stationed in the Echo Canyon narrows, and

by December, the Militia had grown to about 2,000 men. During that brief period (about 2 months for most of the men), the Militia constructed breastworks up on the sides of the cliffs, dug trenches, dammed the creek, built mounds, and constructed "Wickiup City," which consisted of a few log houses and some tents, but mostly "wickiups" made of poles, willows, and grass with dirt roofs.

With the U.S. Army wintered down at Camp Scott in Wyoming, all but 58 of the Militiamen returned to their homes until the following spring of 1858. Those remaining were to guard the outpost and watch for further movement of the U.S. Army.

Fortifications:
- Breastworks: Stone walls were built on ledges of the cliffs to protect Militiamen from enemy fire. They were constructed of uncut stones without mortar, 2- to 4-feet high. At least 14 visible breastworks are located in a 1⁄2-mile stretch.

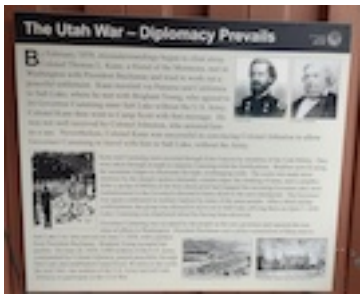
- Entrenchments: Three impassable military ditches were dug across the entire bottom of Echo Canyon. The trenches were 350 feet apart, and when filled with water, were 12 feet wide and 6 feet deep.

- Dirt Walls: Between the ditches were parallel dirt walls, mounds, and breastworks of rocks and dirt for protection and movement of Militiamen.

- Zigzag trench: A large, 500-foot-long, zigzag trench was built high on the south side of the canyon to protect Militiamen from enemy fire.

- The dam: A 30-foot-wide and 16-foot-high dam was constructed 1⁄2-mile down the canyon from the last ditch for the purpose of backing up the creek. The Army was forced to travel directly below the cliffs so rocks could be dropped on them.

The Utah War – Diplomacy Prevails
SUP # 185-D **pic#407d**



***Sponsor**: Centerville Chapter, 2015*

Location: At the mouth of Echo Canyon Utah, I-80 eastbound rest stop exit 170
GPS: N40 59 22.96, W111 24 10.15 elevation 5766 feet (40.9897111, -111.4028194)

Description/Inscription: By February 1858, misunderstandings began to clear away. Colonel Thomas L. Kane, a friend of the Mormons, met in Washington with President Buchanan and tried to work out a peaceful settlement. Kane traveled via Panama and California to Salt Lake, where he met with Brigham Young, who agreed to let Governor Cumming enter Salt Lake without the U.S. Army. Colonel Kane then went to Camp Scott with that message. He was not well received by Colonel Johnston, who arrested him as a spy. Nevertheless, Colonel Kane was

successful in convincing Colonel Johnston to allow Governor Cumming to travel with him to Salt Lake, without the Army.

Kane and Cumming were escorted through Echo Canyon by members of the Utah Militia. They were taken through at night to impress Cumming with the fortifications. Bonfires were lit along the mountain ledges to illuminate the high, overhanging walls. The scene was made more ominous by the sharply spoken demands, counter-signs, the clanking of arms, and a campfire. After a group of Militia at the first check point had engaged the incoming Governor, they were (unbeknownst to the Governor) directed to hurry down to the next checkpoint. The Governor was again confronted in military fashion by many of the same people. After a third similar confrontation, the group was allowed to move on to Salt Lake, arriving there on April 7, 1858. Later, Cumming was displeased about his having been deceived.

Governor Cumming was accepted by the people as the new governor and reported the true state of affairs to Washington. President Buchanan sent a peace commission of three men to Salt Lake City who arrived on June 7, 1858, with a pardon from President Buchanan. Brigham Young accepted the pardon. On June 26, 1858, 3,000 soldiers of the U.S. Army, commanded by Colonel Johnston, passed peacefully through Salt Lake and established Camp Floyd, 40 miles south of the City. By mid-1861, the soldiers of the U.S. Army had left Utah Territory to participate in the Civil War.

SNYDERVILLE
Snyderville Pioneer Cemetery
SUP #88 **pic#264**

***Sponsor**: Holladay Chapter, 1998*

Location: 1900 Roffe Road, Snyderville, Summit County, Utah
GPS: N40 41 52.8, W111 32 44.2 elevation 6622 feet (40.6980000, -111.5456111)

Description/Inscription: In the spring of 1849, Samuel Comstock Snyder became associated with Parley P. Pratt, who had the squatter's right to the green mountain plateau which pioneers named "Parley's Park." In 1850, Samuel Snyder bought out Parley P. Pratt's claim for a yoke of oxen. Samuel Snyder and his oldest son, Ephraim Stockwell Snyder, became the first pioneers to build homes there and settle the basin. The land was fertile for farming, the grass

plentiful for stock grazing, and the mountainsides were heavily forested. They built a reservoir, a sawmill, and a gristmill on Spring Creek. Snyder's Mill produced much of the lumber used to build the first homes, mines, and businesses in the new territory as well as the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City. Ephraim, who became a freighter, constructed the first road over Parley's Summit and later hauled the machinery used in the Park City mines. Inevitably, the settlement became known as Snyderville.

The settlers chose this prominent knoll on Chester Snyder's homestead for their cemetery. Chester was a brother to Samuel. The first child buried in the little cemetery was six-month-old Robert W. Snyder, son of Ephraim and Susannah Fullmer Snyder. Chester and his wife, Electa, and twenty-seven of Samuels and Chester's descendants are buried in this cemetery which overlooks Snyderville basin.

Utah

Tooele County

TOOELE COUNTY PONY EXPRESS ROUTE

The original Pony Express route went through Tooele County then proceeded into Juab County. Although most locations are listed alphabetically, the next five are in the order found along the Pony Express Trail in Tooele County. After leaving Fairfield (Camp Floyd) in Utah County, and ascending Five-mile Pass, these stations are in geographic sequence going west as follows:

Rush Valley Pony Express Station
Faust Station Pony Express Station, Faust
Lookout Pass Pony Express Station, Vernon
Simpson Spring Pony Express Station, Simpson Springs
River Bed Station

At this point the Pony Express Trail goes into Juab County for the next five stations. (See Juab County listing). Then the trail returns to Tooele County for three more stations as follows:

Round (Canyon) Pony Express Station
Burnt Pony Express Station
Deep Creek Pony Express Station, Ibapah

Rush Valley Pony Express Station
UPTLA #98 and SUP #240 pic#265

Sponsors: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1941, Toole County Tourism Tax Grant, and Settlement Canyon Chapter SUP, 2017*

Location:
In Tooele County, Utah approximately 7 miles west of Five-Mile Pass on Faust Road.
GPS: N40 12 23.29, W112 17 35.61 elevation 5068 feet (40.2064694, -112.2932250)

Description/Inscription: Erected c. 1941
Rush Valley Station
Pony Express 1860 – 61
St. Joseph, MO. – Sacramento, CAL.
Also Overland Stage & Freight Route 1858 – 1868
This monument constructed by enrollees of U.S. Grazing Division, C.C.C. Camp G-154, Company 2517.

Note: The above is a replica of the marker placed c. 1941. However, no records prior to 1862 show a station here. This includes the 1861 Pony Express Schedule.

In 1862, this new station was built by the Central Overland Stage & Freight and used by others.

SUP No. 240 Rededicated 2017

Note: The above is a replica of the marker placed c. 1941. However, no records prior to 1862 show a station here. This includes the 1861 Pony Express Schedule.

In 1862, this new station was built by the Central Overland Stage & Freight and used by others.

SUP No. 240 Rededicated 2017

FAUST
Faust Station Pony Express
UPTLA #53 and SUP #W pic#266

Sponsors: *Citizens of Vernon and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935, Rebuilt by SUP, 1970*

Location: Just west of Faust and 5 mi. north of Vernon at the junction of Highway 36 and Faust Road (aka Pony Express Trail Road).
GPS: N40 10 27.04, W112 25 38.85 elevation 5263 feet (40.1741778, -112.4274583)

Description/Inscription: Erected August 12, 1935
Faust Station
Pony Express
St. Joseph, Mo. to Sacramento Cal.
1860 – 1861
Citizens of Vernon and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Note: Henry J. Faust, who was a native of Germany, operated Faust Station. After joining the Mormon Church, he accepted a position as a station manager and part-time rider with the Pony Express in 1860. He and his wife survived a narrow escape with Indians while living in Faust. In 1870 Henry moved to Salt Lake City in the livery stable business. President James E. Faust of the LDS Church First Presidency has family ties to this historic place.

Utah

VERNON
Lookout Pass (Pony Express Station)
UPTLA #86, SUP #2, and SUP #235 pic#267

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneers Trails and Landmark Association, 1939 and Settlement Canyon Chapter SUP, 1984*

Location: In Tooele County, Utah, 8 miles west of the intersection of Highway 36 and Lookout Pass Road
GPS: N40 07 10.80, W112 34 35.24
elevation 5926 feet
(40.1196667, -112.5764556)

Description/Inscription:
<u>UPTLA #86 plaque</u>
Erected Aug. 23, 1940
Lookout Station
Pony Express 1860 – 61
St. Joseph, MO. – Sacramento, CAL,
Also Overland Stage & Freight Route
1858 – 1868
This monument constructed by enrollees of U.S. Grazing Division, C. C. C. Camp G-154, Company 2517.
Sponsored by
Utah Pioneers Trails & Landmarks Ass'n
Tooele County Tourism Tax Grant
Sons of Utah Pioneers – Settlement Canyon Chapter

SUP No. 235 Rededicated 2017

<u>Lookout pass plaque:</u>
From this station, courageous young riders braved the lonely stretches east to St. Joseph, Missouri and west to Sacramento, California. Lookout Pass consisted of a small log cabin and a small spring just a few feet away. Following a very brief stop, the rider was again on his way with little more than a fresh mount, a full canteen, a bit of jerky, and a miniature Bible. Completion of the transcontinental telegraph in 1861 brought to an end the service of the Pony Express.

Lookout Pass served as a watering stop for overland mail from 1851 to 1859, and for Butterfield and Wells Fargo Stage Lines from 1860 to 1869. It was also a point on the Lincoln Highway from 1913 to 1920.

This monument was erected by the C.C.C. boys in 1939 and was dedicated by Kate B. Carter. The original plaque, missing since 1961, was replaced in 1984 by the people of Vernon. The Settlement Canyon Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, and the National Pony Express Association."

Before beginning the long crossing of the Great Salt Lake Desert, Pony Express Riders first ascended Lookout Pass after leaving Faust in Rush Valley. This station existed one mile west of the summit. The next station was Simpson Springs, 16 miles to the southwest.

Burial Plot (better known as Aunt Libby's Dog Cemetery)
UPTLA #95 and SUP #239 pic#396

Sponsors: *Tooele County Tourism Grant, Settlement Canyon Chapter SUP,2017, Enrollees, U.S. Grazing Division CCC Camp, G154, Company 2517, and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, Feb. 14, 1941*

Location: Point of the mountain, Pass Lookout, 7 miles west of Vernon, Utah. At the site of the old Lookout Pass Station of the Pony Express and also the Overland Stage Route.

GPS: N40 07 07.02, W112 34 39.61 elevation 5915 (40.1186167, -112.5776694)

Description/Inscription: Erected Feb. 15, 1941
Burial Plot
Enclosing graves (west side) of two men and a child, emigrants of the eighteen sixties.

Original wall erected in 1888, by Mrs. Horace (Aunt Libby) Rockwell, to shelter graves of her beloved dogs. 1. Jenny Lind, 2. Josephine Bonaparte, 3. Bishop, 4. Toby Tyler, companions in her lonely childless vigils here. About 1866 to 1890.

Erected by Enrollees U.S. Grazing Division C.C.C. Camp G-154 Company 2517.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association
Tooele Tourism Tax Grant
Sons of Utah Pioneers – Settlement Canyon Chapter

Utah

SUP No. 239 Rededicated 2017

SIMPSON SPRINGS
Simpson Spring - Pony Express Station
UPTLA #87 pic#268

***Sponsors**: The Oregon Trail Memorial Association and the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1940. Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)*

Location: In Tooele County, Utah 16 miles southwest of Lookout Pass
GPS: N40 02 22.06, W112 47 15.27 elevation 4929 feet (40.0394611, -112.7875750)t

Description/Inscription: Erected Aug. 23, 1940

Simpson Spring - Pony Express Station
One of the important desert stations on the Pony Express and Overland Stage route between St. Joseph, Missouri and Sacramento, California. From this point, water was carried for west-bound travelers and animals. The spring was discovered by Captain J. M. Simpson, U.S. Army, in 1858.

The first east-bound Pony Express courier halted here about 5 p.m. April 7, and west-bound about 2 a.m. April 10, 1860. The last riders passed about October 22, 1861. The coming of the overland telegraph made it inadvisable to continue the Pony Express.

This monument constructed by enrollees U.S. Grazing Division C.C.C. Camp G-154, Company 2517.

Sponsored by The Oregon Trail Memorial Association and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association.

Note: The Tooele F.F.A. Chapter rebuilt the building at the site in 1976 as a sesquicentennial project. The CCC Camp was built west of the site in the 1930's.

Utah

River Bed Station
UPTLA #88 **pic#269**

Sponsors: *The Oregon Trail Memorial Association and the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1940. Monument built by the CCC.*

Location: In Tooele County, Utah eight miles west of the Simpson Springs Pony Express Station.
GPS: N39 57 35.3, W112 53 42.50 elevation 4422 feet (39.9598056, -112.8951389)

Description/Inscription:

Erected Aug. 23, 1940
River Bed Station
Pony Express 1860-61
St. Joseph, Mo – Sacramento, Cal.
Also Overland Stage & Freight Route
1858 – 1869

This monument constructed by enrollees of U.S. Grazing Division, C.C.C. Camp G-154, Company 2517

Sponsored by Oregon Trail Memorial Ass'n and Utah Pioneer Trails & Landmarks Ass'n

Note: This station lies on the floor of the ancient Sevier River that drained from the area of Garfield County into Lake Bonneville. The river route was changed after a lava flow altered the river's course into the Delta and Sevier Lake area. Because of flash flooding in the area, little evidence of the station remains. According to Pony Express folklore, this site was difficult to man because of its reputation of being regularly visited by desert spirits.

Utah

At this point the Pony Express Trail goes into Juab County for the next five stations. (See Juab County listing). Then the trail returns to Tooele County for three more stations:

Round (Canyon),
Burnt
Deep Creek

Round (Canyon) Pony Express Station
UPTLA #93 pic#270

Sponsor*: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association about 1940*

Location: In Tooele County in the easterly end of Overland Canyon about 12 miles northwest of Callao. Turn left onto dirt road six miles north of Callao to reach site.
GPS: N40 02 40.43, W113 48 15.11 elevation 5560 feet (40.0445639, -113.8041972)

Description/Inscription: Round station was located 12 miles from willow springs station. It was built in the east mouth of Overland Canyon to replace an earlier station further up the canyon that could not be defended against the Indians. The gun ports built in this station are still evident.

Note: the plaque is missing

Burnt Pony Express Station
UPTLA #94 and SUP # 238 pic#271

Sponsors: *Tooele County Tourism Grant, Settlement Canyon Chapter SUP, 2017 and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, about 1940*

Location: In Tooele County, Utah approximately six miles west of Round Station on the lower end of Clifton Flat.
GPS: N40 04 36.56, W113 50 44.31eleavation 5864 feet (40.0768222, -113.8456417)

Description/Inscription:
Erected Aug. 21, 1940
Burnt Station
300 feet west
Pony Express – 1860-61
St. Joseph MO. –
Sacramento, California
Overland Stage 1858 – 1868
Established April, 1859 as an Overland Stage Station. Used later by Pony Express. It was burned and pillaged twice by Indians who killed five keepers and riders, and two soldiers. Rebuilt on this site May, 1861 and on the ridge south of Overland Canyon in 1864.

This monument constructed by enrollees, U. S. Grazing Division C.C.C. Camp 116, Company 2529.
Sponsored by:
Tooele County Tourism Tax Grant
Utah Pioneer Trails & Landmarks Association
Sons of Utah Pioneers – Settlement Canyon Chapter

SUP No. 238 Rededicated 2017

Note 1: This monument represents the approximate site of the Burnt Station also known as the original Canyon Station. It was built about 1860, and the actual site is unknown. Station keepers at this site were reportedly killed during an ambush by Indians while having breakfast. One mile beyond this site the road forks. Going right leads to Gold Hill; going left to Ibapah.

Note 2: The original plaque was located by Tyler Thorsted in the basement of the State Historical Archives' basement in August of 2021.

IBAPAH
Deep Creek Pony Express Station
UPTLA #47 pic#272

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Citizens of Ibapah, 1934*

Location: In Tooele County, Utah ¼ mile past the Ibapah Historical Monument, take dirt road on the right and proceed one mile to monument.
GPS: N40 01 47.1, W113 59 12.58 elevation 5295 feet (40.0297500, -113.9868278)

Description/Inscription: Erected Sept. 1934
Deep Creek Station
Pony Express
St. Joseph Missouri to Sacramento, California
1860 – 1861

Citizens of Ibapah and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Note: Deep Creek Station in Ibapah was the most westerly station in the present boundaries of Utah. The station was well equipped with supplies for Pony Express riders. It also became a stopping place for the Overland Stage. This site was home for Howard Egan, who was the division superintendent for Pony Express services between Salt Lake City and Eureka, Nevada.

Government Creek Station/Porter Valley
SUP #241 pic#TBD
Sponsor: *Tooele County Tourism Grant, and Settlement Canyon Chapter SUP, 2017*

Location: TBD

Description/Inscription: TBD

GRANTSVILLE
Hilda Anderson Erickson (Statue)
SUP #69 pic#273

***Sponsor**: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 1997*

Location: 429 E Main Street, Grantsville, Utah
(Grantsville City Hall)
GPS: N40 35 59.70, W112 26 46.68 elevation 4296 feet (40.5999167, -112.4463000)

Description/Inscription: Hilda Anderson Erickson, born in Ledsjo, Sweden October 11, 1849 was the last surviving immigrant pioneer. In 1866 at the age of 6 she crossed the plains with her family in the Abner Lowry Company. She married John A. Erickson in the Endowment House in 1882. Soon after the couple was called to serve an LDS mission among the Goshute Indians in Ibapah, Utah. Later the couple homesteaded the "Last Chance Ranch" with their son Perry and daughter, Amy.

A talented seamstress, tailor, and licensed obstetric, Hilda was known as the "Doctor" to many expectant mothers. After the ranch was sold Hilda opened a store in Grantsville which she operated for 21 years. She drove her own car until she was 94 and at 99 flew to Nauvoo, Ill. to be honored by the Centennial Commission of Utah. Her return flight was the first passenger jet airplane to land at the Salt Lake Airport. She passed away in Jan. 1968 at the age of 108.

Kate B, Carter in Our Pioneer Heritage said of Hilda, "Probably no woman in our state has lived a more energetic life."

This monument to a grand lady was erected by the Sons of Utah Pioneers to honor all Utah pioneers.

Sculptor Peter M. Fillerup

Note: President James E. Faust dedicated this statue that stands in front of the Grantsville City Hall, on June 7, 1997. Hilda Anderson Erickson was the last survivor of 80,000 pioneers who crossed the plains prior to 1869 by handcart or wagon.

Grantsville Fort
UPTLA #42 **pic#274**

Sponsors: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, and the Grantsville Chapter of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1934*

Location: Southeast corner of West Clark St. and North Cooley St., Grantsville, Utah
GPS: N40 36 07.37, W112 28 24.26 elevation 4326 feet (40.6020472, -112.4734056)

Description/Inscription: Erected July 24, 1934
Grantsville Fort
This monument marks the site of the Grantsville Fort built in 1853 as protection against the Indians. The Fort was thirty rods square with walls twelve feet high five feet thick at the base and eighteen inches thick at the top. The north wall was one hundred forty three feet north of this point.

About fifty people lived inside the Fort during the early settlement of the town of Grantsville, which was named in honor of George D. Grant, one of its pioneers.

Note: This is also the location of the First Ward Chapel that was built in 1866. It has come into private ownership and has been refurbished into a residence and event center.

In early 2013, the plaque was reported missing and it was feared it might be lost. After investigation it was discovered that the plaque had become loose and had fallen from its mounting. The current property owner intends to have it cleaned up and replaced to its previous location.

Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Grantsville Chapter and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Lincoln Highway
SUP #178 **pic#397**

Sponsor: *Twenty Wells Chapter, 2013*

Location: 550 West Clark Street., Grantsville, Utah
GPS: N40 36 8.82, W112 28 56.34 elevation 4350 feet: N40 36 8.82, W112 28 56.34 elevation 4350 feet (40.6024500, -112.4823167)

Description/Inscription: In 1913, the Lincoln Highway was established, creating a transcontinental highway for automobile traffic. It was dedicated to the memory of President Abraham Lincoln. The route that was chosen went from New York City to San Francisco following the straightest line possible. The original 1913 route came through the City of Grantsville, then continued west through Skull Valley, Fish Springs, Callao and Ibapah. Grantsville was later dropped from the route when the road was changed to go through Tooele and Gold Hill which shortened the route by about 50 miles. Grantsville was put back on the Lincoln Highway in 1927, when a new road was built across Great Salt Lake Desert to Wendover. The Lincoln Highway has largely been replaced in modern times by the Interstate Highway System (in this area Interstate 80).

Utah

Donner Reed Trail
UPTLA #31 **pic#275**

Sponsors: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Grantsville High School, 1933*

Location: On the north side of the Victory highway just south of Grass Mountain 39 miles west of Grantsville, Utah
GPS: Not available.

Description/Inscription: Erected Nov. 11, 1933 The ill-fated Donner-Reed Party, California immigrants, passes here about September 10, 1846 and continued northwesterly attempting to follow the "Hastings Cutoff" across the Great Salt Desert.

Feed and water were exhausted. Thirty-six oxen died or were lost. Several wagons were cached or abandoned. Struggling on they recuperated in the "Valley of Fifty Springs" but were later overwhelmed by early snows in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Thirty-six of the eighty-one persons died before rescue parties arrived.

Caches mentioned by Captain Howard Stansbury were located in 1933 by the Grantsville High School.

Utah Pioneer Trains and Landmarks Association and Grantsville High School

Note: The current location description is according to the Tooele Transcript-Bulletin (Tooele, Utah), Fri, Nov 17, 1933, page 1. According to the Deseret Magazine 1944 page 12, the monument was first placed 45 miles east of Wendover, Utah on Victory Highway (see: https://archive.org/details/Desert-Magazine-1944-12/page/n11/mode/2up). Currently the monument and plaque have not been located.

LAKE POINT
Buffalo Park
SUP #48 and SUP #92 **pic#276**

Sponsors: *Settlement Canyon Chapter and others, 1991, 1999*

Location: Lakepoint, Utah
GPS: N40 41 32.20, W 112 15 44.31 elevation 4230 feet (40.6922778, -112.2623083)

Description/Inscription: Tooele County Historical Society plaque:
In the spring of 1871, Dr. Jeter F. Clinton built his "Lake House," in this area. A pier was built to the water's edge, bath houses, and other attractions were built and the steamboat anchored here. Remains of the pier are still visible. In the fall of 1874 Dr. Clinton replaced the Lake House with a large three-storied stone hotel. It was elegantly furnished and fitted for parties. The resort flourished for a time. The Kate Connor, a steamboat owned by General Patrick Connor, navigated the lake and used as an excursion boat. The Clinton Hotel was well known all over Utah Territory. Transportation from Salt Lake City was provided by the Utah Nevada Western Railroad. Dr. Clinton's rock home renovated is still in use. In 1885 the lake receded and sandbars appeared so extensively in the lake the resort was doomed. In 1889 Dr. Clinton sold some of his holdings to Mr. William Glassman, a real estate developer. He had big plans to build a city. He mapped it out, planted 5000 trees and drilled 6 artesian wells. For added attraction Mr. Glassman contracted with Buffalo Jones of Manitoba, Canada to deliver 100 head of buffalo. Thirty-five buffalo were received in poor condition. They did survive and increased. Notwithstanding the attraction of the herd of buffalo, Buffalo Park made no hit with the public. The buffalo were transported to Antelope Island and Buffalo Park was abandoned.

Note: The logo plaque for SUP #48 is mounted in connection with the plaque naming other organizations and tells the story of Buffalo Park. SUP monument #92 (1999) has not been located. Older DUP plaque tells the story of the resorts.

STOCKTON
Air Mail Arrows and Beacons
SUP #243 **pic#430**

Sponsor: *Tooele County Tourism Grant, Settlement Canyon Chapter SUP, 2017*

Location: In Stockton, Utah at 201 S Connor Ave - In the park just south of the Sinclair station on Hwy 36.
GPS: N40 27 06.49, W112 21 45.81 elevation 5096 feet (40.4518028, -112.3627250)

Description/Inscription: This plaque contains two air route maps of airmail arrow markers in Tooele County: San Francisco – Salt Lake Airway Elko – Salt Lake Section; Los Angeles – Salt Lake Airway Lynndyl – Salt Lake Section. The plaque also contains two pictures of period airplanes used to deliver airmail; and a diagram from the Western New Mexico Heritage Museum detailing the standard installation of an airways beacon.
The plaque reads:
Existing Airmail Arrows in Tooele County:

Utah

59 LA – SL Stockton
57 SF – SL Low
59 SF – SL Poverty Point (Timpie)
61A SF – SL Lake Point

The airmail initially went through Tooele County in September 1920 when the first transcontinental route went through Salt Lake and through Reno. This was run by the Post Office Department in cooperation with the US Army. The first eight years of airmail delivery was operated by the US Government, probably using Curtiss "JN-4 "Jenny" biplanes and De Havilland DH-4s."

The Kelly Act of 1925 "encouraged commercial aviation and authorized the Postmaster General to contract for Ail Mail Service". This resulted in Commercial Air Mail (CAM) service. These CAMs ran from 1925. While most of these beacons were discontinued during the Depression and the program defunded, various beacons operated in limited capabilities into the 1940s. At that time the Department of Commerce decommissioned and disassembled the towers for their steel. The last airway beacon was officially shut down in 1973, although there still are beacons operating in Western Montana.

Western Air Express (which later became Western Airlines) delivered the first airmail on CAM #4 from LA to SLC on April 17, 1926. WAE carried its first passengers five weeks after, but priority was given to mail cargo. The average mail load was 400 pounds as was carried in Douglas M-2 biplanes. The M-2 could carry 1,000 pounds of mail and two passengers.

Between 1926 to 1931 Boeing Air Transport had the contract for the SF-SL route, part of CAM #18 After 1931 Boeing Air Transport was renamed United Air Lines. CAM #18 used Boeing Model 40A biplanes. The Model 40A could carry two passengers and 1,200 pounds of mail.

The route was not lighted and mail could only be delivered by daylight until July 1, 1924 when the first nighttime airmail flights started. The lighted airway was completed in 1927. The airway contained lighted Airway Beacons. These beacons were spaced approximately 10 miles apart (closer in the mountains and farther away in the plains) and had 24 inch, million candle-power lights mounted on 51 foot towers. These towers were centered on an airmail arrow with a 10 X 14 ft engine generator shed oriented to the western/southern beacon and an arrowhead oriented to the next eastern/northern beacon. The concrete arrow and shed were painter chrome-yellow (the shade of school buses).

Utah

Steptoe's Military Camp
UPTLA #97 **pic#284**

Sponsors: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, CCC Camp G154. Co 2517. US Grazing Service, Dept. of the Interior, Union Pacific Railroad Company, 20 Aug 1941*

Location: In Tooele County, Utah approximately 3 miles south of Stockton, Utah on Hwy 36

GPS: N40 25 25.43, W112 22 54.60 elevation 4964 feet (40.4237306, -112.3818333)

Description/Inscription: Erected August 20, 1931
Steptoes Military Camp
Godbe's Chicago Smelter
(at spring 700 feet S.W.)

A detachment of the U.S. Army, the first to enter the Rocky Mountain region consisting of two companies of artillery, 85 dragoons, 130 teamsters, herders and hostlers from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas under the command of Col. E.J. Steptoe, reached this point September 2, 1854. They erected quarters, stables and corrals, cut 200 cords of wood and stored 200 tons of hay for their 450 mules and 300 horses. The camp was located on the east shore of Lake Shambip (Rush Lake). The detachment left for Benicia, California, in early April 1855.

An overland stage station was located here from 1868 to the early 1870's

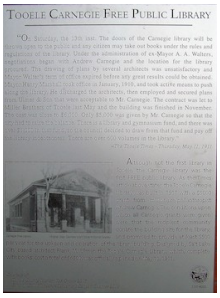
Wm. S. Godbe's Chicago ore smelter was erected here in 1871 and operated until about 1880. The place was known as Slagtown.

The present line of the Union Pacific Railroad reached here in 1902.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, CCC Camp G154. Co 2517. US Grazing Service, Dept. of the Interior, Union Pacific Railroad Company

Utah

TOOELE
Tooele Carnegie Free Public Library
SUP #242 pic#454



Sponsor: *Tooele County Tourism Grant, Settlement Canyon Chapter SUP, 2017*

Location: 49 East Vine Street Tooele Utah
GPS: N40 31 50.97, W112 17 50.11 elevation 5079 feet (40.5308250, -112.2972528)

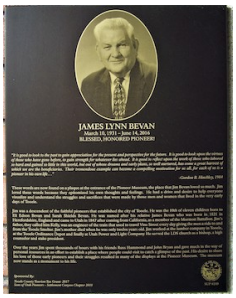
Description/Inscription: "On Saturday, the 13th inst. The doors of the Carnegie library will be thrown open to the public and any citizen may take out books under the rules and regulations of the library. Under the administration of ex-Mayor A. A. Walters, negotiation began with Andrew Carnegie and the location for the library procured. The drawing of plans by several architects was unsatisfactory and Mayor Walter's term of office expired before any great results could be obtained. Mayor Henry Marshall took office in January, 1910, and took active means to push along the library. He discharged the architects, then employed and secured plans from Ulmer & Son that were acceptable to Mr. Carnegie. The contract was let to Miller Brothers of Tooele last May and the building was finished in November. The cost was close to $6,000. Only $5,000 was given by Mr. Carnegie so that the city had to raise the balance. There is a library and gymnasium fund, and there was over $1,000 in that fund, so the council decided to draw from that fund and pay off the library indebtedness. There are over 600 volumes in the library."

-The Tooele Times – Thursday, May 11, 1911

Although not the first library in Tooele, the Carnegie library was the first FREE public library, As the Times article states, the Tooele Carnegie Library was built in 1911 with a $5,000 grant from millionaire/philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. The conditions upon which ass Carnegie grants were given were that the recipient community donate the building site for the library, and promised to provide at least $500 per year for the upkeep and operation of the library building. Designed by Salt Lake City based architect Frank M. Ulmer, The Tooele Carnegie Library which, complete with books, cost a total of $6500, was officially opened on May 10, 1911.

Utah

James Lynn Bevan
SUP #249 **pic#455**



Sponsors: *Tooele County Tourism Tax Grant, 2017 and Settlement Canyon Chapter SUP, 2018*

Location: Located at the Tooele Pioneer Museum, 47 E Vine Street, Tooele, Utah
GPS: (Museum) N40 31 50.90, W112 17 50.43 elevation 5076 feet (40.5308056, -112.2973417)

Description/Inscription:
James Lynn Bevan
March 10, 1931 – June 14, 2016
Blessed, Honored Pioneer

"It is good to look to the past to gain appreciation for the present and perspective for the future. It is good to look upon the virtues of those who have gone before, to gain strength for whatever lies ahead. It is good to reflect upon the work of those who labored so hard and gained so little in this world, but out of whose dreams and early plans, so well nurtured, has come a great harvest of which we are the beneficiaries. Their tremendous example can become a compelling motivation for us all, for each of us is a pioneer in his own life…"
Gordon B. Hinckley, 1984

These words are now found on a plaque at the entrance of the Pioneer Museum, the place that Jim Bevan loved so much. Jim loved these words because they epitomized his own thoughts and feelings. He had a drive and desire to help everyone visualize and understand the struggles and sacrifices that were made by those men and women that lived in the very early days of Tooele.

Jim was a descendent of faithful pioneers that established the city of Tooele. He was the 10th of eleven children born to Eli Edson Bevan and Sarah Shields Bevan. He was named after his relative James Bevan who was born in 1821 in Herefordshire, England and came to Utah in 1847 after coming from California, as a member of the Mormon Battalion. Jim's father, they called him Kelly, was an engineer of the train that used to travel Vine Street every day giving the men a ride to and from the Tooele Smelter. Jim's mother died when he was only twelve years old. Jim worked as the lumber company in Tooele, at the Tooele Ordinance Depot and finally at Utah Power and Light Company. He served the LDS Church as a bishop, a high counselor and stake president.

Over the rears Jim spent thousands of hours with his friends Russ Hammond and John Bryan and gave much in the way of personal resources in an effort to establish a place where people could visit to catcha glimpse of the past. His desire to share his love of those early pioneers and their struggles resulted in many of the displays at the Pioneer Museum. The museum now stands as a monument to his life.

Utah

Lookout Point
SUP #47 **pic#278**

Sponsor: *Settlement Canyon Chapter, 1992*

Location: State Highway 36, 6 miles south of Tooele, Utah
GPS: N40 28 36.95, w112 20 51.36 elevation 5197 (40.4769306, -112.3476000)

Description/Inscription: Look north, see trees that mark site of TOD PARK, which was home for civilian employees of Tooele Army Depot (1943-1960). Look northwest, see the 20,000 acres of Tooele Army Depot ammunition storage, warehouses, maintenance shops and administration buildings. Look west, see the water mark on South Mountain made by Old Lake Bonneville at the 5200 foot level. Look south, see the geologic wonder of Stockton Bar which was created by wave action of Old Lake Bonneville. Look down west, see the trees that mark the site of the Ghost Town of Bauer (private property), the Honerine Tunnel adit, and the terminix of the old Utah Nevada Western Railroad (1885-1905). Look east in gully, see Soldier Bridge on old road built by Steptoe's Army in 1854. Look northeast, see bench across Silcox Canyon which was created by an earthquake that happened before the last Ice Age. Glaciers cut through the bench and created a wide flat bottom canyon.

Note: This is not the same monument as "Lookout Pass Pony Express Station", UPTLA #86 and SUP #2

Utah

Old Tooele County Courthouse
SUP #90 **pic#279**

Sponsor: *Settlement Canyon Chapter, 1999*

Location: 47 S Main Street, Tooele, Utah
GPS: N40 31 46.62, W112 17 52.52 elevation 5066 feet (40.5296167, -112.2979222)

Description/Inscription: This monument has inscriptions on both front and back sides of the monument.

Front side
Old Tooele County Courthouse
1999 Centennial Year
At a regular meeting of the County Commissioners, consisting of John A. Bevan, William Bracken of St. John, and George Hammond of Grantsville, a Resolution of Order was written into the minutes of April 5, 1898. They had thoroughly investigated the matter of building a County Courthouse, and found all conditions favorable. John P. Hill had submitted plans and specifications, and was employed as Architect at a commission of 5% of the estimated cost.

Fred Lionberg was given the general contract, Robert Scott received the contract for $1,120.00 to excavate, furnish material and put in the basement. John Martin was awarded the contract to furnish 115,000 brick at $6.75 per thousand. James Gollaher and Sons Co. did the shingling.

It was resolved that the County Courthouse be erected upon what was known as “The County Poor House” lot.

The building was of the typical modern day architecture, two story with a basement, constructed of sandstone foundation, brick wall, and wood floors. In 1899, the building was ready for occupancy.

For a number of years after its erection, the Courthouse stood on a bare plot of land, but in 1905, Sheriff Ophir A. Evans persuaded the Commissioners to plant lawn and trees. The landscaping was under the direction of Fred Hansen and Jimmy Cairescio. Lawns and maple trees were planted and gravel walks were constructed.

Across the front of the grounds they erected an ornamental iron fence, which stood for many years before being removed. Our County Courthouse, with its shaded grounds and handsome edifice, was a tribunal and sanctuary for our County from 1899 thru 1973, 74 years in all.

The Courthouse was demolished in 1974 after the new Courthouse was completed.

Utah

Note: The back of the monument contains a historical account of the construction of the new courthouse dedicated in October 1974.

Back Side
EXISTING COUNTY COURTHOUSE
A brief ground breaking ceremony on Thursday, February 23, 1973 signaled the start of construction for the Tooele County Courthouse. It being completed in late fall of 1973, and dedicated on October 12, 1974

DEDICATION PROGRAM
Welcome – George Buzianis
Presentation of Colors – Scout Troop #126
Pledge of Allegiance – Dennis D. Ewing
National Anthem – George Garwood
Invocation _ Father John Sullivan
Remarks _ Governor Calvin L. Rampton
Musical Number – Ladies Trio, Relva Winmill, Elaine Parkinson, Colleen Didericksen
Remarks – Commissioner G. Willis Smith,
Commissioner James R. Palmer
Commissioner Sterling Halladay
Dedicatory Prayer – J. Rex Kirk, Sr.
Musical Number – Miss Marge Durfee
Thanks – George Buzianis
Retiring of Colors – Scout Troop #126
Closing Prayer – President Lee V. Bracken

SESQUICENTENNIAL YEAR
1999 Tooele County Elected Officials

Teryl Hunsaker	Commissioner
Gary M. Griffith	Commissioner
Dennis Rockwell	Commissioner
Jerrie Paystrup	Commissioner
Douglas J. Ahistrom	Assessor
Glenn W. Caldwell	Auditor
Dennis D. Ewing	Clerk
Caleen Peshell	Recorder
Frank A. Scharmann	Sherriff
Donald J. Rosenberg	Surveyor
Valerie Lee	Treasurer

Monument erected by Tooele County and S.U.P. Settlement Canyon Chapter

Utah

Tooele City Pioneer Cemetery and Memorial Garden
SUP #91 pic#280

Sponsors: *Settlement Canyon Chapter and Tooele County DUP, 1999*

Location: State Road 36 in southern Tooele, Utah at the mouth of Settlement Canyon
GPS: N40 30 59.50, W112 18 14.49 elevation 5191 feet (40.5165278, -112.3040250)

Description/Inscription:
Monument Front:
TOOELE CITY PIONEER CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL GARDEN
Erected 1999 by Settlement Canyon Chapter of Sons of Utah Pioneers and Tooele County Daughters of Utah Pioneers

<u>Monument Back:</u>
TOOELE CITY PIONEER CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL GARDEN

This monument has been erected by the Sons and Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, July 1999, 150 years after the first settlers arrived in the valley.

The original monument erected previously by the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers in 1925 encompassed only a portion of the graves that were located here.

Records indicate that this cemetery was used between 1850 and 1867. There may have been about 100 individuals buried here. Permanent grave markers were not used. Therefore it is not known where each individual was buried. After the new Tooele City Cemetery was started in September 1867, a number of those buried here were moved to the new cemetery. Recent research indicates that as many as 55 burials may have been moved at that time.

In May and June 1997, the original boundaries of the cemetery were determined.

The owner and developer of the adjoining subdivision and his family have donated and helped develop the property surrounding the D.U.P. monument that includes the remaining grave sites, as well as the area of the Pioneer Memorial Garden. We express appreciation to them for their sensitivity and concern for this area.

Utah

We owe much to our pioneer ancestors. It is hoped that the establishment and protection of this area will forever preserve this hallowed ground.

Pioneer Graves Reburied
SUP #170 **pic#389**

Sponsor: *Settlement Canyon Chapter, 2012*

Location: In Tooele, Utah southeast of SR36 (Main Street) and Settlement Canyon Road.
GPS: N40 30 59.65, W112 18 14.48 elevation 5189 feet (40.5165694, -112.3040222)

Description/Inscription:
Beneath this stone lies the remains of 18 people whos (sic) graves were disturbed when a pipe line was installed in front of this cemetery.

Note: SUP site number is not on the marker.

William Ajax Underground Store
SUP #10 **pic#281**

Sponsor: *Settlement Canyon Chapter, 1986*

Location: State Highway 36, between Clover and Vernon, Utah
GPS: N40 15 08.21, W112 23 55.40 elevation 5085 feet (40.2522806, -112.3987222)

Description/Inscription:
WILLIAM AJAX UNDERGROUND STORE
William and Emma J Hughes Ajax

The unique two-story underground building was established in 1870. Shortly thereafter a post office called “Center” was

added. The building was (Unreadable) x 100 feet, in some places the lower floor was 20 feet below ground. The excavation was done by William Ajax using a shovel and wheelbarrow. The building's support timbers were cut from juniper and pine trees. These trees were located in the mountains west of here where he walked to and from each day to cut the timbers. The roof was constructed of poles covered with juniper boughs, sod and clay. The store was illuminated by sunlight coming through south-facing windows in the roof. Shoppers were offered a wide variety of merchandise, food, clothing, housewares, hardware, tools and medicines. Goods were arranged in department store style. It was estimated the value of the merchandise was in excess of $70,000.

Patrons came from the mining camps, sheep and cattle ranches and the communities of Rush and Vernon Valley. Meals and lodging for travelers were provided. Their livestock was also cared for in sheds and corrals located west of the present highway. Wild grass-hay was cut in nearby meadows. It was sold to miners in Stockton, Ophir and Mercur. The coming of the railroad through Rush Valley made supplies and travel more accessible, thus ending much of the need for a store in the area. William Ajax died in 1899; his family operated the store until 1914 when they liquidated the merchandise.

The building was abandoned and later it was burned, (perhaps by railroad transients camping at the building). All that remains are the mounds of dirt just east of the monument.

Tooele Library Pioneer Memorial
SUP #97 **pic#282**

***Sponsor**: Settlement Canyon Chapter 2000*

Location: 150 West Vine Street, Tooele, Utah
GPS: N40 31 51.3, W112 18 09.5 elevation 5028 feet (40.5309167, -112.3026389)

Description/Inscription: This monument consists of a statue that is flanked on each side by two panels of stone in which are engraved the names of more than 800 men, women, and children who were the original Tooele pioneers.

Utah

Left Front Panel 1

Adams, David
Saran J
Adams, Herbert E.
Adams, John
Mary Howells
Adams, William Brittan
Adamson, David T.
Jane Gillespie
David
Alexander
Elizabeth McGill
Walter
Jame
Alcott, M. J.
Jane
Amy
Thomas
Amanda, Mary
Anderson, James
Grace Patterson
Arrenson, Joseph
Atkin, Thomas Sr
Mary Morley
George
Thomas
Emily
Baker, George
Rhonda Ann Thompson
Ezra
George R.
Bird,Thomas
Catherine
Ephraim
Blister, Peter
Mary
Blodgett, Andrew
Mary Lee
Blundell, James Sr
Eliza Knight
Thomas
Bommelli, Hans George
Bonelli, Johann G.
Johanna Harrison
Boughton, Elizabeth
James R.
Bowden, James B.
Bowen, Lewis
Mary Ann Harris
Benjamin Lewis
John
Brigham Harris
Thomas
Martha Louisa
Ebenezer
Bowring, George K.
Boyington, Joseph
Bracken, Joshua
Hannah Bell
Mary Ann
Catherine
William
Wilhelmina Ahlstrom
Aaron
Hannah
Bradshaw, Samuel
Mary Ann Elsey

Utah

Amanda
George
Roxy Ann
Barron, William
Eliza
Love
Benjamin
Barney, Royal
Sarah Eastbrook
Sarah
Eletta
Bartow, Henry
Bates, Joseph
Maria Redding
Harriet
Mary (Poly)
Emma
Thomas
Bevan, James
Mary Shields
John Alexander
Boddercome, Mary M.
Joseph L.
Samuel
Ira
Braffett (Bravett), Orson
(Wife & 5 children)
Braffit, James
Bridge, James
Broad, Edwin
Elizabeth
Brown, Hannah
Byran, Geroge W.
Elinor (Elien) Clark
Margaret Simpson
Burridge, George Wilcox
Hanna Shaw
Charlotte
Thomas L.
Butters, James
Isabel
Call, Josiah
Henrietta Williams
Alzina Henrietta
Josiah Cyril
Candessan, Ala

Left Front Panel 2

Chamberlain, Thomas
Cheetham, Sarah
Samuel
Cheiderson, Peter
Magdalena
Chappell, Ursula
Naomi
Chritchfield, William A.
Clark, Mary Ann
Clegg, Benjamin
Elizabeth White
Ann W.
Mary W.
Joseph W.
Susanna W.
Charlotte W.
Clothier, A. J.
Agnes Duel
Coleman, Cyrus
Alice
Ellen
Agnes Whitelock
John Taylor
Margaret
Jane
Dorman, John G.
Duncan, Jane
David
Dunn, James
Mary Madden
Jean Fraser
Dunn, Jean Stirling
William
John
Jean
Dunn, Joseph Moroni
Dunn, Rheubin
Ereline
Dunyon, Isaac N.

Utah

Coleman, George
Elizabeth J. Young
Craner, Elizabeth West
Harriet Ann
Martha
Ann
John
George Jr
Abraham F.
Harriet Smith
Collins, Allice
Croft, Thomas
Elizabeth
Hellen E.
Thomas
Crossland, Benjamin G.
Sarah Hobson
Day, John
De La Hay, Nancy Le M.
De La Mare, Phillip
Mary Ann P. Parkins
Phillip F.
Elvina Mallet
Theophilun
Marie Cheralier
DeSpain, Ruth
DeSpain, Hiram
De St. Jeor, Francis
Elizabeth Jordan Jean
Elizabeth Ann
Francis John
Dew, Thomas
Rebecca Stagg
Dick, John
Annie
Lillias
Evelina Wells
Durfee, Perry
Edwards, Eli
Edwards, Ezaias
Belinda
George W.
Polly
Eglar, Adlar
Mary
Eliason, Andrew
Christine Carison
England, Daniel
Mary Ann Medler
Charles
William
Eliza S.
John
Moroni
Eynon, John
Eliza
Fister, Peter P.
Mary P. Berie
Foote, Erastus
Mary A. Collins
Emma
Frank
Foster, William Chitay
Margaret Banks
Fraser, Alex McDougal
Fullenwiter, Jacob
Mary
Galloway, Andrew
Jane Croft
Gee, Lysander
Orlando L.
Theresa Bowley

Left Back Panel 1

Hinch, Andreas C.
Mary Gillian Mathie
Hogson, Hogan
Horman, Charles
Matilda
Sarah Jane M.
Mary Jane
Minerva
Emma Celestia
Jane Waite
Kennington, Richard
Mary A. Davidson

Horman, Charles
Margaret D. Powell
Margaret Powell
Charles
Francis
Marv
Edmund
George
Florenda V.
Ann
Howell, James
Sarah Marshall
James
Emily Jane Powell
Hyrum
Charlotte
Howell, Price R.
Hannah
Betsey
Hook, Foster Thomas
Ann Stevens
Howis, Thomas W.
Eliza
Henry Harris
Olive Morgan
Caroline H.
Huntsman, Joseph Smith
Solenda E. Parker
Huntsman, William
Ide, Clara
Ince, William
Margaret
Thomas
Isgreen, Andrew
Anna Capson
Anna B. Stromberg
John M.
Anna W. Stromberg
Jackson, Henry W.
Eliza A.
James, D. James
Margaret
David
Daniel
Johnson, Andrew John
Elna P.
William Henry
Anna S.
Eliza D.
Mary Ann
Richard
Sarah
Kimber, Charles
Caroline
Charles
William
Elizabeth
Kinnard, John
Julia M.
Kirk, Philip
Mary A. Taylor
John
James
Ann
Charlotte
Joseph Hyrum
Elizabeth
Larson, John Peter
Mary Thornton
Larson, Mons
Eleanore
Betsy
Caroline
Lehi
Leavitt, Sarah S.
Dudley
Thomas
Lemuel
Laura M. Thompson
Lee, Alfred G.
Elizabeth LaFlesh
Samuel Francis
Joseph
Mary A. Tobias
George
Eli
John
Rebecca Orme
Lee, Eli
Eliz. C. Munjar
Eli M.
Lucretia H.

Utah

Nels J.
John Elof
Johnson, Otto
Kamerland, Olf
Johannah
Francis L.
Kelsey, Eli B.
Letitla Sheets
George W.
Julia M Barber
Lee, Francis
Jane Vail Johnson
William
Eleta
Samuel
John
George
Francis C.

Left Back Panel 2

Roselia
Maryetta Rowe
Gillespie, Peter
Martha Scott
Peter
Margaret Mcintyre
Alexander
Agnes Cook
Susannah Jones
John
Catherine Ross
James
Helen
Mary
Gillette, Joshua Hague
Mary Butterley
Ann
Jane
Samuel
Maria
Henrietta
Mary Ann
Gollaher, William C.
Elizabeth Orton
Mary Ann
Elizabeth
James Monroe
Katherine Bracken
Nancy Jane
Frances Harriet
Eliza Angeline
Sarah Jane
Samantha
William C.
Gribble, Mary A. Kelsey
Griffith, Jonathan
Thadeus
Nancy
Edward
Don Carlos
Gunnell, Francis
Hall, William
Hamblin, Isaiah
Lydia
William
Osacar
Edward
Frances
Frederick
Hamblin, Jacob V.
Rachel Judd
Dwayne
Martha
Maryette
Lyman
Hammond, James
Mary Ann Howell
Margaret Ann
Sarah
Handcock, Henry
Sarall E.
William
Harris, William
Margritha
Hartham, Matthew
Haynes, John
Ann Francis Cooper
John

Utah

Gordon, John
Jean
Margaret
Isabell
Jessie Bissett
Jessie
John B.
Catherine
Mary
Helen
Gowans, Andrew
Ann McLeish
Gowans, Hugh S.
Betsy
Barbara
Elizabeth Broomhead
Green, Henry
Elizabeth Worrall
Emma Broomhead
Sarah Ann
Thomas Francis
Elizabeth
Henry Bartlett
Heath, Thomas
Heath, Frederick
Heggie, John D.
Marjorie R. Grant
John Grant
Helm, Joseph
Henson, Joseph
Charlotte Neal
Joseph W.
Henson, Nels
Mary
Henwood, Richard
Herron, Alexander
Henderson, William
Henderson, John
Henderson, Eunice

Right Front Panel 1

Lee, Isaac
Mariette
Elizabeth Ann
Eliza Ann
Rachel E. Blizard
Lee, Jane S.
Lee, Lambert F.
Ann
Lee, Rachel
Mary
Lee Samuel
Lee, Thomas LaFlesh
Harriet Wolkitt
Lee William H.
LaVerne Emerett
Liddiard, Robert
Mary Ann Taylor
Mary Ellen
James E.
Lindberg, Jonas Eliason
Mary Jacobson
Lindhanlin, Charles
Johannah
Lindholm, Carl Eric
Charles Weston
Joseph Weston
McCustion, Betsy C. Howe
Isabelle Gertrude
McGavin, James Dunn
Margaret E. Lockhart
Mcintyre, Peter
Grace
Mary
Margaret Baxter
McKellar, John
Margaret Mcintyre
McKendrick, Robert
Elizabeth Henderson
James
Alexander
Chancy DePew
McLaws, John
Joanna ross
McLeod, Finley

Utah

Johanna Nilsson
Lougy, Francis X.
Mary A. Warburton
Love, Agnes T. Main
Harriet
Lund, Wilson
Eliza
Robert
Jane
Mallet, George Phillip
Jane Lucas
Elvina S.
George J.
Rosa D.
Henrietta A.
Marsden, Elizabeth Bray
John
Anna E.
James S.
Mary
Marshall, George
Agnes Mcintyre
Albert Clayton
Marshall, Henry
Marshall, John
Martin, James
Martin, Moses
Isabela Gillespie
Mary Ann
Peter
Martha
Maughan, Peter
John Harrison
Sarah D.
Mary Nibley
William H.
Thomas H.
Mary Ann
Agnes
Mary Ann Weston

Marion Mckenzie
Meacham, Samuel
Sarah Call
Sam
Mecham, Joseph
Ellen
Loretta
Elizabeth Bovee
Alma L.
Mary Morgan
Ariamiah
Joseph
Melkiejohn, Robert
Mary Mciachian
Jeanette
Mary
Jane
Monteith, William
Morgan, John
Morgan, Morgan
Cecelia I. Williams
Barbara
Thomas
Morgan, Evan S.
Ann Orr
Evan G.
Morgan, William Samuel
Jerman, Catherine
Morgan, Thomas
Caroline
Muirbrook, IsaBella
Alex
Isabella McPheatson
Munpr, William
Mary LaFlesh
Thomas LaFlesh
Lydia Moon
Peter LaFlesh
Mary
Lucinda

<u>Right Front Panel 2</u>
Hyrum
Emma Vilate
William

Utah

Murray, Alexander
Agnes Miller
Murray, James
James
Agnes
William
Marry
Jesse White
Niece, Peter
Mary
Neilson, Lars
Joanna
Botilda
Theodore
Neilson, Nathen
Caroline
William
Nelson, Hans
Olive
Augusta
Mary E.
Nelson, Lawrence
Nelson, Mathias
Mary
Nelson, Mathias B.
Caroline Woodward
William W.
Nelson, Peter
Annie Netterstrom
Selma Helena
Nelson, Swen
Fredricka Joranson
Nilson, William
Nix, James
Mary Ann
Thomas
Mary H. Banks
George
Emily A.
Sarah B. Bradley
Samuel
James
Harriet Whale
Jane McDonald
Nobles, Albert W.
A. Maria Riggs
Park, Samuel
Jean Harvey
Parker, Abel
Isabel Marshall Elliot
William Parker
James
Nancy
Parry, Rhoda
Harriet
Daniel
Patrick, Rufus
Mary
Jane R.
Peasnall, William
Eliza Sanders
Mary
Love
Benjamin
Pehrson, Eric John
Anna Sophia Jonsson
Peterson, Peter
Pickett, Mathew
Harriet Pocock
John
Moroni
Elizabeth
Rhoda
William Hyrum
Pickett, William A.
Mary
Powell, Jane Parks
James
Ada Jane
Ruth Frances
Margaret
John
Harriet
Powell, William
Sarah
Pratt, Orson
Ordella Ann Bishop
Alzina
Eliza Crook
Juliet Ann Phelps
Preston, Robert

Utah

Edgar
Olre, James
Elizabeth
Olson, John
Christa
Orme, Amy Kirby
Samuel W.
Sarah Cross
Orme, Sarah Ann
Orme Rachel
Riggs, Azial I.
Emeline Knox
Egbert
Celia
Robert E.
Rimington, George Allen
Robinson, Joseph
Elizabeth Hobson
Rogers, Hugh
Rose, Millicent

Right Back Panel 1

Rowberry, John
Hanna E. B. Jenkins
Mary J.
Sarah J.
Joseph
John
Olive Jane
Edward
Charlotte Clark
Russell, James
Anna D. Adam
Ann
Andrew A.
James P.
Sagers, William H. H.
William
Harriet E. Barney
Lucy M. Wheaton
Ruth A. Wheaton
Schofield, Henry
Sellwood, William
Serrir, Eugene
Sharp, James Smith
Rebecca J. Higley
Alvartha
Sharp, Joseph
Rebecca
Shields, John
Primrose Cunningham
Robert C.
Archibald
Primrose
George
Harriet Scofield
Smith, John A.
Ann C. Anderson
Katherine
James Anderson
John A.
Mary Womble
William
Emma
Joseph H.
Smith, Maria
Cordelia
Rebecca
Louis
Wickliffe
Smith, Sarah
Speirs, George
Janet Lyon
William
Janet
Agnes
Thomas Lyon
Stewart, Benjamin T.
Agnes Gillespie
James
William
Steele, James I.
Sarah Wilson
Joseph
Stonebreaker, Giles W.
Sweet, Amy
Swenson, Nils

John
Silcock, Nicholes Thomas
Heath, Jane
Alma H.
Elizabeth Jane
Barbara Ann
Thomas
Sidwell, Joseph
Skelton, Robert
Smith, Adam Wylie
Martha Browning
Mary B.
James B.
John B.
Margaret Gibson
Adam Gibson
Adam B.
Elizabeth McIsaac
Isabela M Sims
Marion B.
Martha B.
Lena Maria Brock
Annie
Johanna
Tanner, Thomas
Joseph
George
Thomas
Susannah E.
Alma
Ebenezer
Elizabeth A. Newman
Elizabeth A. Newman
Tanner, Thomas
Ann Tyler
Tate, John
Ann Seetree
John William
George Henry
Taylor, Jonn
Eliza Mathews
Harriet Liddell

Right Back Panel 2

Wilden, James
Jahu
Jennell
Thompson, Decatur
Margaret
Julia
Thompson, Hannah
Thompson, Mathew
Thompson, Oril
Eliza
Tolman, Benjamin Hewitt
Sarah Jane Angell
Tolman, Cyrus
Alice Bracken
Julia Ann
Tolman, Judson
Sarah L. Holbrook
Nancy Jane
Tuttle, Sarah Clinton
Norton Ray
Sarah E.
Sarah M.
Williams, Daniel
Mary
Williams, John Griffith
Mary Thomas
Margaret James
Wright, Pheneas R.
Mary Ann B. Lougy
Deborah White
Young, Mary

Mary Angiline
Utley, Gabrial Marion
Utley, Hariet Temperance
Utley, Littlejohn Jr.
Mary Agnes
Margaret
Helen
Sarah Matilda
Vesad, Edwin
Isabell
Volenvider, Jacob
Mary
Wade, James A.
Walter, Selma N. Bates
Waiters, Asa
Jane Wescott
Alvin Asa
Samuel James
William
Francis John
George Fredrick
Mary
Warburton, Sophia B.
Richard
Warr, Moses
Eliza Ann Padfield
Emma
Charles Ernest
Whale, Thomas
Harriet Cook
Hannah
White, Jessie
White, William
Mary
Sarah
Alma M.
Whitehead, Charley
Whitehouse, Jeremiah L.
Whitlock, Thomas
Mary

Statue Base
TOOELE CITY PIONEER MEMORIAL

The base or bottom ring symbolizes the family, the basic unit of our society. The plow represents the industry of man. The wheat is the fruit of honest labor. The wheel represents our effort to move forward. The father is the head or leader and provider of the family. He provides direction for the future with his hand on the wheel. The mother located in the center, represents the heart of the home, also teaching and nurturing the family. The boy kneeling at his mother's knee represents that the greatest lessons are taught in the home. The girl standing with a book in her hand represents the need for continued education giving her wisdom and learning in her youth. All of these is a family unit. Each unit represents understanding and accepting of its different roles, working together in harmony and peace, and progressing forward to a brighter day.

Note: The monument statue is flanked on each side by two panels of stone in which are engraved the names of more than 800 men, women, and children who were the original pioneers.

Tooele's Mud Wall
SUP #147 **pic#283**

Sponsor: *Settlement Canyon Chapter, 2009*

Location: 100 West and Vine Street on Library corner, Tooele, Utah
GPS: N40 31 50.65, W112 18 5.79 elevation 5035 feet (40.5307361, -112.3016083)

Description/Inscription:
Front:
TOOELE'S MUD WALL
In the year 1854 or 1855 the settlers built a mud wall most of the way around the town. The wall began at the corner of West Street and Vine Street intersection and then south to the south side of Locust Street (1st South) then east to the east side of 1st East Street then north to the north side of Green Street (1st North) then west to a point about twenty rods east of Main Street where it ended.

The Mud Wall was built to help protect the settlers from Indian attacks. The attacks never came, due in part to the counsel given by Brigham Young, to feed the Indians, rather than fight them.

The only thing that the Mud Wall was used for was that a number of wolves were shot from the wall at the south west corner.

We call the attention of the reader to the laborious work of building the Mud Wall. Food was scarce at that time. They had many hardships to contend with in their poverty, with houses to build, fencing materials to get out of the canyons, roads and irrigation canals to build and Indians to guard against. It should also be remembered that the tools they had to work with were crude and inferior.

Back
BUILDING THE MUD WALL
The work of building the Mud Wall was done by taxing every able body man to do his share. The wall was 2 ½ feet wide at the base, 1 foot wide at the top, 9 feet high and each section was 16 feet long.

Water was flooded over the ground each night and a strip on both sides of the wall was ploughed to soften the mud. Planks were then set on edge and held together by long 1 ¾ inch round pins secured by wooden keys.

The wet soil was then shoveled between the planks from both sides with one man tamping the soil. A young boy spread straw into the mud so that it would be less likely to crack as it dried.

When the first pair of planks were filled and thoroughly tamped, the next pair was put in place until the top was reached.

When the mud dried the planks were removed and another section built as before so that the wall was built by section.

Note: The replica is one-half size of the original wall built 2 ½ feet wide at the base, 1 foot wide at the top, 9 feet high and built in 16 foot sections.

Utah

Uintah County
FORT DUCHESNE
Fort Robidoux
UPTLA #75 **pic#285**

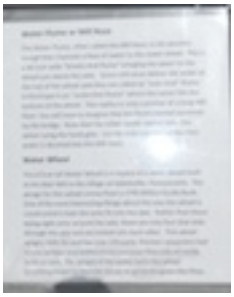
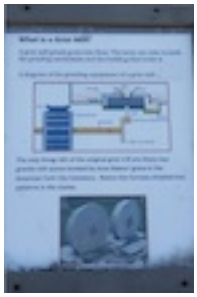
Sponsors: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, White Rocks Camp DUP, Uintah* Basin Industrial Conference, 1937

Location: 5750 East (Whiterocks Highway) and US-40/Us-191 shared roadway. The monument is near Eagle View Elementary, 301 North 575 East, Roosevelt, Utah
GPS: N40 18 06.18, W109 53 32.95 elevation 5257 feet (40.3017167, -109.8924861

Description/Inscription: Erected August 30, 1937
Fort Robidoux
The first yearlong abode of white men in what is now Utah, was Antoine Robidoux's Indian and fur trading post (Fort Wintey or Uintah) which was built 8 miles north of here in 1832. It was on the trail from Taos, New Mexico to the Pacific Northwest, and from Utah Lake to the Platte River Region. Many trappers traded and wintered here. Several distinguished travelers sojourned here, including Kit Carson, Joseph Williams, Rufus B. Sage, Marcus Whitman, A. L. Lovejoy and John C. Fremont, all Prior to the burning of the post by Indians in 1844.

Uintah Basin Industrial Conference
White Rocks Camp, Daughters of Utah Pioneers
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Utah County
AMERICAN FORK
Log Cabin Grist Mill – Historical Monument
SUP #189 pic#406

Sponsors: *Timpanogos Chapter, American Fork City, and members of the Adams Family, 2015*

Location: American Fork City's Centennial Park, 300 South Center Street, American Fork, Utah
GPS: N40 22 14.49, W111 47 59.28 Elevation 4572 (40.3706917, -111.7998000)

Description/Inscription: During the winter of 1850-51, Arza and Sabina Adams moved their family of seven children here from Mill Creek, Salt Lake Valley. They built a log cabin across the street east of where you stand. Journals tell that Arza built a Grist Mill near his log cabin. Arza learned how to build and operate flour mills from his father, Capt. Joshua Adams, in Ontario, Canada. The Adams Flour Mill was the first to produce baking flour for American Fork families. In 1853, Arza moved the water wheel, mill stones and other workings 4½ blocks north of here and built a larger mill near the Lake City Fort. During his lifetime, Arza also built and operated a third flour mill one mile north of town.

No photographs exist of the original 1851 mill. The log cabin and water wheel in front of you is a replication of that grist mill. Arza Adams built this log cabin at 234 North 100 East, American Fork in 1880. It became the home of his daughter, Bets Adams Robinson. The cabin was taken down log by log in 2012 and reassembled on this site in 2014. The water wheel is a replica of a wheel built in the mid 1800s. This park property originally belonged to Stephen Chipman who was Arza's maternal uncle.

Utah

This Log Cabin Grist Mill stands as a Historical Monument of American Fork City and a tribute to Arza Adams, pioneer miller and one of the co-founders of the city.

SUP Monument dedicated July 11, 2015 by Daniel K. Adams, Arza's Great-Grandson.

First Flour Mill, American Fork
SUP #171 pic#390

***Sponsor**: Timpanogos Chapter, 2012*

Location: 49 East 200 North, American Fork, Utah, on the same block where the second Arza Adams mill was located next to the millstream.
GPS: N40 22 52.01, W111 47 50.33 elevation 4622 feet (40.3811139, -111.7973139)

Description/Inscription: EARLY FLOUR MILLING

Arza Adams (1804-1889), pioneer millwright from Canada, came to Utah Valley with other pioneers to settle this area in 1850, soon after the first pioneers arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. Arza built a waterpowered "grist" mill on the adjacent creek to turn a pair of mill stones to grind wheat into flour. The mill stone atop this monument was used in Arza's first mill located at 3rd South Center St. (See Adams history plaque at A.F. Cemetery Pioneer Mon.)

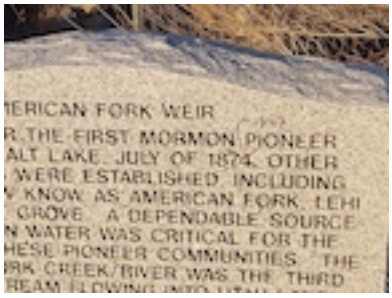
In 1853, Brigham Young directed pioneer settlers to build forts to avoid conflict with Native Americans. Arza relocated his flour mill upstream just north of the Lake City Fort (American Fork), located about 450 feet south of this monument. New machinery and other improvements were added to that flour mill pictured here (photo drawing by Gail Gibson). In the 1880's Arza built another mill about a mile north of American Fork on this same creek.

The history of grinding seeds with stones is very ancient. The Native Americans here in Utah Valley, known as Timpanogos Utes, used grinding stones like the ones shown below this monument. These stones came from the Doyle Smith farm near Utah Lake. The basin stone is called a metate, and the hand-held stone is called a mano. The Native Americans shared their locally adapted seeds, such as beans, corn, squash, etc., with pioneer settlers. This exchange helped build peaceful relations.

This monument was erected with cobble stones from the mill creek by the Timpanogos Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers. Dedicated July 28, 2012. SUP Mon. No. 171.

Utah

American Fork Weir
SUP #271 **pic# 453**


ERICAN FORK WEIR
R THE FIRST MORMON PIONEER
ALT LAKE JULY OF 1874 OTHER
WERE ESTABLISHED INCLUDING
KNOW AS AMERICAN FORK LEHI
GROVE A DEPENDABLE SOURCE
WATER WAS CRITICAL FOR THE
HESE PIONEER COMMUNITIES THE
RK CREEK/RIVER WAS THE THIRD

Sponsor: *Timpanogos Chapter, 2019*

Location: Located on State Highway 92 (Timpanogos Highway) near the intersection of Highway 92 and the North Canyon Road in Cedar Hills. It is near the mouth of the American Fork Canyon next to the river and in sight of the Weir.
GPS: N40 25 56.39, W111 45 10.00 elevation 5035 feet (40.4323306, -111.7527778)

Description/Inscription: Shortly after the first Mormon Pioneer arrived in Salt Lake, July of 1874 (should be 1847), other settlements were established, including those we now know as American Fork, Lehi and Pleasant Grove. A dependable source of irrigation water was critical for the survival of these pioneer communities. The American Fork Creek/River was the third largest stream flowing into Utah Lake. In May of 1851, A wooden weir was constructed at the mouth of American Fork Canyon in an effort to divert water from the river. The territorial legislature began allocating stream flow in February of 1852. In 1886 the High Council of the Utah Stake, which included American Fork, Lehi and Pleasant Grove, settled the squabbles over water between the three communities. This resulted in the building of a substantial 42 foot timber crib and rock structure . Later the courts further ruled on the division of the water between the three communities. The wooden and rock weir was replaced in 1920 with a concrete facility. In 2018 plans were initiated to replace the nearly 100 year old concrete structure with a modern weir that can best serve the growing communities.

Sons of the Utah Pioneers Monument 271 erected in 2019 as an Eagle Scout project by Tenyson Bott.

BIRDSEYE, MANTI–LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST
Birdseye Marble Quarry
SUP #p-1 **pic#286**

Sponsor: *Palmyra Chapter, 1990*

Location: Next to highway 89, east of Birdseye Ward Chapel, Birdseye, Utah
GPS: N39 55 28.00, W111 32 40.00 elevation 5439 feet (39.9244444, -111.5444444)

Description/Inscription: HEARTBEAT of the CANYON

Looking east to the red ledges you can see the quarry, originally operated by the Mormon Church and others from the 1880's to the 1940's as the Nebo Rock Works, Thistle Rock Works and Birdseye Marble quarry.

The stone polishes to a high degree and is prized by jewelers and builders. Stone from the quarry is in the Utah State Capitol, the Mormon Chapel in Washington, D.C., and the Lincoln Memorial, and other state and federal buildings.

Thanks to The Road Commission
The Manti-La Sal National Forest
The People of Birdseye

Erected by the Sons of the Utah Pioneers Palmyra Chapter 1990

DIAMOND FORK, SPANISH FORK CANYON
Little Diamond Battle – Battle of Diamond Fork
SUP #145 pic#287

Sponsor: *Dimmick Family and Maple Mountain Chapter, 2008, (old monument refurbished)*

Location: In Spanish Fork Canyon, Utah beside the paved road next to Palmyra Campgrounds near the junction of Little Diamond Fork and Diamond Fork – Diamond Fork paved road
GPS: N40 04 11.07, W111 26 09.52 elevation 5212 feet (40.0697417, -111.4359778)

Description/Inscription:
This monument contains two plaques:

<u>Front side plaque</u>
Battle of Diamond Fork
Fought two miles Northwest of this monument June 26, 1866

Albert Dimmick and John Edmundson were killed
Monument repaired and plaque replaced by Albert Dimmick descendants June 25, 2008.

Back side plaque
Little Diamond Battle Monument refurbished by descendants of Albert Dimmick and SUP Maple Mt. Chapter members. Re-dedicated June 25, 2008 by Larry LaMar Adams, chapter president.

Re-dedicated June 25, 2008 by Larry LaMar Adams, chapter president.

No. 145

Note: On June 26, 1866, a small group of settlers and Indians fought a battle (Black Hawk War). The settlers claimed the Indians had stolen cattle and pursued them to this point. Two settlers, Albert Dimmick and John Edmundson, and several Indians were killed. The battle was fought two miles northwest of this monument.

FAIRFIELD
Col. Philip St. George Cooke
SUP #Q **pic#288**

Sponsor: *Temple Quarry Chapter, 1962*

Location: At Camp Floyd, Utah
GPS: N40 15 37.78, W112 05 34.72 elevation 4886 feet (40.2604944, -112.0929778t

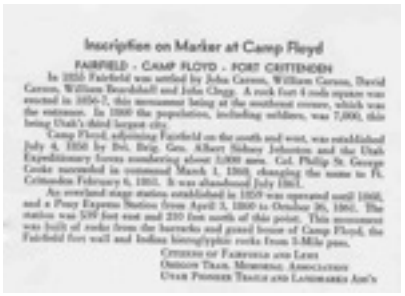
Description/Inscription: Col. Philip St. George Cooke
June 13, 1809 March 20, 1895

Impartial friend, Humanitarian, Soldier dedicated to the west unequivocally loyal to the Union, Col. Cooke commanded the Mormon Battalion on the greater part of its historic march which contributed to bringing western America under the Stars & Stripes.

Cooke helped establish Camp Floyd in 1858 & was from Aug. 1860 to July 1861 the commanding officer of the Military Dept. of Utah, earning the respect & gratitude of the Mormon people. When many persons defected to the South including Sec. of War John B. Floyd & General Albert Sidney Johnston, he changed the name of the post to Fort Crittenden Feb. 6, 1861.

Cooke received orders via Pony Express in May 1861, to abandon the fort and return the remnants of Johnston's Army to Fort Leavenworth. Assigned to the defense of the nation's capitol, he was given the rank of Brigadier General.

Fairfield – Camp Floyd – Fort Crittenden
UPTLA #82 pic#289


Inscription on Marker at Camp Floyd

FAIRFIELD - CAMP FLOYD - FORT CRITTENDEN

***Sponsors**: Citizens of Fairfield and Lehi, Oregon Trail Memorial Association and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1939.*

Location: Camp Floyd and Stagecoach Inn State Park, Fairfield, Utah
GPS: N40 15 37.81, W112 05 34.27
elevation 4886 feet
(40.2605028, -112.0928528)

Description/Inscription: This monument contains four plaques: UPTLA #82 plaque; Round Pony Express Marker; The Pony Express plaque; and Historic Site in Journalism plaque.

<u>UPTLA #82 plaque reads:</u>
Erected Aug. 1939
Fairfield – Camp Floyd- Fort Crittenden
In 1855, Fairfield was settled by John Carson, William Carson, David Carson, William Beardshall and John Clegg. A rock fort 4 rods square was erected in 1856-7, this monument being at the southeast corner, which was the entrance. In 1860 the population, including soldiers was 7,000, this being Utah's third largest city.

Camp Floyd, adjoining Fairfield on the south and west, was established July 4, 1858 by Bvt. Brig. Gen Albert Sidney Johnston and the Utah Expeditionary Forces numbering about 3,000 men. Col. Phillip St. George Cooke succeeded in command March 1, 1860, changing the name to Ft. Crittenden Feb 6, 1861. It was abandoned July 1861.

An Overland Stage Station established in 1859 was operated until 1868 and a Pony Express Station from April 3, 1860 to October 26, 1861. The station was 539 feet east and 210 feet north of this point. This monument was built of rocks from the barracks and guard house of Camp Floyd, the Fairfield Fort wall and Indian hieroglyphic rocks from 5-mile Pass.

Citizens of Fairfield and Lehi
Oregon Trail Memorial Association

Utah

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Round Pony Express Plaque:
Image if a pony express rider.

The Pony Express plaque reads:
Camp Floyd, later named Fort Crittenden was a way station for the Pony Express. It provided troops to protect against Indian attack and kept the trail open for Pony Express and Stage Line.
Erected by the Sons of Utah Pioneers
National Pony Express Centennial Association
Dwight D. Eisenhower – Chairman. Waddell F. Smith – President

Historic Site in Journalism plaque reads:
Valley Tan (Nov. 6, 1858 – Feb 22, 1860)
Utah's first non-Mormon Newspaper, was conceived and had its major circulation in Camp Floyd. Kirk Anderson, its founder made it an "opposition paper," but eventually under another publisher, it gave support to Mormon political candidates.

Utah Professional Chapter – Sigma Delta Chi

LEHI
Home of Pioneer George Kirkham, Built Circa 1902
SUP #232 pic#425

Sponsor: *Lehi Chapter, 2017*

Location: 393 East 500 North Lehi, Utah
GPS: N40 23 38, W111 50 37 elevation 4567 feet (40.3938889, -111.8436111)

Description/Inscription: March 11, 1852 George Wm. And Mary Ann Astington Kirkham welcomed into their home a second son, George. Their first son was James (1849). In 1856 twins Joseph and Hyrum were born. The parents converted to the L.D.S. faith in 1854 while living in London, England. In 1859 the Kirkham family left their native land for Utah. They arrived in the Salt Lake Valley the same year. The following spring of 1860 they moved to Lehi.

Growing up in Lehi the Kirkham brothers became skilled musicians. The "Kirkham Brothers' Quadrille Band" performed throughout Utah. Though George was talented in music and art, his mother encouraged him to become an architect and builder. Many homes

in Lehi were of his creation. George did finish carpentry in the St. George and Salt Lake Temples.

George married Mary Russon in 1872. In 1875 he married his wife's sister Sara. From the unions came twenty-two children. In 1877 George was convicted under federal anti-polygamy laws and served six months in the territorial prison. George viewed his time in prison as a badge of faith and honor. George served a mission to England for his church in 1888. Returning home he became a member if the Mormon Tabernacle Choir. In 1893 he accompanied the choir to the World's Fair Exposition in Chicago. Living a life of faith to his church, family and community, George died March 6, 1923.

Note: Current residents at the time of dedication: Dinnis and Karlin Sager

Home of Pioneer Hyrum Kirkham, Built Circa 1891
SUP #233 pic #426
Sponsor: *Lehi Chapter, 2017*

Location: 358 West 200 North Lehi, Utah
GPS: N40 23 24, W111 51 18 elevation 4554 feet (40.3900000, -111.8550000)

Description/Inscription: Dec. 28, 1856 George Wm. And Mary Ann Astington Kirkham welcomed into their family twins, Hyrum and Joseph. They had two other sons, James (1849) and George (1852). The parents converted to the L.D.S faith in 1854 while residing in London, England.

In 1859 the Kirkham family left their native land for Utah. They arrived in the Salt Lake Valley the same year. In the spring of 1860 they moved to Lehi, Utah.

Growing up in Lehi the Kirkham bothers became skilled musicians. The "Kirkham Brothers Quadrille Band" performed throughout Utah. Hyrum played the piccolo, banjo, and several other instruments. He also had an impressive tenor voice. Other than Hyrum's musical talents, he was an expert in farm irrigation.

Hyrum married Elizabeth Ann Wanlass in 1882. They would have eight children. In 1892 Hyrum was called by his church to serve a mission in England. Whether in England or at home in Lehi, many were influenced for good through his priesthood blessings. He remained faithful to his church, family and community throughout his life. Hyrum died Oct. 28, 1929.

Note: Current resident at the time of dedication: LaRue Coffman

Utah

Home of Pioneer James Kirkham, Built Circa 1885
SUP #231 pic #424

Sponsor: *Lehi Chapter, 2017*

Location: 664 North 100 East Lehi, Utah
GPS: N40 23 44, W111 50 51 elevation 4572 feet (40.3955556, -111.8475000)

Description/Inscription: James Kirkham was born Aug. 28, 1849 in London England to George Wm. And Mary Ann Astington Kirkham. Three more sons, George, Hyrum, and Joseph would complete the family 1856. The parents converted to the L.D.S. faith in 1854 while residing in London. In 1859 the family left their native land for Utah. They arrived in the Salt Lake Valley the same year. They moved to Lehi in the spring of 1860.

As a skilled musician James was a member of the "Kirkham Brothers' Quadrille Band". He was a member of the Salt Lake Theater Orchestra and the Vaudeville Company and Choirs.

James' occupations included working at a paper mill, a cook, a railroad laborer , teacher, postmaster and chief of police. He and his sons owned a mercantile business. During Utah's Black Hawk war he was an officer in the militia. He also lectured on his experiences as a world traveler.

James married Martha Mercer in 1871. They would have eight children. He entered the principle of plural marriage when he married Emma Wooten in 1875. They also had eight children. After the deaths if his wives, James married Miriam Chase Adams Eckles in 1926. James served two missions to England. His other ecclesiastical callings included Tithing Clerk and Stake Patriarch. James died in Salt Lake City on Aug. 9, 1929.

Note: Note: Current residence at the time of dedication: Tom and Diana Kantor

Utah

Home of Pioneer Joseph Kirkham, Built Circa 1885
SUP #234 pic#427

Sponsor: *Lehi Chapter, 2017*

Location: 208 East 200 South Lehi, Utah
GPS: N40 23 08, W111 50 44 elevation 4539 feet (40.3855556, -111.8455556)

Description/Inscription: Dec. 28, 1856 George and Mary Ann Astington Kirkham welcomed into their family twins, Joseph and Hyrum. They had two other sons, James (1849) and George (1852). The parents had converted to the L.D.S. faith in 1854 while residing in London, England. In 1859 the Kirkham family left their native land for Utah. They arrived in the Salt Lake Valley the same year. In the spring of 1860 they moved to Lehi, Utah.

Growing up in Lehi the Kirkham brothers became skilled musicians. The “Kirkham Brothers’ Quadrille Band” performed throughout Utah. Joseph was skilled at making violins and guitars. Joseph also organized the “Y.M.M.I.A. Silver Band” in 1887. Other than its religious purpose the Silver Band had a political agenda, which was to encourage politicians to support free silver.

Joseph, a stonemason, and brother George, a carpenter, were called to work on the St. George Temple. While there, Joseph married Tyresha Cragun March 5, 1875. The couple would have eleven children. Tyresha died in 1894. Two years later Joseph was called to serve a mission in England. Joseph married Mary Jane Stoddard in 1905. Mary Jane died in 1941. Joseph died June 9, 1943 in Lehi. He remained faithful to his church, family and community throughout his life.

Note: Current residents at the time of dedication: John and Kathy Rockwell.

Utah

The Peter Julius Christofferson Family
SUP #182 pic#401

Sponsor: *Descendants of the Christofferson Family and the Lehi Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, 2014*

Location: 1525 North 600 East, Lehi, Utah
GPS: N40 24 23.9, W111 50 24.1 elevation 4720 feet (40.4066389°, -111.8400278)

Description/Inscription: Peter Julius Christofferson (1843-1910) was born February 16, 1843, in Saersley, Holbek, Denmark, to Hans and Elizabeth Nielsen Christofferson (Christopherson). Following the conversion of his father's family to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, they emigrated to Utah, arriving in the Salt Lake Valley on September 15, 1859.

On September 10, 1864, Peter married a fellow Scandinavian convert, Anna Peterson, in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City. Nine children were born to this union. The family resided in Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete County, Utah for four and a half years. During this period, Peter participated in the Black Hawk Indian War and was noted for his bravery.

In 1869, Peter moved his family to Lehi, Utah, and had a brick home built on the southwest corner of the intersection of 100 West Main Street.

In 1876, he was called by Brigham Young on a settlement mission to northeastern Arizona, where, in 1877, he settled his family, along with the James Robertson and John Bushman families, who were also from Lehi, on the Little Colorado River. Peter became the first bishop of the Omer Ward. In 1879, he served a short-term mission to the Native Americans in Arizona, New Mexico, and northern Mexico. In 1881, the Arizona Cooperative Mercantile Association was organized, and Peter was named to the Board of Directors and served as superintendent of the store for three years, and, at the same time, he started a farm.

As a prominent local priesthood leader, Peter was instructed by Wilford Woodruff to take a second wife. He married Sarah Hulda DeWitt on February 13, 1881, in the St. George Temple. Peter and Sarah also had nine children.

In 1884, Peter and five other prominent Latter-day Saint men were indicted for violation of the Edmunds Act, which made Polygamy a felony. He and two other men were sent to the Detroit House of Corrections for a term of three and a half years of hard labor. During his

incarceration, he was a correspondent to the Deseret News, reporting on their condition as "a prisoner for conscience' sake." After serving nearly two years, the men received a hand-written pardon from President Grover Cleveland in October 1886. Upon his return to Arizona, he found that his farm had been taken over by land jumpers.

In 1889, Anna and her children, with the exception of Joseph, moved back to Lehi to get medical treatment for their son, Lafayette, who had contracted scarlet fever. Peter moved his and Sarah's family to the Mormon colony in Colonia Diaz, Mexico, where they resided until 1896, when he moved the family back to Arizona. During these years, Peter traveled between the families. Sarah and her children moved by team and wagon to Lehi in 1900, reuniting the two families after an 11-year separation.

Peter resumed his business activities as a trader under the name of "PJ Christofferson & Sons" and was elected the first full-time marshal of Lehi. He was active in the LDS Church and was superintendent of the Sunday School for several years. Sarah and her children resided in a home at approximately 250 East 1350 North, while Anna and her children lived in a home at 1415 North 600 East.

Peter died February 3, 1910. His posterity now numbers in the hundreds, with many of his descendants prominent in civic, business, education, and religious fields. A great-grandson, Elder D. Todd Christofferson, was called to serve as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 2008.

Anna Peterson Christofferson (1842-1927), the fourth child of Anders and Marna Anderson Peterson, was born October 23, 1842, in Bjersjoholm, Sweden. Anna and her family were converted to the LDS Church and belonged to the first branch organized in Sweden. The family emigrated to America in 1862 and made their home in Lehi, Utah.

After she married Peter Julius Christofferson, they were called by Brigham Young to make their first home a Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete County, which was a dangerous post. There, Anna gave birth to two children; the second child, John, died of scarlet fever. The little family moved to Lehi, where Peter had the first brick house in the town built for Anna; four children were born in that home. Her third child, Zachariah, died of diphtheria.

In 1876, the Christoffersons were called to help colonize a new settlement in northeastern Arizona. After living in a fine home near her family for more than seven years, Anna went with her husband. There were no roads, and she had to help push wagons up mountains and across long stretches of sand. Her seventh baby was born in this Arizona settlement.

The Christoffersons and two other Lehi families were called to colonize three new towns in four years. When Anna did not have wheat, she used coarse black barley to make bread for her family. Their home was lighted with homemade candles or a dish of grease with a rag in it. Peter was called to be the first bishop, and when general authorities came to visit, Anna made room for them in their humble little home. Anna's last two babies were born in these last settlements.

Utah

In 1879, Peter was called to serve an eight-month mission, leaving his family in lowly circumstances. Wilford Woodruff called Peter to enter into the principle of plural marriage, and Anna consented to his marriage to 17-year-old Sarah Hulda DeWitt. When Peter later served in prison for polygamy, Anna and Sarah were left with nine children to support.

In November 1888, scarlet fever struck the younger members of the family, and Lafayette, Anna's youngest child, was left with residual health concerns. Anna and her children traveled to Lehi in 1889 to seek medical help for him. Her sixth child, Rachel, died that year.

After Sarah's death, Anna, who was then 62 years old, took Sarah's youngest children into her home to raise. Six years later, when Peter died, she became the single parent to those children. Anna died November 10, 1927, at age 85. Records describe her as a small woman with a patient and cheerful disposition.

I realize more fully now – my position on this earth – How I by Thee and aided – In any act of worth.

Sarah Hulda DeWitt Christofferson (1863-1904) was born March 26, 1863 at Big Cottonwood in Salt Lake City, Utah, to parents Abel Alexander DeWitt and Margaret Miller Watson, both Mormon converts. She cherished her childhood in the Salt Lake Valley by attending school in the winter and playing in fields in the summer.

Her father was called by LDS Church President Brigham Young to colonize the Little Colorado River area in northeastern Arizona. The family began their journey on November 10 1874. They arrived in Kanab, Utah, "as the sun was sinking" on January 1, 1875. For the first time, Sarah experienced poverty. The family lived in Kanab before moving south to Arizona in 1880.

When Sarah was almost 18 years old, she married Peter Julius Christofferson as his second wife. Sarah labored with Anna, the first wife, to create a home and live the gospel in a community that was hostile to polygamists. Sarah worked as a clerk in a store where Peter was manager. She gave birth to two children before her husband was sentenced to prison for polygamy. During his incarceration, she wrote, "We all did what our hands could find to do." After Peter's return, the two families lived in separate houses, and Sarah took in sewing to help provide for her children.

In 1889, to escape polygamy persecution, Peter moved Sarah and their children to the Mormon settlement of Colonia Diaz, Mexico. Her baby was only a few weeks old. Anna moved to Lehi, and Peter traveled between the two homes during the next 11 years. Sarah was often the sole provider for her children, selling milk from her cows, until the cows died of a disease. Later Sarah sold flour, which Peter left with her. She now had seven children. Sarah enjoyed serving in the stake young women's organization. When Peter was away, Sarah got out her pen: "Weary worn and tired, dear pen I come again to thee…" She poured

out her fears and frustrations by writing, “To me you all seem doubly dear – I seem to prize you better, and one thing more within my heart – I’ve learned to prize – a letter.”

In 1896, Peter moved Sarah and her children to Arizona to improve their living conditions. A short time later, the baby, Malcolm, tragically died in an accident. Another child was born in 1898.

In August 1900, Sarah and her children journeyed through the unsettled wilderness of Arizona and Utah with a horse team and a wagon. She was sad to leave her parents and siblings in Arizona, but there was a joyful reunion in Lehi for Peter’s two families. Peter made a farm for Sarah and her family on part of a vineyard in northeast Lehi. David Ward recalled that everyone ate and slept in both homes as “brothers and sisters of a happy family.” In 1902, Sarah gave birth to her ninth child. Sarah died on November 17, 1904.

John Austin Cabin
SUP #183 **pic#402**

Sponsor*: Lehi Chapter, 2014*

Location: 71 North Center Street, Lehi, Utah 84043. On the same property as the Hutchings Museum
GPS: N40 23 20.1, W111 50 58.2 elevation 4572 (40.3889167, -111.8495000)

Description/Inscription: This cabin was built by John Austin in 1868 on Bull River (3500 North Center). John’s son Parley married Charlotte Butt in 1884. They moved into the cabin which had been vacated by Parley’s parents. In the late 1890’s Parley built a home in Lehi and moved the cabin to his property and used it for a granary.

In the late 1940’s, Hyrum Gray, who married Parley’s daughter Charlotte, moved the cabin to his property and used it to shelter calves. Perhaps the cabin was kept, for it was where Charlotte was born. The cabin next passed to Elmo Gray, Hyrum’s son, and was used to shelter calves.

In the 1960’s the property was sold for the I-15 Freeway. The cabin was moved to Carrol Smith’s property and again used to shelter calves. Carrol then passed the cabin to daughter and son-in-law, Eric and Marilyn Larson, and it was still used to shelter calves.

In 2012, the Lehi Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers purchased the cabin and moved it to its present location.

Utah

Lehi Chapel
SUP #Y **pic#290**

Sponsor: *Lehi Chapter, 1973*

Location: 200 West 200 South, Lehi, Utah
GPS: N40 23 10.7, W111 51 08.3 elevation 4546 feet (40.3863056, -111.8523056)

Description/Inscription: HISTORICAL MARKER Site of the first meetinghouse of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Lehi, build in 1855 replaced in 1972. Also used for civic meetings and the upper rooms for school.

Note: This marker commemorates the ancient, beloved old "Lehi Meeting House" built in 1855 that served the community and church for 96 years.

Peck/Russon Historic Families of Lehi
SUP #156 **pic#377**

Sponsors: *Lehi Chapter and Descendants of Peck and Russon Families, 2010*

Location: 1580 East 900 North, Lehi, Utah
GPS: N40 23 56.67, W111 49 28.58 elevation 4661 feet (40.3990750, -111.8246056)

Description/Inscription: There are two plaques on this monument, one on the front and a second on the back.

Utah

Russon & Peck Immigration

Lott Russon, Sr. was born January 1, 1829, and Eliza Round was born October 21, 1830, in England. The couple married December 25, 1850, and converted to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS/Mormon) two years later. To support his growing family, Lott worked in foundries and coal mines.

Elisha Peck, Sr. was born in England April 26, 1850. When he was three years old, his mother, Phebe Turner Peck, died. Four years later, his father, Elisha Peck, also died. At age twelve, young Elisha joined the LDS Church. When he turned seventeen, he served as a missionary in the Birmingham District. There he met Lott and Eliza Russon's oldest daughter, Charlotte, who was singing in the Mormon Street Meetings. After completing his mission in 1868, Elisha immigrated to Lehi, Utah, working for the Union Pacific railroad on route to earn his fare.

When Elisha read in the Deseret News that Charlotte Russon had moved to Salt Lake City in the fall of 1869 and was living in the home of Peter Nebecker, a wealthy sheep rancher, he walked the 30 miles to visit his English friend. Their meeting was joyous and the two corresponded for more than a year before Elisha had the courage to ask for her hand in marriage. In 1870 they were sealed in the Endowment House in Temple Square. Their first Lehi home was a 12-foot by 14-foot, one room home with a dirt floor.

In the fall of 1871, Eliza R. Russon, still in England, received a letter from Peter Nebecker informing her that through the Perpetual Emigration Fund, arrangements had been made to convey her entire family to Utah. Eliza ran 2 miles to the coal mine and exclaimed to her husband Lott, "Take off those muddy clothes; we're going to Zion!" The couple and their eight children soon journeyed from England to America, traversing the country on the new Transcontinental Railroad. In Lehi, the family of ten settled in the small home of Elisha and Charlotte Peck for a short time. In a few days, Elisha Peck, Jr. was born.

In 1885 Lott Russon, Jr. and Elisha Peck, Jr. purchased the bench land covered with wild sagebrush on which this monument rests. For four generations, the Russon and Peck families have their living from farming, and descendants of both families are still here. This property now includes homes, a park, and a beautiful LDS Chapel that was dedicated in 2007.

Left picture caption: "Elisha Peck, Sr. and Charlotte Russon
Right picture caption: "The next generation, The Elisha Peck, Sr. Family, which began November 7, 1870
Top Row: Leonard, Alice Redman, Thomas, Elisha, Jr., Eliza Graham, Isaac
Bottom Row: Sarah Saboy, Moroni, Elisha, Sr., Charlotte, John, Blanch Pearson

Utah

The Gifts Given to Them
As we try to visualize the present impact of this pioneer story, we realize that this monument is only a reminder of the gifts that came to this large family and what they have returned to the community.

The Russons and Pecks came to a relatively new country with frontiers of virgin land where men and women were free to speak and worship in liberty, and where the founders had struggled together to establish an honorable government.

We must acknowledge the missionaries who brought them a new religion and philosophy of life. We must also remember Peter Nebecker and the Perpetual Emigration Fund which made traveling to America financially possible for those families.

The Gifts They Returned
Russon and Peck descendants have made monumental contributions to religious and civic affairs. Their progeny have made their mark as mechanics, engineers, artists, morticians, physicians, lawyers, teachers, and professors. Men and women have served in every branch of the military and have fought and died to defend their American ideals. While many still live in this area, many more have scattered across the nation and throughout the world.

The initial reason why Russon and Peck family members settled this area was their devotion to the LDS Church. Their dedication required much faith and was buffered by considerable adversity. In this lay-member-ministry church, they served with diligence. Many family members have served as full-time missionaries throughout the world.

Today we face our own challenges. Yet as we look back from our comfortable homes and high-tech conveniences, we express gratitude to our forefathers who suffered much, yet left us a legacy of virtue, fortitude, and dedication to God and Country.

<u>This Land</u>
The ground we are standing on, from 900 feet west to 1,168 feet east and 2,800 feet north, was covered with wild sagebrush before 1885 when Lott Russon, Jr. and Elisha Peck, Jr. purchased it. Family members ultimately fenced the property and dug irrigation ditches. For the next 122 years, the Russons and Pecks raised hay, grain, sugar beets, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, peas, and corn. They cultivated fruit orchards and berries and raised horses and herds of beef and milk cattle. Other development began about 2007.

Left pictures caption: “Lott Russon, Jr.” “Elisha Peck, Jr.”
Left bottom drawing caption: “Russons sorting onions”
Upper right picture caption: “Hauling Hay, 1930s”
Middle right picture caption: “Binder Cutting Grain 1924”
Bottom right picture caption: “Peck Dairy”

Utah

Pioneers of Lehi
UPTLA #118 and SUP #A pic#291

Sponsors: *Lehi Centennial committee and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1950*

Location: 1300 S 2185 W Lehi, Utah 84043
GPS: N40 22 20.6, W111 53 03.9 elevation 4499 feet (40.3723889, -111.8844167)

Description/Inscription: Erected June 1950
Pioneers of Lehi
The Pioneers of Lehi settled in this vicinity in the fall of 1850. Thirteen families located at Sulfur Spring, later Snow's Spring, forty rods east of here, where a Fort was begun. Another group formed the Lott Settlement, to the southeast. Others located nearby.

The following year, most of the families moved to higher ground on Dry Creek, selected in July 1850 by Canute Peterson and six companions, and established Evansville, named for Bishop David Evans. By legislative enactment, February 5, 1852 the "City of Lehi" was incorporated. It included the area between Utah Lake and the north foothills. The name Lehi was taken from the Book of Mormon. This monument was erected as a part of Lehi's centennial celebration.

Lehi Centennial Committee, Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

The History of the Lehi Sugar Factory
SUP #139 pic#293

Sponsors: *Lehi Chapter, Blue Bell Camp DUP, Civic Improvement Association of Lehi, and other contributors, 2008*

Location:850 South Mill Pond Road (850 East) Lehi, Utah
GPS: N40 22 41.34, W111 49 59.34 elevation 4523 feet (40.3781500, -111.8331500)

Description/Inscription: The Lehi factory of the Utah Sugar Company, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, occupies a pre-eminent place among early sugar mills in

America. As historian Leonard Arrington has written: “It was the first sugar-beet factory in the Mountain West, the first to utilize beets grown by irrigation, the first to use American made machinery, the first to use the ‘osmoses process’ of reprocessing molasses, the first to build auxiliary cutting stations and the first to have been established as part of a great social and religious movement.”

The factory was built in 1891 and the first sugar strike was completed on October 15 of that year. During that first growing season 565 farmers planted 1500 acres of sugar beets which processes into 12,500 100-pound bags of sugar. The success of the factory had a dramatic effect on Lehi’s financial well-being.

Between 1890 and 1896 nearly thirty new businesses came into existence. Many local men, with valuable experience gained at this factory, were relocated to other area and helped establish many additional factories in Utah and Idaho. The Utah Sugar Company eventually became the Utah and Idaho Sugar Company and then the U and I Sugar Company.

During 1899 and 1900 the factory doubled in size. To accommodate the growing demands for sugar during World War I, a huge fourteen-million-pound capacity warehouse was completed along with the 184-foot high smokestack, both of which are still standing in 2008.

The demise of the Lehi Sugar Factory was ultimately caused by two beet maladies: nematodes (round worms) and “curly top” from white fly infection. Farmers did not plant sufficient acreage in this area to sustain the factory and it closed after the 1924 campaign although beets continued to be grown locally and processed at other factories until the 1960s. The machinery was shipped to new factories in other locations and in 1939 the main buildings of this factory were demolished. Many of the bricks were used to construct the Joseph Smith Memorial building on the BYU campus and the Lehi First Ward Chapel.

The large sugar warehouse continually stored sugar from 1914 until the late 1960s. The Utah and Idaho Sugar Company sold the property in 1979 to the Thomas Peck and Sons Trucking Company. In 1996 the smokestack was remodeled into a cell phone antenna tower. Until Micron established its Lehi Division during the late 1990s, no single business provided greater financial benefits to the local economy than the Sugar Factory.

Drawing caption: “The Lehi Sugar Factory as it appeared in 1922”

Utah

The Music Hall
SUP #250 **pic#433**

Sponsor: *Lehi Chapter, 2018*

Location: 545 N Center Street, Lehi, UT 84043 on the southeast corner of the lot close to the city sidewalk.
GPS: N40 23 39.2, W111 50 58.5 elevation 4573 Feet (40.3942222, -111.8495833)

Description/Inscription:
Social Center of Lehi
1871 – 1887
The people of Lehi gathered in the Music Hall to enjoy music, dances, theater, and other social functions. Mining magnate, John Beck, contributed $2,500 for construction of the two-story 30'X62' structure. The Lehi Brass Band, The Smuins, the Kirkhams, and many others performed amid a backdrop of impressive stage settings and scenery. Joseph Smith III, son of the Mormon prophet addressed an audience in the music hall in 1885.

This monument was donated by the Lehi Chapter of S.U.P. Site #250

OREM
Orem Shortline Railroad
SUP #k-1 and SUP #35 **no pic**
Sponsor: *Jordan River Temple Chapter, 1984*

Location: TBD

Description/Inscription: TBD

Note: Can't find - c/r SL & Utah RR, West Jordan

Utah

PLEASANT GROVE
Civil War Skirmish at Pleasant Grove 12 April 1863
SUP #246 pic#429

Sponsors: *Timpanogos Chapter and Eagle Scout Service Project, Ethan Adamson BSA Troop 1182, 2017*

Location: Southwest corner of the Pioneer Winter Corral between 100 and 200 South on the east side of 100 East in Pleasant Grove, Utah

GPS: N40 21 43.00, W111 44 19.10 elevation 4629 feet (40.3619444, -111.7386389)

Description/Inscription:
Upper Left Picture
Pioneer home of John and Sarah Green where much of the skirmish between Federal Troops and Utes took place.

Main Plaque
Not all Federal Troops fought Confederates during the Civil War. Some were posted in the West to protect Union interests. Battles and skirmishes in the West were considered part of the Civil War:*

The 3rd Reg. California Volunteer Infantry was sent to Utah in 1862, to protect mail routes, telegraph lines, travelers, and to watch the Mormons. They established Camp Douglas in Salt Lake City. Indians started attacking the Overland Stage Route. In April of 1863, as events escalated, troops were sent to find the hostile Indians. They had skirmishes with them near Cedar Fort and in Spanish Fork Canyon. A squad of gunners with a howitzer, under Lt. Honeyman, was dispatched from Camp Douglas.

They reached Pleasant Grove 11 April 1863. The morning of the 12th, Ute Indians used the walls of the Pleasant Grove Fort to sneak up on the soldiers and attack them. The gunners took refuge in the Green's home outside the fort. The family left but realized that the baby was still in the home. The Utes stopped firing to allow Mrs. Green to retrieve the baby. During the fighting the gunners fired the howitzer killing mules and damaging property. The skirmish ended at 8 p.m. when the Utes left, stealing the remaining mules. No soldiers were killed. It is unknown if any Utes died. Estimated damage to the home was $1000. The Cavalry arrived in Pleasant Grove on the 13th and proceeded to Spanish Fork Canyon where the Indians were routed.

Utah

An old monument, at the homesite, can be reached by walking 3 blocks south using the east sidewalk along 100 East.

*A book listing Battles and Skirmishes of the War of the Rebellion (Civil War) was compiled from official records by Newton A. Strait and was used by the Department of the Interior Bureau of Pensions. The Pleasant Grove skirmish is listed in this book

Erected 2017
Eagle Scout Service Project: Ethan Adamson BSA Troop 1182
With the Timpanogos Chapter Sons of the Utah Pioneers
Thanks to the City of Pleasant Grove

Soft Rock Buildings in Pleasant Grove Utah
SUP #276 pic#450

Sponsor: *Timpanogos Chapter, 2021*

Location: 107 S 100 E, Pleasant Grove, Utah 84062
GPS: N40 21 43.96, W111 44 18.53 elevation 4642 feet (40.3622111, -111.7384806)

Description/Inscription:
The pioneers who settled pleasant Grove found a unique type of building rock northeast of the town. The rock was a soft, porous limestone formed when minerals in water accumulate around vegetation. The pioneers called it “Soft-Rock” because when in the ground, they could easily cut it into blocks with a saw or axe. Soft-Rock had excellent insulating qualities to keep structures warm in the winter and cool in the summer. Geologists call the rock “Tufa”. Between 1865 and 1900 0ver 100 buildings were erected using Soft-Rock including the first Town Hall next to the monument and the Ashton/Driggs house south of this site. In 2021, only 19 Soft-Rock buildings remain with the original rock walls visible. Many other Soft-Rock buildings are hidden under stucco or siding.

The Soft-Rock on top of this monument is a remnant of the K.V. and Gwen Adams house pictured (built in 1880 and demolished in 2012). The visible notch was cut with an axe to support a window. Historical information about the Pleasant Grove Soft-Rock Buildings is available from the Pleasant Grove Historic Preservation Commission.

SUP Site #276

In Commemoration of Utah's First Indian Battle
UPTLA #56 pic#295

Sponsors: *The Adult Aaronic Priesthood of the Timpanogos Stake and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935*

Location: 185 South Main Street, Pleasant Grove, Utah
GPS: N40 21 41.75, W111 44 26.18 elevation 4593 feet (40.3615972, -111.7406056

Description/Inscription: Erected Sept. 1935
In Commemoration of
Utah's First Indian Battle
The first battle between Indians and the Utah Pioneers occurred in February 1849, two miles east of this monument, near the mouth of the canyon, between the Deseret Militia and the Indians. The stream and canyon were named "Battle Creek" from that encounter.

Sponsored by
The Adult Aaronic Priesthood of Timpanogos Stake
And Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association.

Old Pleasant Grove Fort
UPTLA #133 pic#296

Sponsors: *Explorer Scouts Timpanogos District B.S.A. and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1958*

Location: 300 South 200 East, Pleasant Grove, Utah

Utah

GPS: N40 21 36.49, w111 44 08.77 elevation 4621 feet (40.3601361, -111.7357694)

Description/Inscription:
Erected September 13, 1959
Old Pleasant Grove Fort
In 1853 because of Indian troubles, Brigham Young instructed the people to build forts for protection. A two foot six inch rock wall from three to five feet high, four city blocks square, was built here.

Private homes faced the center of the Fort. In the center four blocks were situated the barns and a community corral. The culinary water was flumed in.

This monument stands at the southeast corner of the Fort. The other corners are also marked.

Erected by Explorer Scouts Timpanogos District B.S.A

Note: There are three other smaller monuments marking each corner of the fort: The South West Corner in by the Bungalow Parking Lot; The North West Corner Monument; and The North East Corner Monument.

PROVO
Dan Jones, Welch Missionary
SUP #58 **pic#297**

Sponsor: *Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1993*

Location: Missionary Training Center, 2005 N 900 E Provo, Utah 84604
GPS: (Missionary Training Center) N40 15 36.68, W111 38 41.99 elevation 4809 feet (40.2601889, -111.6449972

Utah

Description/Inscription: This site contains a painting and a plaque:

Painting
A painting by artist Clark Kelley Price entitled: "Dan Jones Awakens Wales," was donated by the Sons of Utah Pioneers and is on display at the Missionary Training Center in Provo. Captain Dan Jones is pictured preaching the gospel to people in a South Wales village in the early 1850s. Jones was instrumental in the conversion and emigration of several thousand Welsh Saints.

Plaque

"Dan Jones Awakens Wales"
By Clark Kelley Price
Commissioned by The Sons of Utah Pioneers
Presented to The Missionary Training Center
Acceptance by President Gordon B. Hinckley
Saturday, March 6, 1993

The
National Society
of the
SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS
WELSH FESTIVAL
Presentation Program

At the Provo Missionary Training Center

Presiding: President Gordan B. Hinckley
Conducting: President Charles M. Grant

Missionary Training Center Choir:
"Guide Us, I Thou Great Jehovah"
William Williams, John Hughes

Invocation: Curtis Wynder

Introduction of Theme and Artist:
Clark Kelley Price
By David Thomas, SUP

Presentation:
"Dan Jones Awakens Wales"

"DAN JONES AWAKENS WALES"
Dan Jones was born in 1810 in North Wales. An experienced seaman, he owned and operated

A small Mississippi steamboat at the time he

Joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day

Saints. Just before his martyrdom, the Prophet Joseph Smith, promised that Dan Jones would return to Wales to preach the gospel. Jones Embarked for Wales in 1844 and served as the President of the Welsh Mission from 1845-1849, during which time more than 3,000 Welsh converts joined the Church. A company Of 300 returned to Utah with him in 1849. Dan Jones went back to Wales in 1852, and on his return four years later was accompanied by 500 Welsh converts. His energy in proselyting, Publishing, and confounding adversaries truly
"awakened Wales"
Clark Kelley Price's painting is a dramatic depiction of Dan Jones's missionary activity. The South Wales locale shows industrial Wales against a background of verdant hills and castle ruins. The street meeting audience represents People from all walks of life, including a
Blackened coal miner returning from his 14-hour
Shift below ground. Elder Jones is powerfully communicating the gospel of hope, eternal Salvation, and dignity for persons of all classes.

Utah

By Angus Belliston, SUP

Acceptance of Gift:
President Gordan B. Hinckley

Missionary Training Center Choir
"In This Very Room"
Ron and Carol Harris

Benediction: Victor Bowen, MTC & SUP

Choir Director: Doug Benchley
Accompanist: Byrdenne Johnson

Light Refreshments
Chapel B-147

Note: Clark Kelley Price, as he was wont to do in his paintings, included his likeness in the picture. He is represented by the gray-haired man in the lower left of the painting.

Note 2: An appointment is required to enter the training center to view this monument (Phone: 1-801-422-2602).

Old Tabernacle Lintel Stone
SUP #18 **pic#298**

Sponsors: *George A. Smith & Brigham Young Chapters, 1954, refurbished and re-dedicated by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 2014*

Location: About 80 ft. south of the northwest Corner of the Provo City Center Temple Grounds in Provo, Utah"

GPS: N40 13 59.52, W111 39 34.80 elevation 4552 feet (40.2332000, -111.6596667)

Description/Inscription: This monument includes the Lintel Stone and a free-standing plaque.

Utah

Lintel Stone
(yet to be deciphered word)
A.D. MDCCLXI
Praise Ye the Lord

A Place of Gathering
The meetinghouse (left) and the Utah Stake Tabernacle (right) as they appeared circa 1885

Members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints have gathered on this block since the 1850s to worship and make sacred covenants. The transformation of the Utah Stake Tabernacle into the Provo City Center Temple continues this sacred heritage.

After President Brigham Young selected the site, construction began on a meetinghouse in 1856. It was designed by Church architect Truman O. Angell, and Church members worshipped in this building until it was razed in 1919. Members of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers and the Sons of Utah Pioneers preserved the lintel stone (adjacent to this marker) from the original meetinghouse.

In the late 1870s, a baptistery was built to the west of the meetinghouse. Uncovered during an archaeological dig in 2012, the font reveals this site as a place where Latter-day Saints historically made sacred covenants with the Lord.

As the community outgrew the capacity of the meetinghouse. Church leaders commissioned William H. Folsom to design a new, larger structure. Initiated in 1853, construction of the Utah Stake Tabernacle ended in 1898. For more than one-hundred years the tabernacle housed worship services, community gatherings, and cultural events. Early in the morning of December 17, 2010, a fire consumed all but the outer shell of the building. Ten months later, President Thomas S. Monson announced that the building would be restored and used as a temple.

Today Church members continue to gather to this historic place. They, like their predecessors, make sacred covenants with God through the ordinances offered in the House of the Lord.

Placed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 2014

Note: The Lintel Stone was placed over the entrance to the original Utah Stake Tabernacle, which began construction in 1856 and dedicated by Apostle John Taylor August 24, 1867 at services conducted by President Brigham Young. The stone is inscribed with the date 1861, but the interpretation of the word at the top is yet to be deciphered. When the Tabernacle burned down in 2010, the Lintel Stone was preserved jointly by both DUP & SUP and then placed at this location following the tabernacle's renovation to become the Prove City Center Temple.

Utah

Settlement of Provo in 1849
SUP #208 **pic#299**

Sponsors: *George A. Smith (Camp) Chapter SUP and Daughters of Utah Pioneers, July 24, 1941*

Location: 600 North 500 West, Provo, Utah (in front of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Museum)
GPS: N40 14 29.58, W111 40 01.49 elevation 4570 feet (40.2415500, -111.6670806)

Description/Inscription: Provo was settled by Mormon Pioneers March 12, 1849. East of this monument a second fort was built in April, 1850. It was here that the settlers were threatened with massacre by Chief Walker and his band of Indians, but were saved by Chief Sowiett's stern warning, "When you attack you will find me and my braves defending!"

Escalante Trail
UPTLA #1 **pic#300**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association 1931*

Location: 100 South University Avenue, Provo, Utah (East side of University Avenue)
GPS: N40 13 57.22, W111 39 29.34 elevation 4575 (40.2325611, -111.6581500)

Description/Inscription: There are two plaques on this monument:

<u>ESCALANTE TRAIL</u>
Erected 1931
Escalante Trail
Fray Francisco Silvestre Velez De Escalante and Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez, two Catholic Priests of the Franciscan Order accompanied by their attendants

Don Juan Pedro Cisneros	Lucrecio Muniz
Don Dernardo Miera Y Pacheco	Andres Muniz
Don Joaquin Lain	Juan De Agulia
Lorenzo Olivares	Simon Lucero

Encamped near here September 24, and 25, 1776, to open a wider field for mission work among the Indians. They were seeking an overland route from Santa Fe New Mexico to Monterey California.

These Priests were the first white men to enter what is now the State of Utah and the first to give us a written record of the geography of the country and the character of its people.

Utah Pioneer Trails and landmarks Association

THIS STONE
Contributed to Provo City by the children of the Provo City Schools September 25, 1931

George A. Smith Provo Pioneer Village - Living in the Frontier 1849 to 1872 In Utah County
SUP #167 **pic#376**

***Sponsor**: Brigham Young Chapter, 2011*

Location: The Village is located at 500 West and 600 North, Provo, Utah (Provo North Park)
GPS: N40 14 31.43, W111 40 00.38 elevation 4569 (40.2420639, -111.6667722)

Description/Inscription: Pioneer Village is an authentic representation of life in Provo before the arrival of the Utah Southern Railroad in 1873. Most of the buildings and artifacts in the Village have come from the surrounding area. The historic structures depict various businesses, public meeting places, homes and outbuildings for animal care.

The existence of this Village is due to the foresight of the George A, Smith Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, a group of dedicated men who realized the need for preserving the heritage of this area. In 1931, David Loveless donated the John Turner cabin, several outbuildings, and his large collection of artifacts to the local Sons of Utah Pioneers. The city of Provo provided the land on which the Village stands. Since the beginning, the Sons of Utah Pioneers have expanded and improved the Village by adding buildings and artifacts and by repairing and preserving the original donations.

In 2006, the George A. Smith Chapter merged with the Brigham Young Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, which took over as the official sponsor of the Village. Many visionary men have contributed time and money to the project. Hopefully, all who visit here will appreciate the faith, dedication, and determination of the pioneers who settled Provo and will desire to contribute to its preservation.

Utah

Note: This Village represents early Provo, a frontier community existing mostly in isolation. The pioneers' very survival depended on their own skills and the support of their neighbors and friends. What they ate, they grew; what they wore, they made; and what they needed, they manufactured, or they did without. Things were used and reused; little was discarded or thrown away.

The south part of the Village represents the residential community; their homes, garden, orchard, granary, corncrib, corral and loafing shed. The northeast part of the Village has the commercial enterprises including the blacksmith shop, cooper shop, wood shop, ox shoeing stock, store and grain mill (represented by the mill stones resting against the store). The northwest section of the Village has the school and town square.

Self-Guided Tour

Living in the Frontier 1849 to 1872 In Utah County

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The Residential Section of the Village

The Haws Home (first cabin from the gate) was built by Oliver Haws. This cabin shows the typical expansion families made as their families grew. As you examine the exterior of the home you can see where doors were cut through to accommodate additional rooms. These rooms were removed when the cabin was relocated to this site. Notice the subtle differences between the Turner and Haws homes. The Haws home was built 17 years later than the Turner cabin. It has a stove instead of a fireplace, a feather bed, plaster on the walls and a sewing machine. These differences represent the improvements made over time.

The Turner Cabin located east of the Haws Home was built in 1853 by John Turner for his young bride. Their first baby was born in this cabin. The logs were all hand hewn and carefully fit together at the corners. The interior has a rope bed, rag rugs, a fireplace and sparse furnishings typical of the early settlers. Notice the special items the women treasured such as the figurines and dishes. See that there are no waste baskets – they had nothing to throw away; they recycled everything.

South of the homes are the garden and orchard with the two-seater outhouse on the south perimeter. A two-seater outhouse was a luxury for a large family; some outhouses had three or four holes. This allowed for fewer trips to the toilet in cold and stormy weather.

To the southeast of the cabins is the granary. The construction of the granary is typical of most granaries in Utah. The studs were on the outside of the wall so the grain pushing against the walls would not weaken the structure. The farmer would keep wheat, corn and oats in the granary until it could be milled in flour or fed to the animals.
The loafing shed was a shelter for the animals. The pioneers did not have the resources or time in the early years to build barns so these crude structures offered some protection against the weather. Notice the plows and scythes used for planting and harvesting. The horse or ox would pull and the farmer would guide the plow. When the grain was mature the farmer would swing the scythe close to the ground, cutting the stocks and then stacking them in bundles to dry. Work was hard and long but necessary for survival.

The Commercial Section of the Village

The long building with the large sliding door houses the blacksmith shop and other commercial enterprises. The smith was a key figure in the life of the Village. Whenever any metal or iron product was needed the smith was called on to make it. The smith's work was not only functional but he also saw himself as an artist. Most things he made, he made with a flair. The primary resources he used were a fuel (coke was a favorite), wind to keep the fuel hot and burning created with a bellows, tools to shape the metal, and water to quench the product. With these simple items and his skill, the smith was able to fashion about anything anyone needed.

The cooper shop right next to the blacksmith shop represents the environment the cooper or barrel/bucket maker might work in. His tools are on display here. With these simple tools he was able to fashion from a log, water tight buckets and barrels. His skill was remarkable.

There are also some horse drawn wagons you see here in the storage shed. The two- man carriage was a favorite of doctors, the small dump wagon is the wagon that was used for many years in the Provo City Cemetery and the large wagon was the Provo City dump wagon used for maintaining the city streets.

On the north wall of the shed is a collection of the animal harnesses and other leather tack. Leather was a vital part of the life of the earlier settlers and was used in making furniture, clothing shoes, etc. as well as harnesses and saddles. Skilled tanners and leather craftsmen were highly valued members of the frontier community.

In the northeast part of the Village is the ox shoeing stock used to shoe oxen. They were too big to stand on their legs so they were brought in to this machine where they were supported while being shoed. The role of the ox in the early pioneer life was critical. Not only were oxen the animal of choice for pulling the wagons but they were also extensively used for many other tasks in the frontier settlements.

The wood shop was also very important. It was in a shop like this where chairs, tables and other items made of wood were manufactured. Take a look and examine the simple tools that fashioned very functional furniture.

Utah

Heading south out of the wood shop, stop and examine the tight-fitting rock work that shaped the millstones. These millstones were the heart of the grist mill where the farmers would bring their grains to be made into flour. The smaller millstone would rest on the bottom and the larger stone went on top and then rotated on the smaller stone in such a way that the whole grain would be ground into flour.

The George A. Smith Mercantile (or general store) was originally a two-room cabin in Roosevelt, Utah. After we obtained possession of the cabin we carefully dismantled it and then built this beautiful store. The general store also served as the local post office; each family had a mail slot. Look carefully at the artifacts here in the store. In the southwest corner is a kettle used by Brigham Young's family. Notice the train schedule, horse collars, saws, quilt, bench and bellows all on the south wall. Other artifacts include the hay hooks, washing machines, fry pans, boots, lamps, potato masher and sausage maker. Look over the counter and notice the large piano legs holding up the shelves.

Other artifacts are also evident as you can see. Many items are available in the store for a small donation so you can take with you some of the pioneer experience. You can get children's toys, bonnets and aprons, candy, plaques, candles, etc.

Town Square and School

Moving past the large freight wagon and the handcart, one comes to the school. This storage shed, most likely built in the 1870's was turned into a school for the children in the Edgemont section of Provo in 1884. Typically schools were used for church and other public meetings. The crude furniture was typical of the early settlements. On the wall is an example of the Deseret alphabet and the standard alphabet.

On the west wall are children's games. You are invited to enjoy the games, including the stilts, hoops and graces, climbing bears and whirligigs.

A Short History

Fort Utah was first begun on April 1, 1849, located where the freeway crosses the Provo River. That location proved undesirable so the second fort was begun in this very location. It didn't have a long history as a fort, though, because the settlers didn't believe they needed its protection and so they built homes outside of its unfinished walls. This location then became the community brickyard.

The center of the community was what is now Pioneer Park on 500 West and Center Street. Since this park was north of the center of town it became known as "North Park."

In 1931 the Turner home was moved to this site and then in 1953 the Haws cabin was also moved here. Improvements have been ongoing since that time. The Village is sponsored by the local chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, and operated solely with volunteers and community contributions.

Utah

The Residential Section of the Village
SUP #167 pic#376

Location: 500 West and 600 North, Provo, Utah (Provo North Park)
GPS: N40 14 31.43, W111 40 00.38 elevation 4569 (40.2420639, -111.6667722)

Description/Inscription: The residential section consists of: Turner Cabin and the Blacksmith Shop; Haws Home, Well, and Garden; Handcart and Granary; and Postal Wagon and Loafing Shed.

The Commercial Section of the Village
SUP #167 pic#376

Utah

Location: 500 West and 600 North, Provo, Utah (Provo North Park)
GPS: N40 14 31.43, W111 40 00.38 elevation 4569 (40.2420639, -111.6667722)
Description/Inscription: The commercial section consists of: the Blacksmith Shop; the Doctor's Carriage; the Ox Shoeing Stock; the Wagon and Woodshop; and the George A. Smith Mercantile Store, (General Store and Post Office).

Town Square and School
SUP #167 **pic#376**

Location: 500 West and 600 North, Provo, Utah (Provo North Park)
GPS: N40 14 31.43, W111 40 00.38 elevation 4569 (40.2420639, -111.6667722)

Description/Inscription: An 1870s storage shed was turned into a School in 1884. Notice the Deseret Alphabet on the wall.

Utah Lake Fishing Industry
SUP #149 **Pic#388**

Sponsor: *Squaw Peak Chapter 2012*

Location: The George A. Smith Village is located at 500 West and 600 North, Provo, Utah (Provo North Park just inside the gate).
GPS: N40 14 31.39, W111 40 00.62 elevation 4570 feet (40.2420528, -111.6668389)

Description/Inscription: This monument contains two plaques, one on either side:

Utah

SUP #149

The early Utah Lake fishing industry supported the beginnings of pioneer communities by providing a source of food to sustain life and income. The buildings here in this pioneer village are examples of life in those times.

Fish available in Utah Lake lured settlers to Utah Valley and inhabitants of the early settlements surrounding the lake benefited from the fishing resources of the lake. Utah Lake supplies an important food supply for the native inhabitants. The Native Americans traded dried fish to early Spanish explorers and to the pioneers during the early years of settlement after 1847.

Those early years saw the devastation of crops by Rocky Mountain Locusts or crickets with the worst plague occurring in 1855-56. This resulted in serious food shortages. The fish of Utah Lake then became crucial to the survival of the new settlers and fishing activity increased until the hungry were fed. During the Utah War in 1858 the fish resources in Utah Lake helped to feed the pioneers moving into Utah Valley from the North. The Squaw Peak Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers is pleased to provide this recognition for the importance of the Utah Lake Fishing industry to the early pioneers.

George A. Smith Provo Pioneer Village

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The existence of this Village is due to the foresight of the George A. Smith Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, a group of dedicated men who realized the need for preserving the heritage of this area. In 1931, David Loveless donated the John Turner cabin, several outbuildings, and his large collection of artifacts to the local Sons of Utah Pioneers. The city of Provo provided the land on which the Village stands. Since the beginning, the Sons of Utah Pioneers have expanded and improved the Village by adding buildings and artifacts and by repairing and preserving the original donations.

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Utah

SPANISH FORK
Old Palmyra
SUP #269 **pic# 435**

Sponsor: *Mount Nebo Chapter,2019*

Location: West on 4th South in Spanish Fork Utah over the freeway. Take the 2nd right (1st street at the base of the overpass, then left just over the railroad tracks, then ahead ¼ mile on the dirt lane.
GPS: N40 07.171, W111 41.163 elevation 4548 feet (40.1195167, -111.6860500)

Description/Inscription: Old Palmyra
This monument marks the south-west corner of Fort Palmyra. This fort was built by the settlers for protection.

Palmyra was settled in 1852 as a suitable place to build a city by Apostle Geo. A Smith.

The first home was built in August of that year. W.W. Willis was its first mayor. The first Bishop was Stephen Markam. Silas Hillman was the first school teacher. Upon advice from President Brigham Young, the settlers of Palmyra moved to Spanish Fork in 1856.

Erected by Palmyra Stake M.I.A. and Sons and Daughters of the Pioneers, Post No. 1, June 21st, 1966.

Note: This monument was donated to the SUP and DUP. The DUP plaque was placed on 8/17/2019

Pioneer Cemetery
SUP #r-1 **no pic**
Sponsor*: Palmyra Chapter and Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1991*

Location: It was formerly at Spanish Fork Canyon Road at 1400 East, turning south (on the east bench above the river bottoms)

Description/Inscription: Honors 49 people buried from 1851 to 1866 in the first pioneer cemetery and first cemetery in Spanish Fork.

Note: This monument has been retired – the plaque is missing

Utah

SPRINGVILLE
The Pioneer Mother by Cyrus E. Dallin
UPTLA no number and SUP #209 pic#302

Sponsors: *DUP and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932*

Location: 100 South Main Street (west side), Springville, Utah
GPS: N40 09 54.65, W111 36 39.92 elevation 4586 feet (40.1651806, -111.6110889)

Description/Inscription:
The monument has a DUP/UPTLA plaque and an inscription on the monument.

DUP/UPTLA plaque:
Dedicated July 25, 1932
The Pioneer Mother
By Cyrus E. Dallin
In Honor of the noble women who braved the wilderness

Erected by Daughters of the Utah Pioneers

Monument inscription:
MEMORIAL TO THE PIONEER MOTHERS OF SPRINGVILLE

Note: This was a co-sponsored UPTLA plaque with no UPTLA number assigned. SUP site number 209 has been assigned to this monument.

Utah

Wasatch County
HEBER CITY
Peace Treaty – Blackhawk War
SUP #146 pic#305

***Sponsor**: The Mountain Valley Chapter SUP, 2008*

Location: 300 North 200 East, Heber, Utah
GPS: N40 30 41.52, W111 24 41.58 elevation 5604 feet (40.5115333, -111.4115500)

Description/Inscription: During the Blackhawk War the Mormon settlers and the Utes struggled to feed their people. Mormon livestock displaced wild game the Indians depended upon, forcing them to prey upon Mormon livestock.

In the spring of 1867, a hungry Ute was captured butchering a cow in the Heber Valley. Bishop Murdock told him he would be released if he would carry a personal message to Chief Tabby (Tabiona) requesting an end to the long and needless war. A government Indian agent tried to meet with Tabby to talk peace, however the Chief said he would talk only with "Old Murdock!"

On August 19th Chief Tabby and several hundred of his people entered the town of Heber City. They went directly to Joseph's home where they camped in his yard and pasture. The following day Joseph's wives and the townspeople prepared a feast on this lot (where this monument is located) owned by John Carroll and a pit was dug to roast enough cattle to feed everyone. Each woman had been asked to bake a dozen loaves of bread and rows of tables were loaded with corn and whatever they could find to feed their guests.

After a day of feasting and talking, Joseph, Chief Tabby, and his Sub-Chiefs went across the street to an upstairs room in Joseph's home where a peace pipe was smoked and a treaty of friendship was signed.

This treaty ended the fighting between the settlers in Heber Valley and the Northern Utes. Joseph and Tabby served their people well. They honored their vows to maintain peace and remained friends for life.

Utah

Fort Heber
SUP #285 **pic#475**

Sponsor: *The Mountain Valley Chapter SUP, 2001*

Location: At the corners of 100 West and 200 North Streets; 300 West and 200 North Streets; 200 West and 500 South Streets; and 100 West 500 North Streets in Heber, Utah
GPS (The northeast corner. 500 North 100 West Streets): N40 30 51.35, W111 24 54.44 elevation 5587 feet (40.5142639, -111.4151222)
GPS (The southeast corner. 100 West 200 North Streets): N40 30 37.11, W111 24 54.60 elevation 5594 feet (40.5103083, -111.4151667)
GPS (The southwest Corner. 200 North 300 West Streets): N40 30 37.45, W111 25 05.68 elevation 5584 (40.5104028, -111.4182444)
GPS (The northwest corner. 200 West 500 North Streets): N40 30 51.76, W111 25 00.38 elevation 5581 feet (40.5143778, -111.4167722)

Description/Inscription: This monument consists of four monuments (stones) placed on the northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest corners to mark the four corners of where the Heber Fort stood between 1859 and 1867.

In the spring of 1859, eleven men came from Provo to settle in the Provo (Heber) Valley. They were Thomas Rasband, John Cook, Charles N. Carroll, John Carlile, John Jordan, Henry Chatwin, Jesse Bond, James Carlile, William Giles Jr., William Carpenter, and George Carlile. When they arrived, they found William Davidson, Robert Broadhead, and James Davis already plowing the ground. They each claimed a section of land and began clearing the sagebrush and planting their crops. They built homes close together in a fort for protection. They lived in the fort from 1859 to 1867.

Utah

WALLSBURG
Wallsburg Fort
UPTLA #66 **SUP no #** **pic#304**

Sponsors: *Wallsburg Ward Aaronic Priesthood and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1936 and The Mountain Valley Chapter, 2003*

Location:
Wallsburg Fort monument: 100 South Center Street, Wallsburg, Utah
GPS: N40 23 10.50, W111 25 21.20 5889 feet (40.3862500, -111.4225556)
Fort Wallsburg monument: 30 feet north of UPTLA #66
GPS: N40 23 13, W111 25 21 elevation 5889 feet (40.3869444, -111.4225000)

Description/Inscription:
There are two monuments associated with this site, UPTLA #66 Wallsburg Fort and SUP no site number Fort Wallsburg.

<u>Wallsburg fort</u>
Erected July 24, 136
This monument stands 62 feet south, 2 feet east of the center of the fort built in 1862 by William M Wall and the Pioneers of Wallsburg. 20 families lived in the fort, which was 400 feet square. This valley, known to the Indians as Little Warm Valley, was later called Round Valley and finally Wallsburg, honoring its founder.

Wallsburg Ward Aaronic Priesthood and
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

<u>SUP no site number</u>
Center North Boundary
Fort Wallsburg
(1862 – 1867)

Note: Twenty families occupied the fort when it was completed in 1865. It was used until the Indian Peace Treaty in 1867.

Washington County
RURAL LOCATION
Hornet Hill Monument
SUP #158 **pic#374**

Sponsors: *Cedar City Chapter, Spencer Jones, and Alva Matheson, 2010*

Location: Hornet Hill on Kanarrah Mountain 25 miles east of Cedar City, Utah. From Cedar City, Hwy 14 eastbound for 4.9 miles, right turn on country road to cross bridge onto Scenic Byway at "Milts Stage Stop" (right hand Canyon Road). Continue south across Cedar Mountain to the Kolob/Del Webb High Adventure Boy Scout Camp road sign. Left at this point to top of Hornet Hill. Monument is on West side near the crest of the hill. Total distance from Cedar City is approximately 24.5 miles. More detailed directions to get there from both St. George and Cedar City with maps can be obtained from the SUP Library at 3301 Louise Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.
GPS: N37 29 22.56, W113 01 10.02 elevation 9,104 feet (37.4896000, -113.0194500)

Description/Inscription: There are two plaques on this monument.

<u>Top plaque</u>
Captain Maurice Francis Graham
Pilot, Patriot, Pioneer

The disappearance of a Western Air Services Boeing 95 mail plane during an intense snow storm thrust Cedar City, Utah into the sharp focus of world attention. It was not because such incidents were uncommon, for air crashes were quite common in early aviation. But the pilot of this airplane was a very uncommon person – internationally renowned for his courage and flying ability.

Captain Maurice (Maury) Francis Graham was a hero of WWI, credited with saving the lives of hundreds of American Servicemen of the “Lost Battalion” when their unit was overrun by German ground forces in a dense fog. He was a recipient of both the Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC) and the French Legion of Honor (LOH), and Maury was considered by many to be the world’s foremost weather-capable pilot. He pioneered a viable airmail route from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City for Western Air Services, of which he was also a co-founder; he was at home in the air and on the mail route.

Utah

Maury Graham departed from Los Angeles on January 10, 1930 with a scheduled refueling stop at Las Vegas, NV. Finding he was pacing a fast-moving snow storm Maury elected to continue ahead of the storm to deliver the mail on time. Smoke pots and flares were lighted and waiting at Cedar City but his intended landing was thwarted by heavy snow. Maury was last reported over the Cedar City airport flying to the northwest. He was never heard from again."

The search of Maury eventually involved resources of the US Postal Service, air lines, Iron County residents and the entire Army Air Corps., the largest and longest aerial search in history … all to no avail. It was not until the late spring that the mail plane was eventually discovered by Parowan residents Elburn Orton and Ward Mortensen, 2 miles east of Hornet Hill on Kanarra Mountain.

In an extraordinary feat of airmanship Maury Graham had managed to land safely in the dark of night, in a howling snow storm, on top of a 9,500 ft mountain, in the dead of winter, and with no beacon or visual reference to guide him! Maury had only a Turn & Bank indicator, Airspeed indicator, Altimeter and a Compass in the airplane; no radio, no attitude gyro and no means of communication.

The mail bin was found to be sealed and there was fuel in the wing tanks, the engine and airframe were both intact and returned to service. Messages left for rescuers indicated Maury was proceeding eastward. Some 500 Iron County residents searched for weeks for the missing mail pilot, with ample rewards to encourage them in their quest. His remains were eventually discovered in late July by his friends and wingmen in "Spanish Hollow," Crystal Creek Canyon. The securities mail bag was in his arms. He had given his life to see the mail go through.

Maury Graham's last log entry was … "January 11, 1930. Arrived 2.35 AM. No destination."

<u>Front plaque</u>
Captain
Maurice F. Graham
Pilot ● Patriot ● Pioneer
January
1930

Utah

Snowfield Monument "Franciscan Fathers"
SUP #159 pic#381

Sponsor: *BSA Eagle Scout project - Brandon Colvin - Kolob Canyon LDS Ward, Old Spanish Trail Association, Washington County Historical Society, Fort Harmony Historical Society, Alva Matheson and SUP Cedar City Chapter, 2010*

Location: In Washington County, Utah at Exit #33 North/South I-15 to the east frontage road, 100 yards from the crossover, signed as "Snowfield" exit.

GPS: N37 21 37.59, W113 15 42.63 elevation 4221 feet (37.3604417, -113.2618417)

Description/Inscription: October 13, 1776: "We set out southward from the small river and campsite of Nuestra Señora del Pilar ("Our Lady of the Pillar" – Kolob Canyon of Zion Canyon National Park)…" and "We traveled a league and a half to the south, descended to the little Río del Pilar (Ash Creek) which here has a leafy cottonwood grove, crossed it, now leaving the valley of the Señor San José and entered a stony cut in form of a pass between two high sierras…" "We continued without a guide, and having traveled with great difficulty over the many stones for a league to the south, we descended a second time to the Río del Pilar and halted on its bank in a pretty cottonwood grove, naming the place San Daniel – Today five leagues south."

Franciscan Fathers Atanasio Dominguez, Sylvestre Velez de Escalante and eight other members of a daring exploration party departed the Misión de Santa Fe, New Mexico on July 29, 1776, in an attempt to establish contact with the Franciscan mission at Monterey, California. Following previous expeditions into the Spanish borderlands they were able to cross the Colorado River near Grand Junction, Colorado, and entered the unexplored regions of the Great Basin near Spanish Fork, Utah. They then proceeded southward along the Wasatch Mountains expecting a westward flowing river that would eventually take them to the Pacific Ocean. Disappointed and facing the reality of winter snows they "cast lots" at a point near Cedar City, Utah, on October 11, 1776, and elected to return to Santa Fe by a southern route. Their encampment here at "San Daniel" represents the first recorded entry of non-native people into Washington County, Utah. The Fathers arrived back at the Santa Fe Mission on January 2, 1777, having traveled over 1800 miles and recording one of the greatest explorations in American history. Their observations and maps were instrumental in

the opening of the American Southwest to further exploration and commercial use of the National Historic Old Spanish Trail.

Upper left picture caption: "Art work of: Utah State Historical Society

HAMBLIN
Hamblin Cemetery
SUP #95 **pic#306**

Sponsor: *Cotton Mission Chapter, 2000*

Location: From St George, Utah take Highway 18 toward Enterprise. Turn right onto the road to Pinto. Go 3.2 miles then turn left on Forest Road 010. Go .6 miles then turn left on Forest Road 732. Go .4 miles to the Hamblin Cemetery. The total miles from Highway 18 is 4.2 miles
GPS: N37 32 10.98, W113 36 27.75 elevation 5832 feet (37.5363833, -113.6077083)

Description/Inscription: Hamblin Village was located about a mile northeast of here. It was settled in 1856 when Jacob Hamblin started a ranch and built a house for his family. Soon after other ranchers arrived, including Hamblin's two brothers, Dudley Leavitt, Jacob Mica Truman, Edwin Westover, Milo Andrus, James Canfield, John Day, and James Holt. The facilities for ranching were good as well as farming land due to the local springs. Drinking water was procured from a clear spring on a hill above the village, while the irrigation water came from lower springs. Their homes were built close together along one street with a church and school at the far east end. They made butter and cheese and sold what they could not use to the immigrant trains which passed by on the Old Spanish Trail on their way to California. The town site was surveyed in 1873 and Richard Gibbons was the first presiding Elder of this branch of the Mormon Church. The over grazing, flooding of the gullies and valley, and loss of the lower spring water caused the people to leave, many going to Enterprise. Jacob Hamblin received an Indian missionary call from Brigham Young and left for Fort Kanab with his family in 1869. By the end of the century the village had all but disappeared.

Utah

HARRISBURG
Monument to Harrisburg Pioneers
SUP #57 pic#307

Sponsors: *Daughters of Utah Pioneers and Cotton Mission Chapter SUP 1993*

Location: Along Quail Creek, 3 miles south of Leeds, Utah and 12 miles Northeast of St. George, Utah
GPS: N37 12 26.98, W113 23 34.42 elevation 3063 feet (37.2074944, -113.3928944)

Description/Inscription: This monument contains a SUP plaque and a DUP plaque.

HARRISBURG RESIDENTS SUP plaque #57
Named here are the Heads of the Families who settled in Harrisburg between 1859 and 1928:

1859
Moses Harris

1860
James Lewis Hosea Stout

1862

William Leany	Dr. Priddy Meeks	John Brimhall
Orson Adams	Elijah K. Fuller	Samuel Hamilton
William Robb	Rufus Allen	Allen J. Stout
Mosiah L. Hancock		Alfred J. Randall

1863

Willard G. McMullen	Samuel Gould	John Newton
David Ellsworth	John McCleve	Allen Taylor
	William Taylor	

1865

Henry E. Harrington	Milton Daily	Wilson Daily
Thomas Adair	Willbur Earl	William Stirling
AL Carpenter	Jerome Asa	
Robert Richardson	Frank Owens	

Drawing caption: “Typical Harrisburg residents””

Harrisburg DUP plaque #465
The town of Harrisburg was founded by Moses Harris in 1859. By 1868, twenty-five families had made their homes in this little valley along Quail Creek, located three miles south of Leeds and twelve miles northeast of St. George. The town thrived almost fifty years and included some thirty homes surrounded by vineyards and orchards. Cane for sorghum and molasses was raised by bringing water from Quail Creek. Wagon freighters, plodding from Salt Lake to St. George made Harrisburg a favorite stopping place.

When spring water diminished, or the once rushing water was diverted to other communities, many of the families were unable to continue farming and moved to other locations. They left behind a newly built dam along with the orchards and vineyards. Water, or the lack of it, spelled the fate of this community. Harrisburg also suffered much destruction by grasshoppers in 1869.

The ruins of Harrisburg show evidence of homes, including two stone houses without roofs, and a little cemetery surrounded by a wrought iron fence. By 1928 there were only two families still living in the once thriving town of Harrisburg.

Harrisburg Historic Pioneer Cemetery
SUP #164 pic#382

Sponsor: *Cotton Mission Chapter, 2011*

Location: Harrisburg, Utah Historic Pioneer Cemetery, between lot #8 and lot #9
GPS: N37 12 21.25, W113 23 30.93 elevation 3055 feet (37.2059028, -113.3919250)

Description/Inscription: Honoring early Harrisburg Pioneers and their infants and children

Utah

Surname	Given Name	Middle/Maiden	Birth	Death
Cox	Willard	Glover	13 Feb 1887	7 Aug 1887
Daily	Sarah Jane	Wilson	21 Dec 1830	22 Oct 1873
Earl	Eliza		1 May 1864	(Died as Child)
Earl	Wilbur	Joseph	29 Mar 1817	6 Aug 1874
Fuller	Anne Belle	Campkin	12 Aug 1841	11 Sep 1878
Fuller	Elizabeth	Vaughn	3 Oct 1845	7 Jan 1865
Fuller	Elizabeth	Vaughn	4 Jan 1865	4 Jan 1865
Fuller	Orrin	Eugene	8 May 1872	8 May 1872
Goddard	Mary Ann	Pace	20 Oct 1835	1915
Goddard	William	Pettibone	10 Jan 1827	1903
Hamilton	Abel		28 Jan 1974	11 Oct 1874
Harris	Bernice		4 Aug 1897	11 Feb 1898
Jolley	John	Bryant	1 Feb 1868	8 Feb 1868
Jolley	Mary Ann	Harris	25 Feb 1851	10 Feb 1868
Leany	David		29 Dec 1877	10 Jun 1879
Leany	Edwin		22 Apr 1876	28 Apr 1876
Leany	Elizabeth	Scearce	4 Jan 1822	9 Jun 1908
Leany	Ellen		19 Dec 1878	21 Aug 1879
Leany	Elmer		9 Dec 1906	14 Dec 1906
Leany	Mary		19 Dec 1859	22 Jan 1915
Leany	Mary	Elizabeth	3 Nov 1869	3 Nov 1869
Leany	Thomas	Jefferson	4 Jul 1865	11 Dec 1896
Leany	William	Condie	19 Dec 1876	22 Mar 1877
Leany	William		19 Dec 1815	29 Dec 1891
McCleve	John	Taylor	27 Mar 1845	5 Jun 1867
McMullin	Martha	Richards	2 Oct 1814	11 Jun 1867
McMullin	Mary Ann	Holmes	2 Jul 1836	12 Dec 1895
McMullin	Willard	Glover	21 Feb 1823	17 Oct 1884
Meeks	Charles	Mason	31 Mar 1872	25 Oct 1873
Meeks	John	Priddy	29 Sep 1863	11 Oct 1863
Mulford	Furman		27 Jul 1812	23 Jan 1865
Newton	Ann	Jacques	16 Nov 1813	1 Nov 1892
Newton	Elizabeth	Ann	12 May 1860	30 Mar 1866
Newton	John		1 May 1815	16 Jun 1864
Robb	(Baby Boy)		26 Apr 1873	26 Apr 1873
Robb	Albert		18 Sep 1866	21 Apr 1868
Robb	Susannah	Drummond	13 Nov 1837	26 Apr 1873
Robb	Susannah		4 Jan 1864	Oct 1864

Note: After more than two year's research in co-ordination with the Harrisburg Estates Homeowners Association (owners of this cemetery), this plaque was erected honoring early Harrisburg Pioneers and their infants and children.

Utah

HEBRON
Hebron Cemetery
SUP #217 **pic#308**

Sponsor*: Cotton Mission Chapter 1989*

Location: Take the road from Enterprise, Utah west 5.7 miles toward the Nevada border, on Hwy 120 (also known as Hwy 219), then turn right at Shoal Creek Road and follow the signs to the cemetery.
GPS: N37 35 25.38, W113 49 31.44 elevation 5576 feet (37.5903833, -113.8254000)

Description/Inscription: Honoring the early settlers of Hebron.

HURRICANE
Gould's Sheep Shearing Mill
SUP #124 **pic#309**

Sponsor: *Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2004*

Location: 6.4 miles from Hurricane, Utah – 3.2 mi. paved on Hwy. 59, 3.2 mi. on dirt road to the right

Utah

GPS: (estimated as) N37 08 18.42, W113 15 44.77 elevation 4083 feet (37.1384500, -113.2624361)6.4 miles from Hurricane, Utah – 3.2 mi. paved on Hwy. 59, 3.2 mi. on dirt road to the right
GPS: (estimated as) N37 08 18.42, W113 15 44.77 elevation 4083 feet (37.1384500, -113.2624361)
Description/Inscription: At this location, there was a large sheep-shearing operation in early days.

Note: The current picture doesn't facilitate a transcription of the plaque text.

Look-Out Point
SUP #220 **pic#310**

Sponsor: *Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2002*

Location: 850 North 100 West Hurricane, Utah (north end of town)
GPS: N37 11 22.22, W113 17 22.50 elevation 3353 feet (37.1895056, -113.2895833)

HURRICANE VALLEY HISTORIC ROCK FORT AND CORRAL

With the settlement of Toquerville in 1858 by the first six families and others soon to join them, they soon realized that the pressures on the available irrigated farmland could not support the increasing population. Survival would depend on grazing and ranching the surrounding country. Cooperative herds were formed. The Hurricane Bench area, just seven miles to the south, seemed well suited for their needs.

These first structures were built in the Hurricane Valley approximately forty years before families settled here. They were built by Toquerville cattlemen in the 1860's to protect their livestock from Indian depredations and wild animals. Cattle were held overnight in the rock corral. They had a guard at night and herders in the daytime.

The fort was built on this high knoll, with visual access to the total landscape and within sight of Toquerville. Made of volcanic rock, the fort measured 20 ft. by 20 ft. The rock corral encompassed about ½ acre. Wood and brush were stored nearby and were to be ignited in the event of trouble. Upon seeing the signal of smoke and flames, armed horsemen from Toquerville could be here within half an hour.

In the mid-1860's, two Indian incidents erupted not far from here and five settlers were killed. One incident occurred near Pipe Springs where two men were brutally killed, and the other near Colorado City where three were killed. After finding the bodies, a militia from St. George and surrounding towns acted on circumstantial evidence and killed seven or more Paiute Indians who lived in the area. Skirmishes continued the following years with more conflict from Indian bands. Navajo raids on livestock in the general area continued until about 1880. Only once was a warning signal made from this fort, and it was due to the youthful guard's curiosity rather than Indian hostilities. Richard Higbee, an early Toquerville resident, wrote this about the prank:

"Tommy Willis was a mischievous youngster, and one night he set fire to the brush and wood. Of course every man who could see the fire saddled his horse and rode for all he was worth to fight the Indians and save the cattle. I can see Brother Bishop Willis now, when he found out it was a prank of his son Tom's, and can hear him say, "Thomas, I am ashamed of you."

Young Tom learned two things: one, cattlemen could indeed get over from Toquerville in a hurry, and two, false alarms didn't amuse them.

Atop the rock wall is the fort, as well as a mini picnic area.

Description/Inscription: Hurricane Valley Historic Rock Fort and Corral

With the settlement of Toquerville in 1858 by the first six families and others soon to join them, they soon realized that the pressures on the available irrigated farmland could not support the increasing population. Survival would depend on grazing and ranching the surrounding country. Cooperative herds were formed. The Hurricane Bench area, just seven miles to the south, seemed well suited for their needs.

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The site for this restoration project was donated to the City of Hurricane by Lane Blackmore, who also made his heavy equipment available as needed.

The restoration work on the Historic Rock Fort and Corral was carried out by the Hurricane Valley Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers.

Roland Hall served as project supervisor. Numerous volunteers included S.U.P. Chapter members, Boy Scouts of America, Cross Creek Manor Boys, Americorps workers, and others who contributed many hours of labor in the construction of the rock retaining walls, the restoration of the Fort, and the development of the mini-park on top.

This Plaque was sponsored by the Hurricane Valley Heritage Park and Museum Foundation. Installed April, 2002.

Utah

Hurricane Canal Replica
SUP #247 **pic#448**

Sponsor: *Hurricane Valley Chapter,2017*

Location: 200 East State Street Hurricane, Utah in Hurricane Historic Wayside
GPS: N37 10 36.73, W113 17 03.48 elevation 3253 feet (37.17687, -113.28430)

Description/Inscription: The construction of the Hurricane Canal is one of early Utah's proudest stories of pioneer determination. Built completely by hand, the 7.5 mile canal clings to the sheer walls of the Virgin River Canyon before leaving to follow the Hurricane Fault and then encircle the flat farmlands of the Hurricane Bench. The canal took eleven years and $60,000 to build, most of the capital being represented by the labor of men who paid for their shares in the canal company by working on the canal during the winter months. The completed canal brought water to 2000 acres of parched bench land and created the now successful village of Hurricane.

The little towns of Virgin, Mountain Dell, Duncan's Retreat, Rockville, Grafton, Springdale, and Toquerville, provided by their need for new land wished for some way of getting water to the bench despite the seeming impossibility of the task.

Finally, two men from the area, James Jepson and John Steele, decided in 1893 that a dam and canal could be built and began to interest others in the project. By the end of June a committee of six had been formed and after investigating the canyon, returned a favorable report. The Hurricane Canal Company was soon created and the first meeting held in Toquerville Hall on July 11, 1893.

August 25 brought another stockholders meeting, this time to hear the preliminary report of County Surveyor Isaac MacFarlane. He reported that the canal could be constructed, that it would have to be about 7.5 miles in length, would require a dam fifteen feet high, and would irrigate about 2000 acres. Although MacFarlane did not estimate costs, his report was accepted. The meeting then moved that the company incorporate and begin construction. J.T. Willis was appointed superintendent of construction on November 15, 1893.

Most of the work was done between November and May when farm chores were less demanding. Workers camped at the construction site and transients were often put to work for their board. Construction tools were quite simple. Except for a short distance near the dam, it was not possible to use horse teams with plows and scrapers, so most of the work had to done by hand. Wheelbarrows, picks, shovels, crowbars, and hand-driven drills were the

basic tools used in the construction of the 12-foot grade or bed for the canal which was 8 feet wide and 4 feet deep carrying 35 cubic ft. per second of precious water. The pioneers blasted a total of twelve tunnels and constructed six wooden flumes, (see pic) most of which were later replaced by metal flumes.

Frequent floods and landslides have washed out portions of the canal, but it was kept in good repair. A ditch rider made regular trips along the canal to inspect for breaks and carry out maintenance work as long as the canal remained operational until it was replaced by the Quail Creek pipeline in 1985. On August 6, 1904, eleven years after the canal was begun, water flowed over the dam spillway, through the canal and onto the Hurricane Bench. A network of ditches crisscrossed the valley, many lined with sandstone slabs like the one depicted on the left side of this canal replica which was constructed from those sane recovered ditch linings.

Canal Cisterns
SUP #281 **pic#TBD**

Sponsor: *Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2022*

Location: 60 East 625 South, Hurricane, Utah
GPS: N37 09 57.60, W113 17 16.60 elevation 3279 feet (37.166, -113.288)

Description/Inscription: TBD

Note: This is a new monument in work

Hurricane Valley Museum
SUP #268 **pic#449**

Sponsor: *Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2019*

Location: 50 West State Street Hurricane, Utah in front of the Museum
GPS: N37 10 36.62, W113 17 20.29 elevation 3241 feet (37.1768389, -113.2889694)

Description/Inscription:
Marker is engraved with “Hurricane Valley Museum” and embedded in a concrete base.

Utah

Hurricane Canal Trailhead Monuments
***Sponsor**: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1987 & 2001*

Location: 200 East 100 North, Hurricane, Utah
GPS: N37 10 41.65, W113 17 03.47 elevation 3247 feet (37.1782361, -113.2842972)

Description/Inscription: At this location there are four markers mounted on large rocks, other artifacts, and a bowery with seating for an audience. These monuments mark the spot where water first flowed into Hurricane Valley from the Rio Virgin River. The canal was literally etched into the mountainside stretching hundreds of feet above the canyon floor, passing through ten tunnels of solid rock and over five trestled flumes. With hand tools and dynamite, the 12-mile channel took twelve long years to build. The four plaques are titled as follows: Birth of Hurricane, Builders of Historic Hurricane Canal, Historic Hurricane Canal and Historic Hurricane Canal Trail.

Birth of Hurricane 1893-1904
SUP #15 **pic#311**

***Sponsor:** Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1987*

Location: 200 East 100 North, Hurricane, Utah
GPS: N37 10 41.65, W113 17 03.47 elevation 3247 feet (37.1782361, -113.2842972)

Description/Inscription: This monument is near the spot where a celebration took place on August 6, 1904. After nearly eleven years of arduous work on the canal, water was ready for diversion onto the land.

"Five or six wagon loads of people came from the little towns nearby, the crowd was solemn but happy."

They let out a big shout as the water gushed down the hill. Names for the new city-to-be were discussed and voted upon.

We thank God for these pioneers of our valley.

Utah

For complete story visit Pioneer Park.

Builders of the Historic Hurricane Canal 1893-1905
SUP #100 pic#312

***Sponsor**: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2001*

Location: 200 East 100 North, Hurricane, Utah
GPS: N37 10 46.44, W113 16 57.06 elevation 3314 (37.1795667, -113.2825167)

Description/Inscription:

Franklin T. Ashton	Hyrum Duffin	William D. Jackson	Joseph C. Stapley
David T. Ballard	Isaiah N. Duffin	James H. Jennings	John Steele
Edward Ballard	Will Duffin	Anthony Jepson	Morris L. Stock
Ep Ballard	Joe Farnes	James Jepson, Jr.	Lorenzo J. Stock
James M. Ballard, Sr.	Joe Forsythe	Jesse Jepson	Verin F. Stock
James M. Ballard, Jr.	William B. Forsythe	Alfred Jones	David F. Stout
John H. Ballard	George A. Gibson	George Jones	Hosea Stout
Thaddius Ballard	Brother Gyser	August Kuhn	Alfred “Top” Stout
J. Franklin Beatty	Alfred L. Hall	John F. Langston	Frank Stratton
LeRoy Beebe	Arthur Hall	Edwin R. Lamb	James A. Stratton, Sr.
Jesse Bliss	John T. Hall	Elisha Lee	James A. Stratton, Jr.
Ira E. Bradshaw	Merrill Hall	Erastus Lee	Powell Stratton
Ira H. Bradshaw	Levi M. Harmon	Jess Lemmon	Robert B. Stratton
Howard Bringhurst	Hyrum Hastings	Thomas Maloney	William Stratton
William A. Bringhurst	John Hastings	Isaac McFarland	John R. Terry
Ben Campbell	Joseph Hastings	Frank MacMertre	Isaiah Willis
George Campbell, Sr.	Isaiah Higbee	Matthew McMurtie	Joshua F. Willis
George Campbell, Jr.	Richard Higbee	Byron S. Millet	Morris Wilson, Sr.
Joseph Campbell	Atkin Hinton	Joseph Millet	Morris Wilson, Jr.
Henry Cornelius	Bernard Hinton	Heber Naegle	Will Wilson
John Crawford	John N. Hinton	Joseph R. Naegle	John Wood, Sr.
Louis Crawford	Maurice Hinton	Richard Parker	John Wood, Jr.
Samuel Crawford	David Hirschi	Frank Petty, Sr.	Nenial Wood
William R. Crawford	Joe Hirschi	Thomas Reeve	Amos Workman
Clarence Cripps	Edward Huber	Frank Russell	Andrew Workman
Edward “Ted” Cripps	Jody Huber	Will Russell	Charles A. Workman
Ernest Cripps	Edward Humphries	John Sanders	Joseph N. Workman
Eugene Cripps	John Humphries	L.J. Slack	W. Manti Workman
Alonzo Dalton	Frank Isom	Martin Slack	Nephi J. Workman
Brigham Dalton	George H. Isom	Lorenzo Spendlove	Ernest Wright
Ira DeMille	John W. Isom	Walter Spendlove	Joseph Wright

Melbourne DeMille	Samuel Isom	John Wm. Spendlove	Richard Wright
Oliver DeMille II	Thomas Isom	Ambrose Stanworth	Marcellus "Sel" Wright
Oscar DeMille	William Isom	Emanuel Stanworth	Alma "Tam" Wright
Ozro DeMille	Franklin D. Jackson	James N. Stanworth	Howard Wright

The Historic Hurricane Canal
SUP #100A pic#313

Sponsor: *Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2001*

Location: 200 East 100 North, Hurricane, Utah
GPS: N37 10 46.44, W113 16 57.06 elevation 3314 (37.1795667, -113.2825167)

Description/Inscription: When first conceived, the Hurricane Canal seemed like an impossible dream. Beginning at a point seven miles up the Virgin River, water had to travel through flumes, tunnels, and over deep ravines. The canal had to hang on steep, unstable cliffs and be tunneled through sections of the mountain. To make matters more difficult, money was virtually non-existent for the local residents. Engineers said the canal could not be built.

Upriver, the little towns suffered from the flash floods of the wild Virgin River that devoured half their farmland. The men were desperate. More cultivated land was needed to support their growing families. In the fall of 1893, James Jepson of Virgin and John Steele of Toquerville envisioned and promoted the plan for the water to be brought to the "Hurricane Bench." With a simple carpenter's spirit level, they figured a feasible route, and men were recruited from neighboring towns. Isaac McFarlane, county surveyor, surveyed and estimated the construction cost at $53,000. The only tools available were picks, shovels, crowbars, and a homemade wheelbarrow. Over 100 hopeful men worked on the canal project the first few winters.

By 1902, long after the expected completion date, only eight to ten men were left working. Many of the men had sold their stock and quit. Expensive portions remained undone, and the few remaining men were broke and discouraged. Life was injected back into the project when Jepson went to Salt Lake City and convinced the LDS Church to buy $5,000 worth of canal stock. The influx of money restored morale; and now, giant powder to blast through tunnels and lumber to build the flumes could be purchased.

Two years later, August 6, 1904, the impossible dream came true as water flowed onto the Hurricane Bench from the canal, giving life to 2,000 acres of fertile land. The valley could now be settled. After twelve years of sacrifice, incredibly hard work, and true grit, a community was born, complete with real heroes.

Utah

The vision of two men James Jepson and John Steele, along with the faith, dedication, and tenacity of many others, changed forever the lives and dreams of thousands of people in Utah's Dixie. They did all this for their families. And they did it for us. We give thanks to these men of valor.

Left picture caption: "John Steele Man of Vision"

Right picture caption: "James Jepson, Jr. First Canal Co. President"

Lateral Ditch Lines of the Hurricane Canal
SUP #286 pic#478

Sponsor: *Hurricane Valley Chapter and Hurricane City, Utah, 2023*

Location: 221 South Main Street, Hurricane, Utah
GPS: N37 10 24.06, W113 17 16.69 elevation 3251 feet (37.1733500, -113.2879694)

Description/Inscription:

After eleven years of hard labor, water from the Hurricane Canal poured out onto the valley floor in August 1904. It was necessary for the builders to lay out a water delivery system to irrigate garden plots near their homes and to larger orchards and field crops outside of town. Most, if not all, of the main ditches and lateral ditches were dug out of the existing terrain of dirt and rocks. Later, in order to preserve water, some of the lateral ditches were lined with sandstone slabs. Like the one you see here, these linings were constructed by WPA (Work Progress Administration) workers in 1936 and 1937 when they were constructing the Hurricane Public Library and the Hurricane High School. This lateral ditch is a reminder of the sacrifice and tenacity of the settlers of this community to deliver water to over 2,000 acres of previously uncultivated land.

Site No. 286
2023

Utah

The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail
SUP #118.1 pic#131

Sponsor: *Red Rocks Chapter, 2005*

Location: Go East on 100 S Street from Hurricane, Utah which becomes State Road 59 (Hurricane Hill), to the turn out overlooking Hurricane on the left-hand side, prior to 600 E. The monument is in the turn out.
GPS: N37 10 59.68, W113 16 42.91 elevation 3475 feet (37.1832444, -113.2785861)

Description/Inscription: Segments of centuries-old Indian trails between St. George and Long Valley were used by Mormon Pioneers in 1864 to settle Long Valley and for its resettlement in 1871 following Indian conflicts. This trail scaled the Hurricane Fault on the Johnson Twist. One segment went south from Virgin City and then east and the other went east to Rockville-Grafton and then south to Big Plains where they merged. The desert trail, about 85 miles long, traversed deep sand, sandstone ledges and lava faults and was the primary transportation route, including mail and heavy freight, for half a century. It took 4 days for loaded wagons drawn by horse or ox to travel the distance.

Note: The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail extends across the Utah – Arizona State line and contains three monuments. See SUP #119 and 120)

The Historic Hurricane Canal
SUP #101B pic#414

Sponsor: *Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2001*

Location: Go East on 100 S Street from Hurricane, Utah which becomes State Road 59 (Hurricane Hill), to the turn-out overlooking Hurricane on the left-hand side, prior to 600 E. The monument is in the turn-out.
GPS: N37 10 59.34, W113 16 42.06 elevation 3481 feet (37.1831500, -113.2783500)

Description/Inscription: When first conceived, the Hurricane Canal seemed like an impossible dream. Beginning at a point seven miles up the Virgin River, water had to travel through flumes, tunnels, and over deep ravines. The canal had to hang on steep, unstable cliffs and be tunneled through sections of the mountain. To make matters more difficult,

money was virtually non-existent for the local residents. Engineers said the canal could not be built.

Upriver, the little towns suffered from the flash floods of the wild Virgin River that devoured half their farmland. The men were desperate. More cultivated land was needed to support their growing families. In the fall of 1893, James Jepson of Virgin and John Steele of Toquerville envisioned and promoted the plan for the water to be brought to the "Hurricane Bench." With a simple carpenter's spirit level, they figured a feasible route, and men were recruited from neighboring towns. Isaac McFarlane, county surveyor, surveyed and estimated the construction cost at $53,000. The only tools available were picks, shovels, crowbars, and a homemade wheelbarrow. Over 100 hopeful men worked on the canal project the first few winters.

By 1902, long after the expected completion date, only eight to ten men were left working. Many of the men had sold their stock and quit. Expensive portions remained undone, and the few remaining men were broke and discouraged. Life was injected back into the project when Jepson went to Salt Lake City and convinced the LDS Church to buy $5,000 worth of canal stock. The influx of money restored morale; and now, giant powder to blast through tunnels and lumber to build the flumes could be purchased.

Two years later, August 6, 1904, the impossible dream came true as water flowed onto the Hurricane Bench from the canal, giving life to 2,000 acres of fertile land. The valley could now be settled. After twelve years of sacrifice, incredibly hard work, and true grit, a community was born, complete with real heroes.

The vision of two men James Jepson and John Steele, along with the faith, dedication, and tenacity of many others, changed forever the lives and dreams of thousands of people in Utah's Dixie. They did all this for their families. And they did it for us. We give thanks to these men of valor.

Left picture caption: "John Steele Man of Vision"
Right picture caption: "James Jepson, Jr. First Canal Co. President"

Note: This is a duplicate plaque as SUP100A in a different location.

Utah

Trailhead and Pavilion
SUP #221 **pic#314 & 315**

Sponsor: *Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1987 & 2001*

Location:
200 East 100 North
Hurricane, Utah
GPS: N37 10 41.65, W113 17 03.47 elevation 3256 feet (37.1782361, -113.2842972)

Description/Inscription: A bowery with seating for an audience marking the beginning of the trail.

Southern Exploring Company 1849 Parley P. Pratt Southern Utah Expedition
SUP #134 **pic#316**

Sponsor: *Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2007*

Location: The extreme north end of Main Street, Hurricane, Utah overlooking the confluence of Ash and LaVerkin Creeks with the Virgin River and it is a companion monument to a similar structure on the opposite side of the gorge in LaVerkin, Utah.
GPS: N37 11 45.70, W113 17 20.40 elevation 3145 feet (37.1960278, -113.2890000)

Description/Inscription: The confluence of the Ash and LaVerkin Creeks with the Virgin River is important in the history of this region. Footsteps long forgotten have passed through this region. Some have been remembered but most have faded with time. Roaming bands of Indians, Spanish explorers, trappers and finally settlers came. Regrettably, we know little of this history before the mid 1800's when a Mormon exploring party came through in 1849. They had been sent south by Brigham Young to find locations with the right combinations of water, soil, timber, grazing, and climate for possible settlements.

Utah

In November 1849, Brigham Young commissioned Parley P. Pratt to assemble an exploring party of 50 men with necessary wagons and provisions to explore the southern region. Called the Southern Exploring Company, its instructions were to explore south to the rim of the Great Basin, over the rim to the Virgin River country, go no farther than Las Vegas Springs and return by spring.

The party left Salt Lake November 23, 1849. They would travel 716 miles before returning. The trip was more arduous than they imagined, the snow deeper, the temperatures colder (as low as 30 below Zero), and the terrain more rugged. To get through the Tusher Mountains, oxen had to be pulled up with ropes so they could pull up the wagons. The party camped at Heaps Spring (Parowan) on Christmas Eve. Here the party was divided. Thirty men and the wagons remained, while the other 20 men accompanied Parley on horseback to explore farther south. The men struggled down Ash Creek and camped below this monument on the broad floodplain of the confluence on the night of December 30, 1849. Learning from Chief Toquer's Indians that shortly below the confluence, the river enters a narrow, precipitous gorge, they crossed the river near the confluence and climbed the bluff onto the site of present day Hurricane. They then turned west and proceeded to the mouth of the Santa Clara River, passing through the future St. George region on New Years Day 1850. From there they followed the Santa Clara upstream past present day Gunlock and then on to Mountain Meadows, rejoining the rest of the Party in Parowan on January 7.

The return trip was even more perilous. They bogged down in the marshes west of Beaver, battled heavy snows and a continuous frigid wind. Near present day Fillmore some of the men, too exhausted to continue, were left behind. Their food supply dwindling and nearly snow blind, Pratt and Chauncey West went on alone the last 50 miles to Provo arriving Jan 28th. Within an hour or two a rescue party loaded with provisions headed south but it wasn't until March 28th that the last of the expedition rolled back into Salt Lake.

Parley reported to the legislature at least twenty six desirable locations for settlement from Payson to Santa Clara. He was less than enthusiastic about the "dreary" Virgin River country, calling it "a wide expanse of chaotic matter…a country in ruins."

Many of the Exploring Company were later called to settle the Iron and Cotton Missions. We owe a great debt to these and others who settled these harsh lands, wrestled from the earth a meager existence, and forged out a place for us amidst the stark beauty of these mountains.

Parley P. Pratt,	Second Ten	Forth (sic) Ten
President	Joseph Matthews, Captain	Ephraim Green, Captain
	John Brown	William W. Phelps
David Fullmer,	Nathan Tanner	Charles Hopkins
Counselor	Sterling G. Driggs	William S. Willis
	Homer Duncan	Andrew Blodgett
William W. Phelps,	William Matthews	William Henrie
Counselor/Engineer	John D. Holladay	Peter Dustin
	Schuyler Jennings	Thomas E. Ricks

Utah

John Brown,
Company Captain

Robert Campbell.
Clerk

First Ten
Isaac Haight, Captain
Parley P. Pratt
William Wadsworth
Rufus Allen
Chauncey West
Dan Jones
Hial K. Gay
George B. Matson
Samuel Could
William B. Vance

John J. Bankhead
Robert M. Smith

Third Ten
Joseph, Horne, Captain
Alexander Wright
David Fullmer
William Brown
George Nebeker
Benjamin F. Stewart
James Farrer
Henry Heath
Seth B. Tanner
Alexander Lemon

Robert Campbell
Isaac Brown

Fifth Ten
Josiah Arnold, Captain
Christopher Williams
Stephen Taylor
Dimick B. Huntington
John C. Armstrong
Isaac R. Hatch
Jonathan Packer

Joined Company in Sanpete
Gardner G. Potter
Madison D. Hambleton
Sylvester Hewlitt
John Lowry, Jr.
Edward Everett

Note: Also see LaVerkin for a similar monument there – SUP #135.

Isom's Corner
SUP #179 **pic#400**

Sponsor: *Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2013*

Location: State and Main
Hurricane, Utah
GPS: N37 10 34.57, W113 17 18.61 elevation 3244 feet (37.1762694, -113.2885028)

Description/Inscription: The Thomas & Annie Isom Family

The Thomas and Annie Isom family came to Hurricane following the completion of the Hurricane Canal, which allowed the Hurricane Valley to become a reality. The northwest corner of State and Main (across the Street) is historically known as Isom's Corner. The first home was built on this lot. It was a two-room house with a rock-lined cellar. (Annie and daughter, Regina pictured, ca 1910). It was built for Thomas and Annie Isom in the spring of 1906 by Annie's brother, Thomas Maurice Hinton. Because of Thomas Isom's ill health, T. M. Hinton and his family

occupied the house until December 6, 1906, when Thomas and Annie (pictured) moved in with six of their eventual ten children. The Thomas Isom Family became one of the original ten families to settle Hurricane.

They lived in the first house until 1911 when their brick home, "The Isom House", was completed on the same corner. It eventually became the Isom Hotel (pictured). The hotel served the community and southern Utah for over forty years until it was demolished in 1954. Many church and civic leaders and other travelers into the area stayed at the hotel.

The Isom family owned the south one half of the block where vegetable and flower gardens, grape vineyards, fruit orchard, a barn and granary existed. The fruits and vegetables were used to sustain the large Isom family and also served the many travelers who stayed at the hotel. The travelers ate family-style with the family. Their horses and other animals were also boarded on the property during their stay for a small daily fee. Tom and Annie helped establish the town's schools, church, city government and utility systems. The Isom House was the first home in Hurricane to be plumbed and wired for water and electricity. Thomas became the first city marshal upon incorporation in 1912. Through their vision, hard work and sacrifice they were able to facilitate the desert to "blossom as the rose".

Left picture caption: "The First House Built in Hurricane Built in 1906 by T. M. Hinton for Thomas and Annie Isom"

Center picture caption: "Thomas and Annie Isom"

Right picture caption: "The Isom Hotel"

Hurricane Valley Heritage Park
SUP #23 pic#317

***Sponsor**: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1988*

Location: 35 West State Street (Main and State) Hurricane, Utah
GPS: N37 10 34.15, W113 17 19.44 elevation 3244 feet (37.1761528, -113.2887333)

Description/Inscription: This park is truly a "showplace" with its beautiful pond and waterfalls, artifacts depicting pioneer life, and its impressive 8-foot central monument topped with a sculpted pioneer family in "prayerful thankfulness." A plaque is on each of the four sides of the main monument honoring the pioneers of the area and the history of Hurricane, Utah. The four plaques are described as follows:

Utah

1. Noble Pioneers of Hurricane
SUP #23-A **pic#318**

Sponsor: *Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1988*

Location:
35 West State Street (Main and State) Hurricane, Utah
GPS: N37 10 34.15, W113 17 19.44 elevation 3244 feet
(37.1761528, -113.2887333)

Description/Inscription:

Angell, Charles A.
Emma F Harltey
Ashton, Franklin T.
Charlotte Matthews
Ballard, Angus
Ivie Wood
Ballard, D. Thatcher
Vera Tobler
Ballard, E. Harvey
Emma Bradshaw
Ballard, James M.
Susanna Draper
Ballard, J. Monroe
Mary Stratton
Maude Wright
Ballard, Lafayette N.
Mildred Pollock
Ballard, Wm. Thadeus
Elizabeth Wilson
Barber, Frank
Ida Webb
Beatty, J. Franklin
Chloe Fuller
Bliss, Jesse W.
Mae Gibson
Bradshaw, Ben
Drucilla Hartley
Bradshaw, E. Delon
Annie Angell
Bradshaw, Edward E.
Mary Ellen Owens
Bradshaw, Hyrum
Hortense Spendlove
Bradshaw, Ira E.

Hinton, T. Maurice
Wilhelmina Walker
Hinton, William N.
Mary Workman
Hirschi, Claudius
Anna Workman
Hirschi, David
Mary M. Petty
Humphries, Franklin L.
Ada Bell Lee
Humphries, John A.
Emma Bleak
Humphries, Joseph Wm.
Sarah Isom
Humphries, James
Dorothy M. Allen
Imlay, James W.
Ada Spendlove
Isom, Andrew J
Ada Ruesch
Isom, Alice Parker

Isom, Franklin H.
Hannah Maria Wright
Isom, George H.
Annie Crawford
Isom, George W.
Blanche Angell
Isom, Howard J.
Frances L. Russell
Isom, Leonard
Elizabeth Ballard
Isom, Richard
Mary E. Jepson

Spendlove, Lorenzo Jr.
Mattie Segler
Stanworth, Emanuel N.
Ursella Ballard
Stanworth, James
Susan Hirschi
Steele, John
Catherine Campbell
Stout, Alfred F (Top)
Dora M. Hall
Stout, John H.
Annie Hall
Stout, Marion
Mary Crawford
Stout, Walter H
Mary workman
Stratton, Arthur E.
Pearl Wilson
Stratton, Charles .
Kate Angell
Stratton, G. Franklin
Emma Spendlove
Stratton, J. Albert Sr.
Emily A. Gardner
Stratton J. Albert Jr.
Clara V. Wright
Stratton, Powell J.
Gretchen Stout
Stratton, Robert B.
Rosalie Cornelius
Stratton Thomas

Stratton, William H.
Eva Russell

Utah

Marian Hinton
Bradshaw, Ira H.
Emma Webb
Bringhurst, William A.
Selinda D. Palmer
Campbell, George F. Sr.
Mary Sanders
Campbell, George F. Jr.
Alice M. Wilson
Campbell, Joseph A.
Lovenia Isom
Campbell, Louis
Mary A. Isom
Cornelius, Henry
Emma Bradshaw
Covington, I. Loren
Anna Eagar
Crawford, Wm. Louis
Mary Jane Bean
Cripps, Edward (Ted)
Adalene Wright
Dalton, Harvey
Margarett Gubler
DeMille, Ozro
Lillie C. Bliss
Eagar, Nancy Nutter

Gibson, W. Abner
Reeta Campbell
Gibson, George A.
Emily Wood
Gibson, George W.
Jessie Jennings
Gibson, J. Edgar
Wealthy Workman
Gibson, H. Melvin

Hall, Alfred L.
Julia Hansen
Hall, Alvin
Ann Pickett
Hall, C. Merrill
Annabell DeMille
Hall, Clinton
Ella Tobler
Hall, J Harvey

Isom, Samuel
Elizabeth Wright
Isom, Thomas
Annie Hinton
Jepson, J. Anthony
Alice L. Prince
Jepson, James Jr.
Grace Wright
Jepson, Jesse N.
Brenda Angell
Jones, George A.
Clara I. Wilson
Langston, J. Franklin
Annie Morris
Larson, N. Alvin
Nellie Christensen
LeBaron, Benjamin F.
Sarah Jane Johnson
Lee, Erastus
Elizabeth Stratton
Lee, Franklin
Mable Morgan
Lemmon, Jesse N.
Myra Hall
MacFarland, Isaac C.

Petty, Charles B.
Maggie Cottam
Petty, Frank H.
Sarah Jane Brown
Reber, Franklin T.
Alice Wittwer
Reeve, Harold W.
Artimesia Jepson
Reeve, Thomas R.
Mary Jane Burke
Roundy, Jesse C.
Lillian Eagar
Ruesch, William Sr.
Marilla Draper
Ruesch, William Jr.
Mattie Woodbury
Russell, William T.
Charlotte A. Ballard
Sandberg, Chauncy
Josephine Snow

Sullivan, Frank
Ellen McMullin
Sullivan, William D.
Annie Lyle Olsen
Webb, Ephriam
Emma Berry
Wilkinson, Harold H. (Md.)
Luella N. Fawcett
Wilson, G. Benjamin
Susan Cox
Wilson, Morris (Bob) Sr.
Sarah Isom
Wilson Morris Jr.
Minnie Stratton
Wilson, Sam
Allie Elder
Wilson, William F.
Ivie Anna Stout
Wittwer, Joseph
Mary Ellen Stucki
Wood, J. Andrew
Laura E. Parker
Wood, Elmer F.
Josephine Spendlove
Wood, George H.
Iva O. Williams
Wood, Claud
Marguerite Dalton
Wood, Wm. Erwin
Elsie Stout
Wood, Ether
Augusta Carter
Wood, John Sr.

Wood John Jr.
Sarah Gibson
Wood J. Nenniel
Martha Bradshaw
Wood, Orin
Harriet Flanigan
Anna Jennings
Woodbury, Grant
Bertha Wheeler
Woodbury, Robert P.
C. Nellie Thompson
Workman, Amos J

Hannah Crosby
Hall, John Thomas
Adelia Gifford
Hall, Layfayette
Bertha Wood
Hartley, Alpheus E.
Maud Haycock
Hartley, Naomi Walton

Hastings, John
Martha Jepson
Hastings, Sarah Smith

Hinton, Atkins
Elzira Sanders
Hinton, Bernard B.
Isabel Hilton
Hinton, J Maurice
Cleesa Cox
Hinton, John Nock
Emma Spendlove

Sanders, John
Fannie Spendlove
Sanders, William
Sarah Amelia Wilson
Scow, Alfred M.
Annie Bradshaw
Scow, Joseph A.
Emily Wood
Scow, Olof J.
Rose Bleak
Slack, Martin Sr.

Spendlove, George I.
Lilly Petty
Spendlove, John
Mary Davies
Spendlove, John W.
Mattie Campbell
Spendlove, J. Walter
Nettie Ann Sanders
Spendlove, Lorenzo J. Sr.
Ellen Isom

Amanda Burke
Workman, Charles A.
Josephine Pickett
Workman, Nephi J. Sr.
Mary E. Spendlove
Workman, Nephi S. Jr.
Louise Ruesch
Workman, Jacob
Mary Reed
Wright, Alma (Tam)
Caroline Burke
Wright, Howard
Elsie Bradshaw
Wright, Joseph T.
Margarett A. Isom
Wright, Marcellus (Sell)
Elizabeth Isom
Wright, Richard
Annie M. Spendlove
Wright, William C.
Flora M. Russell
Worthen, George G.
Cloie L. Sanders
Wilkinson, Joseph T. Jr.
Annie J. Webb

2. Early Public Buildings
SUP #23-B

pic#319
Sponsor: *Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1988*

Location:
35 West State Street (Main and State) Hurricane, Utah
GPS: N37 10 34.15, W113 17 19.44 elevation 3244 feet (37.1761528, -113.2887333)

Description/Inscription: Left picture caption: "Used as school, seminary, church, and Relief Society Building." Center Picture caption: "Hurricane School – Elementary through High School. Built in 1917" Right picture Caption: "L.D.S. Stake Center – built in 1937. These three buildings were originally built on this town square."

HERITAGE
By Owen Sanders
Some were weak in spirit
And had no faith to try;

Some were weak in body
And left the trail to die.

While those who trudged the dusty trails
And suffered grief and pain
Were destined, by their efforts,
To gain eternal fame.

We who bask in glory
Of our distinguished past
Must know, that all this glory,
Without effort, cannot last.

Our pioneer names ring down the years
In leadership and zeal;
Let's help them ring forevermore
A vibrant, valiant peal!

"For the Lord shall comfort Zion: he will comfort all her waste places and he will make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the Lord; joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving, and the voice of melody." – (Isaiah 51:3)

3. Hurricane City
SUP #23-C **pic#320**

Sponsor: *Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1988*

Location:
35 West State Street (Main and State) Hurricane, Utah
GPS: N37 10 34.15, W113 17 19.44 elevation 3244 feet (37.1761528, -113.2887333)

Description/Inscription: Hurricane had its humble beginning in the year 1906 with the coming of eleven families to establish their homes. These first settlers were the families of T. Maurice Hinton, Ira E. Bradshaw, Anthony Jepson, Thomas Isom, Bernard Hinton, Erastus Lee, Jacob Workman, Charles Workman, Amos Workman, Nephi Workman, and Frank Ashton. However, the story of our city cannot be told without looking back to Palmyra, New York, where a new church was organized on April 6, 1830. These people (our forbearers) became know (sic) as Mormons. Because of "peculiar" beliefs and a new book of scripture brought forth and translated by the Prophet Joseph Smith, they were severely persecuted and mobbed. Being driven from state to state they finally ended up in Nauvoo, Illinois, their last stronghold in the United States at that time.

On June 27, 1844, a mob with blackened faces killed the Prophet. Hatred and malice steadily increased and by February, 1846, it was evident our people must flee again. Brigham Young,

an apostle, now became the leader and gave orders for a mass exodus to begin. On solid ice the first wagons rolled across the Mississippi River toward an unknown land in the Rocky Mountains. Without shelter and being exposed to the bitter weather, many people died while others suffered greatly.

Brigham Young, with the first company of exiles, entered the Great Salt Lake Valley on July 24, 1847. The next twenty years saw numerous covered wagon trains and hand-cart companies crossing the plains of mid-America. Many converts came from Europe to join the exodus. From 1846 to 1866 nearly 80,000 made the trek to Utah, and over 6,000 others were buried along the 1,300 mile trail.

Being so far from civilization the new Mormon empire must now become self-sufficient. Exploration parties were sent far and wide to find suitable places to colonize. This area became known as Utah's Dixie because of its semi-tropical climate. During the Civil War cotton was desperately needed so the church leaders called families to come south to settle and raise cotton and other crops which could best be grown in this warm climate. With the coming of the railroad and establishment of peace with the U.S. Government, the need for the cotton industry gradually subsided.

The Virgin River Basin was now left with many little towns struggling for survival. Malaria fever, isolations, and a turbulent, unconquerable river contributed to the extreme hardships. Large families and a lack of land prompted the faint hearted to move elsewhere.

Our town was the last pioneer settlement of this area. Up to this time, the arid land, without water for irrigation, had little value. The conception and building of the Hurricane Canal is the real story of Hurricane. Bringing water from the deep Virgin River Gorge to the Hurricane Bench, through a canal, was dreamed about for many years. Most thought it impossible. There were some, however, with the necessary faith and tenacity to believe it could be done, who set out to fulfill their dream. With hand tools and dynamite our pioneers labored for twelve long years carving the 12-mile channel that would give life blood to the valley. The canal, stretching hundreds of feet above the canyon floor, passing through ten tunnels of solid rock and over five trestled flumes, looms on the south side of the Virgin River Gorge. It is literally etched into a mountainside of pervious material. Only God and man's constant vigil has sustained it there.

Map caption: "Our town was incorporated in 1912. Thanks be to God for these stalwart, dedicated, hard-working and religious people – the pioneers of Hurricane."

4. Hurricane Canal
SUP #23-D **pic#321**

Sponsor: *Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1988*

Location:
35 West State Street (Main and State) Hurricane, Utah
GPS: N37 10 34.15, W113 17 19.44 elevation 3244 feet
(37.1761528, -113.2887333)

Description/Inscription: Left picture caption: "One of ten tunnel entrances."
Center picture caption: "China Town Wash wooden flume."

Right picture caption: "Section of canal built up with rock."

On August 6, 1904, pioneer families from Virgin City, Grafton, Toquerville, LaVerkin, Rockville and Springdale, met in the shade of a bowery and watched the Virgin River water gurgle out of the Hurricane canal on the fertile, parched soil of this valley. Finally, the Rio Virgin was conquered! At that joyful celebration, the city they had dreamed about for many heart-breaking years, was named HURRICANE from the historic HURRICANE CLIFFS. In 1906 THE FIRST HOMES WERE BUILT HERE.

THE PATTERN
By Owen Sanders
My father dug the ditches
And tilled the stubborn soil;
What have I, his son to show
For all his years of toil?

My mother gnarled her tender hands
And suffered for my weal;
What have I, her son, to show
For all her faith and zeal?

Their faith and love of God
was strong
Their zest for life sincere;
What have I, their son, to show
For what they held so dear?

My folks have sketched a pattern
And blazed a vivid trail;
They have earned their Golden Goal
Only I, can fail!"

Utah

The Old Hurricane Bell
SUP #280 pic#447

Sponsors: *Citizen donations, City Recreation Arts and Parks Tax, and the Sons of Utah Pioneers Hurricane Valley Chapter SUP, 2022*

Location: 35 West State Street (Main and State) Hurricane, Utah
GPS: N37 10 34.79, W113 17 19.82 elevation 3245 feet (37.17633, -113.28884)

Description/Inscription:
Picture of the bell hung from the hay derrick near the bowery

At the turn of the 20th century, the American Bell and Foundry Company of Northville, Michigan produced bells for firehouses, churches, farms, courthouses, and schools.
By 1907, one of their 30-inch bells weighing 530 pounds, and at a cost of $35.75 plus freight, was hung from a hay derrick near the bowery on the northeast corner of the town square at State Street and Main Street. It was freighted to town by R.P. Woodbury.

Picture of the Social Hall
As a convenience to the public, the bell was rung 30 minutes before the start of church, the beginning of school, or when a fire or some other disaster required assistance. When the Social Hall was constructed next to the bowery in 1908, the bell was removed from the bowery and mounted over the front door of the Social Hall (See Photo).

Picture of the school
The bell remained there until the school was built in 1918 at 50 South Main Street. If one looks closely one can see the bell mounted behind the façade. School was held in this building through the spring of 1955 when it was razed, and the new elementary school was finished on this block.

Pictures of Red Brick Church
The Red Brick Church (The old South Ward Chapel located at 300 South and 100 West) was dedicated January 18, 1953 and the bell was placed inside the steeple. In 1970, multiple wards were created, and the bell was thereafter only rung on special occasions.

The Hurricane Valley Sons of Utah Pioneers, Hurricane Historical Preservation Commission, and local civic and church leaders have worked together with The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to get the bell returned to its original home at Town Square.

On May 21, 2021, it was removed from the Red Brick Church and restored. This Bell Tower is provided as its final home through citizen donations, City Recreation Arts and Parks Tax, and the Sons of Utah Pioneers.

Note: Following the dedication on June 2, 2022, the bell will be rung at noon daily.

The Town Named After a Buggy Incident
SUP #166 pic#385

Sponsors: *Hurricane Valley Chapter SUP, and Hurricane Valley Pioneer Heritage Park Foundation, 2011*

Location: 35 West State Street (Main and State) Hurricane, Utah
GPS: N37 10 34.15, W113 17 19.44 elevation 3244 feet (37.1772361, -113.2888778)

Description/Inscription: Buggies, such as the one before you, were an important part of early America. As the name implies Doctors' Buggies were used by physicians but they were also a popular choice for many others as well. Buggies were dearly prized and generally kept in a carriage house.

In 1863, LDS Church Apostle Erastus Snow was traveling in a similar buggy from Kanab to St. George, Utah. Accompanying him were horsemen (Nephi Johnson and David H. Cannon) who told him of an old Indian trail leading over the hill. Choosing to follow the trail, they successfully descended to other side of the hill by having the horsemen restrain the buggy with their lariats. However, a strong wind came up and blew off the top of the buggy. Erastus Snow exclaimed, "That was quite a hurricane! We will name this Hurricane Hill."

On September 1, 1893, the Hurricane Canal Company was organized and work began on a canal around Hurricane Hill, ending at Hurricane Flat. Two thousand acres of fertile land could be irrigated by building the new canal. On August 6, 1904, a celebration was held in Hurricane, near the canal at 200 North and 300 East. About 100 people attended and watched with great excitement as water began flowing through the Hurricane Canal and onto the fertile flat.

Later that day, where you now stand, people gathered in a bowery on the new town square to choose a name for the town. Names suggested were Pearl City, as the town was to be a "pearl in the desert", Lake City, because at the time, there was a lake south of town, Chaparral, due to the bush that grew so abundantly throughout the valley; or Hurricane. The name, chosen by the majority o the people, was Hurricane, after the canal company, the hill, and the flat that had used that name since the buggy incident many years before.

Utah

Shetlar Wagon
SUP #165 **pic#384**

Sponsors: *Hurricane Valley Chapter SUP, and Hurricane Valley Pioneer Heritage Park Foundation, 2011*

Location: To the rear of the old Bradshaw House 100 South Main Street, Hurricane, Utah

GPS: 37 10 30.81, W113 17 15.97 elevation 3248 feet (37.1752250, -113.2877694)

Description/Inscription: This freight wagon, bought by Harold Reeve in about 1930, was the last new wagon sold by the Sandburg Mercantile in Hurricane, Utah. Goods were hauled to the people in Hurricane from the nearest railroad in Lund, Utah, 35 miles northwest of Cedar City. Several 900-pound sacks of wool per load were hauled from the Gould's Shearing Corral to the railroad, and wood from Little Creek Mountain and Mount Trumball was hauled to Hurricane. A team of large Percheron horses pulled the 16-foot by 6-foot wagon. The original color of the wagon was light brown.

In later years, the wagon was used for parades on the Fourth of July, Pioneer Day, and Peach Days. Through the years, the wagon has carried many people, including the mayor, city council, and groups from the Sons of Utah Pioneers, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, high school class reunions, and various musical performers.

About 1990, Harold Reeve's son, Ashby, made the wagon available for display in the yard of the Heritage Park Museum. The agreement allowed Ashby to use the wagon for parades. The horses were later sold, and the wagon, a valuable part of Hurricane history, has not been used in a parade for many years. A ride that now takes about an hour was a five-day trip in a wagon like this.

May future generations better understand the early history of Hurricane and the contributions made by its citizens.

Utah

Spencer and Helen Isom "Home"
SUP #157 pic#383

Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter SUP, 2010

Location: 36 North 100 West, Hurricane, Utah
GPS: N37 10 38.05, W113 17 19.96 elevation 3241 feet (37.1772361, -113.2888778)

Description/Inscription: This "home." Built in 1915, is typical of the construction of homes in Hurricane during that period of time. Maurice Hinton, a carpenter built the home for the Thomas Isom family. The building was built on the back of the lot and used as a storage building and granary. A small home, which had been moved from the fields by Spencer, the son of Thomas Isom, was located on the front of the lot. Later, when more space was needed, the boys slept in the rear storage building.

About 1945, the small house in the front was torn down and a brick home was built. Spencer moved some of the old kitchen cupboards into this house where they lived during the construction. When their new home was completed at the front of the lot, this building was again used for storage. A basement under this building was used for food storage and was an ideal place to hang a beef or pig when one was butchered. The foundation of this building was formed by pouring cement over and around river rock, making it very strong, probably earthquake proof.

This building was moved from its former location and donated by the children of Spencer and Helen Isom to the Heritage Park Museum on July 18, 2007.

Picture caption: "Thomas and Annie Hinton Isom Family
Erving, Bernard, Spencer, Leslie, Orville,
Kathleen L. Black, Regena L. Johnson, Genevieve L. Gardner
Ethel L. Sterling, Grace. L. Lundell,
Thomas and Annie

Utah

LAVERKIN
Morris Wilson Memorial Park
SUP #222 pic#322

Sponsor: *Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1988*

Location: Main and 100 South, LaVerkin, Utah
GPS: N37 11 58.38, W113 16 11.92 elevation 3191 feet (37.1995500, -113.2699778)

Description/Inscription: Morris Wilson was born September 13, 1874, in Mountain Dell. He married Minnie Ann Stratton May 2, 1899. For years he worked on the Hurricane Canal, planning to live in the new town. On June 24, 1904, a new ward (church) was created in LaVerkin. Morris' temporary stay in LaVerkin became permanent when he accepted the call as Bishop, a job he held for 24 years.

Since no city government existed until 1927, men such as Morris and his friends, Henry and Joseph Gubler, informally solved civic problems. For example, the three men mortgaged their homes to bring in culinary water. Morris' leadership profoundly influenced the new town spiritually, economically, and socially. In a cash-less society, the Bishop had to set a value for farm products given as tithing. That in turn established the street price for goods.

Church members became skilled at extemporaneous speaking, since during meetings, Bishop Wilson always called speakers from the audience. The first church Fourth of July party in 1904 attracted people from all around. Everyone ate homemade ice cream with salted crackers, which became the favored refreshments at all socials. Church dances, May Day celebrations, Christmas Eve programs, dramas, and weddings brought out the entire town. LaVerkin had some great ball teams. Busy farmers were persuaded to quit work early on Saturday afternoons and gather on this spot to play baseball.

Center picture caption: "LaVerkins' First School and Meetinghouse. Built in 1904. For 22 years, school, all church meetings, receptions, dances, parties, and theatrical productions were held in this "all-purpose" building. The bell rang one-half hour before the starting time of school and all meetings. The building was torn down in 1938."

Right picture caption: "The LaVerkin White Church was completed in 1926. It served as the church meetinghouse until 1962."

This ground was originally donated by Henry Gubler

Utah

Southern Exploring Company, 1849 Parley P. Pratt Southern Utah Expedition
SUP #135 pic#323

Sponsor: *Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2007*

Location: Located at the far west end of Center Street, LaVerkin, Utah overlooking the confluence of Ash and LaVerkin Creeks with the Virgin River and is a companion monument to a similar structure on the opposite side of the gorge in Hurricane.
GPS: N 37 12 04.96, W113 17 02.39 elevation 3194 feet (37.2013778, -113.2839972)

Description/Inscription: The confluence of the Ash and LaVerkin Creeks with the Virgin River is important in the history of this region. Footsteps long forgotten have passed through this region. Some have been remembered but most have faded with time. Roaming bands of Indians, Spanish explorers, trappers and finally settlers came. Regrettably, we know little of this history before the mid 1800's when a Mormon exploring party came through in 1849. They had been sent south by Brigham Young to find locations with the right combinations of water, soil, timber, grazing, and climate for possible settlements.

In November 1849, Brigham Young commissioned Parley P. Pratt to assemble an exploring party of 50 men with necessary wagons and provisions to explore the southern region. Called the Southern Exploring Company, its instructions were to explore south to the rim of the Great Basin, over the rim to the Virgin River country, go no farther than Las Vegas Springs and return by spring.

The party left Salt Lake November 23, 1849. They would travel 716 miles before returning. The trip was more arduous than they imagined, the snow deeper, the temperatures colder (as low as 30 below Zero), and the terrain more rugged. To get through the Tusher Mountains, oxen had to be pulled up with ropes so they could pull up the wagons. The party camped at Heaps Spring (Parowan) on Christmas Eve. Here the party was divided. Thirty men and the wagons remained, while the other 20 men accompanied Parley on horseback to explore farther south. The men struggled down Ash Creek and camped below this monument on the broad floodplain of the confluence on the night of December 30, 1849. Learning from Chief Toquer's Indians that shortly below the confluence, the river enters a narrow, precipitous gorge, they crossed the river near the confluence and climbed the bluff onto the site of present day Hurricane. They then turned west and proceeded to the mouth of the Santa Clara River, passing through the future St. George region on New Years Day 1850. From there they followed the Santa Clara upstream past present day Gunlock and then on to Mountain Meadows, rejoining the rest of the Party in Parowan on January 7.

Utah

The return trip was even more perilous. They bogged down in the marshes west of Beaver, battled heavy snows and a continuous frigid wind. Near present day Fillmore some of the men, too exhausted to continue, were left behind. Their food supply dwindling and nearly snow blind, Pratt and Chauncey West went on alone the last 50 miles to Provo arriving Jan 28th. Within an hour or two a rescue party loaded with provisions headed south but it wasn't until March 28th that the last of the expedition rolled back into Salt Lake.

Parley reported to the legislature at least twenty six desirable locations for settlement from Payson to Santa Clara. He was less than enthusiastic about the "dreary" Virgin River country, calling it "a wide expanse of chaotic matter…a country in ruins."

Many of the Exploring Company were later called to settle the Iron and Cotton Missions. We owe a great debt to these and others who settled these harsh lands, wrestled from the earth a meager existence, and forged out a place for us amidst the stark beauty of these mountains.

Parley P. Pratt,
President

David Fullmer,
Counselor

William W. Phelps,
Counselor/Engineer

John Brown,
Company Captain

Robert Campbell.
Clerk

First Ten
Isaac Haight, Captain
Parley P. Pratt
William Wadsworth
Rufus Allen
Chauncey West
Dan Jones
Hial K. Gay
George B. Matson
Samuel Could
William B. Vance

Second Ten
Joseph Matthews, Captain
John Brown
Nathan Tanner
Sterling G. Driggs
Homer Duncan
William Matthews
John D. Holladay
Schuyler Jennings
John J. Bankhead
Robert M. Smith

Third Ten
Joseph, Horne, Captain
Alexander Wright
David Fullmer
William Brown
George Nebeker
Benjamin F. Stewart
James Farrer
Henry Heath
Seth B. Tanner
Alexander Lemon

Forth (sic) Ten
Ephraim Green, Captain
William W. Phelps
Charles Hopkins
William S. Willis
Andrew Blodgett
William Henrie
Peter Dustin
Thomas E. Ricks
Robert Campbell
Isaac Brown

Fifth Ten
Josiah Arnold, Captain
Christopher Williams
Stephen Taylor
Dimick B. Huntington
John C. Armstrong
Isaac R. Hatch
Jonathan Packer

Joined Company in Sanpete
Gardner G. Potter
Madison D. Hambleton
Sylvester Hewlitt
John Lowry, Jr.
Edward Everett

Note: Also see Hurricane for a similar monument there – SUP #134.

Utah

MOUNTAIN MEADOWS
Mountain Meadow Massacre
UPTLA #17 **pic#324**

Sponsors: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the people of Southern Utah, 1932*

Location: This plaque is now in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Museum of Church History and Arts at 45 N West Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150. It was moved when the monument on which it was mounted was destroyed and remains of the victims were dug up accidentally and reburied in 1999. A new monument was built and dedicated by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints at the original site
GPS: LDS Museum of Church History and Arts N40 46 15.15, W111 53 39.91 elevation 4357 feet (40.7708750, -111.8944194)
GPS: New replacement monument N37 28 31.71, W113 38 37.30 elevation 5726 feet (37.4754750, -113.6436944

Description/Inscription: Rededicated 1990, removed in 1999.

The plaque reads:
Erected 1932
MOUNTAIN MEADOWS
A favorite Recruiting place on
the Old Spanish Trail.
In this vicinity, September 7 – 11, 1857, occurred one of the most lamentable tragedies in the annals of the west. A company of about 140 Arkansas and Missouri emigrants led by Captain Charles Fancher, enroute to California, was attacked by white men and Indians. All but 17, being small children, were killed. John D. Lee, who confessed participation as leader, was legally executed here March 23, 1877. Most of the emigrants were buried in their own defense pits.

This monument was reverently dedicated September 10, 1932 by the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the people of Southern Utah.

Note: The original UPTLA monument/plaque is retired. The GPS location of the New rededicated monument is: N37 28 31.71, W113 38 37.30 elevation 5726 feet (37.4754750, -113.6436944).

Utah

NEW HARMONY
Fort Harmony
UPTLA #59 **pic#325**

Sponsors: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and members of Parowan Stake, 1936*

Location: Take I15 Exit #42 and then west 1.2 miles. The monument is south of the New Harmony Valley Library at 34 S 2900 E, New Harmony, Utah. It is about 200 feet southwest of SUP monument #172.
GPS: N37 28 50.88, W113 14 34.29 elevation 5141 feet (37.4808000, -113.2428583)

Description/Inscription: FORT HARMONY

Erected May 9, 1936
Fort Harmony
Established May 9, 1854, by John D. Lee, Richard Woolsey, William R. Davis and others who had founded Harmony in 1852. County seat of Washington County until 1859. Headquarters of Mormon Mission to Lamanites 1853-1854.

The Fort was finally abandoned in February 1852, following heavy storms that caused the walls to crumble and fall, the settlers founding New Harmony and Kanarraville. The wall was 300 feet square. Houses on east side were one story and wall 10 feet high; on west side two stories and wall 16 feet high. Kanarra and Harmony Creeks supplied water for irrigation.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and members of Parowan Stake.

Southern Indian Mission
SUP #172 **pic#399**

Sponsors: *Cedar City Chapter, Washington County Historical Society, and the Harmony Historical Society, 2014*

Location: Take I15 Exit #42 and then west 1.2 miles. The monument is near the New Harmony Library, 34 S 2900 E, New Harmony, Utah and about 200 feet northeast of UPTLA monument #59.
GPS: N37 28 50.93, W113 14 33.98 elevation 5147 feet (37.4808139, -113.2427722)

Utah

Description/Inscription: On October 6, 1853 Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter Day Saints called 21 men to a… "Mission to the Indians inhabiting the Southern Parts of the Territory of Utah, Sanctioned by Governor Young."

Six months later, on April 10, 1854, those previously called were set apart by the Council of the Twelve Apostles of the Church, with Rufus C. Allen, Captain, David Lewis 1st Counselor, Daniel F. Atwood 2nd Counselor and T. D. Brown Recorder. They were given a commission …

"To civilize & instruct the Indians in this region, that they might come up to inherit the blessings pertaining to them of the works & promises of their Fathers."

The company of 25 men and 6 wagons departed Great Salt Lake City on April 14, 1854, four days later, for the southern rim of the Great Basin. They were instructed by Parley P. Pratt to be "Missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints" and to behave accordingly. On Tuesday, May 2, 1854, the missionary company… "Arrived at Harmonie (sic) settlement joining with J. D. Lee & 30 others"… who had arrived previously. Two weeks later Governor Brigham Young joined the group at their camp site on Ash Creek. He counseled them that… "You are to save the remnants of Israel in these mountains. You are sent, not to farm, build nice houses and fence the fields, not to help white men, but to save the Red ones…" He also instructed the group to move to new location 4 miles north where it would not be washed out because "Harmonie" was too close to the river." The Governor then observed that "…when this fort (Fort Harmony) is built I shall then say we have one good fort in this territory!" He then proceeded to detail the construction of the fort to be 200 Ft. square with outside walls 2 feet thick and 10 ft. high, inner walls 18 inches thick, with a secondary story 9-12 ft. high, the whole to be constructed of adobe brick 12"x6"x4", with a rock cistern in the center.

On Saturday 20 May, 1854, in the company of Truman O. Angell, architect for the Salt Lake Temple, Governor Young discussed the plan for Fort Harmony and visited the proposed site "…where Govr. dug out the foundation for the South-east corner of the new fort…" (Diary of T. D. Brown)

The new fort was named Fort Harmony after the first settlement on Ash Creek. It was named for Harmony, Pennsylvania, where the Prophet Joseph, Jr., translated the Book of Mormon, a history of Native Americans on the American Continents.

Picture title: "Fort Harmony 1854 – 1862"

Cedar City Chapter: Sons of Utah Pioneers, Marker #172. Monument by Alva Matheson

Utah

PINE VALLEY
Wood for Pine Valley Chapel and Salt Lake Tabernacle Organ
SUP #123 pic#326

Sponsor: *Cotton Mission Chapter, 2006*

Location: This monument is located in front of the historic Pine Valley Chapel at the intersection of Pine Valley Road (aka Grass Valley Road) and Main Street in Pine Valley, Utah.
GPS: N37 23 29.61, W113 30 52.86 elevation 6537 feet (37.3915583, -113.5146833)

Description/Inscription: Logs from the deep gorge west of here were harvested in 1867 and hauled to this site by ox team for construction of the Pine Valley Chapel. Thought to be designed and built like an upside down ship by Ebenezer Bryce, this chapel was dedicated in 1868. It is one of the longest continuously operated chapels in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Wood for the Salt Lake Tabernacle organ pipes was taken from large yellow pine trees here in Pine Valley, selected by Robert Gardner Jr., in 1866. One was harvested 2.6 miles east of here between the left and middle forks of Santa Clara Creek. Others were taken from the mouth of Forsyth Canyon. They were cut into 30 foot lengths, sawed into lumber at sawmills in Pine Valley and hauled by wagon to Salt Lake City, where they were fashioned into organ pipes as prescribed by Joseph Ridges, the organ builder.

SANTA CLARA
Samuel R. Knight
SUP #168 pic#386

Sponsors: *Marjorie K. and son, Charles L. Clayton and Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012*

Location: Heritage Square, 3000 W Santa Clara Drive, Santa Clara, Utah
GPS: N37 07 59.19, W113 39 12.83 elevation 2765 feet (37.1331083, -113.6535639)

Utah

Description/Inscription: Indian Missionary, Settler, Churchman, Explorer, Frontiersman, Utah Pioneer and Family Man

Caroline Beck (1st Wife)

Caroline	(John R. Findlay)
Mary J.	(Stephen A. Bunker)
Leonora	(John Hafen)
Emma	(Myron Abbott, William Hunt)
Eva	(Theodore H. Graff)
Romania	(Daniel Dunton)

Laura Melvina Leavitt (2nd Wife)

Samuel Carlos	(Rose Ann Linge)
Newel Clarence	(Died young)
Lemuel Raymond	(Died young)
Edward Leavitt	(Alice Strasser, Hattie Slade)
Laura Melvina	(Hugh Bunker)
Edith Lovisa	(Harmon Wittwer)
Wilford Woodruff	(Josephine Baumann)
Thomas Dudley	(Edith Leavitt)
Delma	(Alfred Tobler)
Inez	(Sidney Leavitt)

Samuel R. Knight was the firstborn son of Newel and Sally Colburn Knight. He was born in Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, USA, on October 14, 1832, in a log cabin. His mother had very delicate health and died from exposure to the elements and privation in September of 1834, shortly after giving birth to her second son Eli – who also passed away around that same time.

Samuel lived with his Aunt Esther until his father remarried. During his early years, he experienced many of the hardships and persecutions following the Latter-Day Saints in Missouri and Illinois. Samuel was present for Brigham Young's succession to the presidency of the church after the martyrdom of the Prophet Joseph Smith. Samuel testified for the remainder of his journey here on earth that he had both seen and heard the Prophet Joseph Smith through the transfiguration of Brigham Young.

At the tender age of 14, Samuel became as orphan when his dad, Newel, died of poor health. His stepmother, Lydia, loved him dearly wanted to continue care for him, but at that time, her circumstances were precarious. She was unsure of what would be best for Samuel because she feared that members of Newel Knight's family might take Samuel away from her, and she was concerned about her inability to provide for her large family without the help of a husband. She acted on the advice of Brigham Young and other friends and sent Samuel west with the advanced party to prepare the way for the Saints who would come later. Samuel was the first Knight to go west and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley, July 24, 1847. Samuel was put under the guardianship of a man named Dickerson. Dickerson was unkind to Samuel, and he eventually abandoned the young teen when he married and left the church. After that, Thomas Callister cared for Samuel for the next 1½ years. In October of 1850, his step-mother

and her children arrived in the Valley. Together, Samuel, his stepsiblings, and stepmother joyously reunited. Samuel lived with his family until he was called on a mission to serve the Indians in southern Utah in October of 1853.

Samuel was given the winter to prepare for his mission, embarking on April 14, 1854. On May 2nd, his party arrived at Fort Harmony (the first settlement in Washington County), and missionary work among the Indians began. In December of 1854, Samuel and four other men, Jacob Hamblin, Thales Haskell, Ira Hatch, and Augustus Hardy, established the settlement of Santa Clara. During the winter of 1855 – 1856, the men built a stone fortification at the center of the settlement. (The fort was used for several years until the structure washed away in the January flood of 1862.) In 1856 Samuel went to Salt Lake City to visit his family and while he was there, he met a young Danish girl who was a recent convert to the church. Her name was Caroline Beck. They were married August 3, 1856, in the Endowment House. She returned with her husband later that year to the Indian Mission.

In 1857 Jacob Hamblin was called to be the president of the Indian Mission, and he called Samuel as his first counselor and Dudley Leavitt as his second counselor. The small colony continued to grow until it was large enough for people to start living outside the fort. Samuel performed his role as a mission counselor honorably and courageously. He learned and spoke several Indian languages fluently; that ability greatly helped him to perform his duties. He was involved in numerous missionary assignments. One of these assignments took him and twelve other men to the east side of the Colorado River in 1858, on the first expedition to the Moqui Indians (Hopi). The country they traversed was new to all of them, except their guide. They crossed the Colorado River at Ute Crossing and went south from there to the Moqui villages. The men learned many things as they explored and traversed the Moqui country and the surrounding area. Samuel served two years as the first counselor in the Indian mission presidency from 1857 – 1859.

Over the course of the next several decades, Samuel labored as a missionary, serving among the Pimas, Navajos, Moquis, Iyats, Utes, and Paiutes. With the exception of living in Clover Valley (now in the state of Nevada) for two years, Samuel spent the rest of his life in Santa Clara. This was his home for 57 years. In February of 1870, his wife passed away and left Samuel with six young daughters. Two years later in 1872, he married Laura Melvina Leavitt, in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City. She was a good mother to his six daughters; they had ten more children of their own. Samuel loved his children and did the best he could to provide for them. He made sure his large family was not only raised in the church, but remained loyal to his faith.

He was a very industrious man, who tried using several different enterprises to make a living for his family. He was a farmer. Samuel is credited with being the first person in the Dixie area to plant and harvest cotton successfully. He owned several pieces of property used for farming, ranching, and commercial enterprise. Life was hard for Samuel, and the conditions in Santa Clara made it difficult for his family to live there year-round, especially during the long, very hot, dry, summer days. During the hottest months, Samuel would relocate his family to the mountain meadows, about 35 miles to the north of Santa Clara. While in the meadows, he would work for Jacob Hamblin and others, taking on any job offered to him.

Samuel kept in contact with his extended family. He would visit whenever he traveled to Salt Lake City or Provo. He was really excited when his younger brother, Joseph E. Knight, moved to Santa Clara in 1860 and lived there for several years. Samuel was overjoyed when his stepmother (mom), Lydia, moved to Santa Clara in 1863. Samuel remained close to her and was honored to have a close relationship with her for the next 21 years, until her death.

Throughout his many years in Santa Clara, he faithfully served in many church positions. He was a second counselor in the Bishopric, to Bishop Marius Ensign, 1872-1877; first counselor in the Bishopric, to Bishop Edward Bunker, 1877-1884. He served for many years on the Stake High Council. In his later years he spent a lot of time working in the St. George Temple. His entire life was centered on the church and his complete dedication to his faith. In the spring of 1907, he traveled with his brother Jesse Knight back to Niobrara, Nebraska, and purchased land near their father's (Newel Knight's) burial site where they erected a monument to honor him.

In 1910 Samuel was visiting with some family members in Bunkerville, Nevada when he came down with pneumonia. The disease took him from this mortal life February 11, 1910. Interment was February 13, 1910, in the Santa Clara Cemetery. Samuel left a legacy for his posterity to emulate for many generations to come.

Picture caption: "Back Row left to right: 1 Thomas Dudley Knight, 2 Laura Melvina Knight, 3 Wilford Woodruff Knight, 4 Edith Lavica Knight, 5 Delma Knight
Front Row: 1 Inez Knight, 2 Samuel Carlos Knight, 3 Samuel R. Knight, 4 Laura Melvina Leavitt Knight, 5 Edward Leavitt Knight

Composed by Orlo D. Knight, great grandson. Donated by Marjorie K. and son, Charles L. Clayton.

Wilford Woodruff and Josephine Barbara Baumann Knight
SUP #169 pic#387

Sponsors: *Marjorie K. and son, Charles L, Clayton and Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012*

Location: Heritage Square, Heritage Square, 3000 W Santa Clara Drive, Santa Clara, Utah

GPS: N37 07 59.19, W113 39 12.83 elevation 2761 feet (37.1331083, -113.6535639)

Utah

Description/Inscription: Wilford Woodruff Knight was born November 22, 1883, in Santa Clara, Washington County, Utah. He was the seventh child of Samuel R. and Laura M. Leavitt Knight. He was affectionately known by his friends and neighbors as Will Knight. He was privileged to be blessed and given his name by an Apostle of the Church, Wilford Woodruff, on December 23, 1883. This apostle gave the baby his name instead of the one his parents had chosen. Wilford grew up in a home where the gospel was the mainstay of his life. He had a good sense of humor and enjoyed life.

Wilford had many talents; he was an exceptional runner and had an incredible work ethic. He worked throughout his youth to develop his running skills and became widely known for his ability. He could outrun almost anyone. Wilford competed in and won many races, earning numerous prizes and accolades. Wilford's success as a runner was a direct result of his willingness to endlessly labor in his pursuits, ever following the example set by his parents. His ability to work served him throughout his adult life. Though he loved to work and run, Will also loved to play games with his family and friends – games such as kick the can, run sheep run, ginnie, and others. Wilford's sense of play was showcased when he would imitate different sounds. As part of this uncanny talent, Will would mimic the sound of a train whistling; it was hard to distinguish his sound from the real thing.

Wilford was a talented dancer. He sincerely desired to become an awesome dancer, and he did! While he was attending one of the community dances in 1909, he met Josephine Baumann, whom he courted throughout the following year. She accepted Wilford's proposal, and they were married June 22, 1910, in the St. George Temple. From this union seven children were born: Marjorie, Elma, Lamar, Wilford Afton, Alfred, Clinton, and Samuel. When Will's dad, Samuel R. Knight, passed away, Wilford assumed caring for his mother. He did his best to make sure she was well cared for until she died twelve years later on February 13, 1922.

Wilford was friendly; he always got along well with others, and he tried to help the needy and less fortunate whenever possible. He often gave away his belongings and went without so others could have more. He treated the local Indians with respect and dignity, offering to feed and water their horses and share of his substance whenever they passed through. Wilford shared everything he had with others. His compassion and kindness hallmarked his existence.

He lived his religion and through example passed his faith onto his family. Wilford dealt honestly with his fellow men. He paid his tithing faithfully (either by paying it or working it off), and he held family prayer every morning and evening. His philosophy was to never work on the Sabbath, unless there was a real need to do so.

Will was one of the first people in Santa Clara to own a Model T-Ford. He modified his car with boards and converted it to a truck. He was a real handy man who could fix or repair most anything. He was a self-taught auto mechanic and became highly sought after by others

hoping he could repair their vehicles. He utilized this talent, and it became one of several things he did to make a living for his family.

Wilford made most of his living by farming and freighting. He had one of the largest orchards in Santa Clara and raised many varieties of fruit. Wilford donated much of his produce to the Church cannery, where it was packaged and distributed to help the needy. To provide food for his family in the winter, Will traded home-grown, sun-dried peaches for food like potatoes, onions, carrots, etc. To earn additional income, he raised chickens (he had a lot of them) in six coups that were 20 feet wide and 30 feet long. The chickens produced a lot of eggs, which the family sold to their neighbors and community members.

Will also raised pigs, had a dairy herd, and owned some of the finest horses in Santa Clara. He and his five tremendously helpful sons grew grain, hay, and cane. His sons were essential during the harvest season as they helped their father turn the cane into molasses. Will traded work with others, plowing, and harrowing their fields in exchange for help with molasses-making which was quite painstaking and very labor intensive.

Wilford farmed an area called the “Three Mile,” located a short distance west of Santa Clara. He raised grain and hay there. Though Will prospered and found success as a farmer and tradesman, things were not always good or easy for him. He fell on rough times throughout the years: His fruit would freeze, leaving nothing for the harvest, or on one occasion, whirlwinds whipped through the community and blew the roof off his chicken coups and carried away many of his chickens. Another time rains and flooding washed away the back side of Will’s adobe chicken coups. (He later replaced the walls with rock and ended this problem forever.)

Ever entrepreneurial, Wilford provided firewood to heat the Santa Clara schoolhouse during the winter. He also cut and sold cedar posts used for fence building to businesses and the local people.

Wilford served as the Water Master for the community for years and made sure the people who owned water shares used them during their appropriated times.

Will was a thin man with a hearty appetite. His warm personality contributed to many friendships. Everyone who knew him spoke highly of him. He was practical in every way. He loved to dine on simple fair such as bread and gravy or bread and milk (which he had every night for supper). After having his bread and milk he always said, “This will do me if we have an early breakfast.”

Wilford raised his family in the Jacob Hamblin home, originally owned by his wife’s family; he acquired the Hamblin home through his marriage to Josephine. During the early 1940s, with all of his sons serving their Country during World War II, Will had difficulty maintaining the farm, so he purchased a tractor, which made it easier for him to manage the property.

Will had always been a powerful man. He would demonstrate his strength by competing against two horses fully yoked and hitched to a stump while he sat down on the other side of the stump with a yoke across his shoulders in order to pull back the stump once the horses began their movement. With his legs stretched out and his body heaving, he would wear the horses down over a period of time, never losing a single competition. Around 1945 Will's strength and endurance gave way as he developed a large goiter that quickly sucked the life out of him. It zapped him of his strength and he died shortly after his sons returned from the war (all except Afton).

After suffering for five weeks with a serious illness brought on by the goiter, Wilford died of cirrhosis of the liver on March 4, 1946, at the McGregor Hospital in St. George, Utah. He was 62 years old. Funeral services were held March 6, 1946, in the chapel in Santa Clara, Utah. Interment was the same day at the Santa Clara Cemetery. He hoped that his posterity would love and cherish the gospel as much as he did during his lifelong journey. This legacy lives on today.

Composed by Orlo D. Knight, grandson.

Top left picture caption: "Back Row Left to Right: Lamar Martin, Elma, Marjorie, Wilford Afton; Center: Josephine Barbara Baumann and Wilford Woodruff Knight; Front: Alfred, Clinton, Samuel (on his father's lap)

Bottom left picture caption: "Elma, Lamar and Marjorie Knight"

Top center pictures captions; "Wilford Woodruff Knight", "Josephine Barbara Baumann Knight"

Top right top picture caption: "Marjorie K. Clayton, Josephine B. Knight, and Elma K. Freelove (Standing in front of their home at that time – the Jacob Hamblin Home)

Bottom right picture caption: "Left to Right: Brothers: Samuel, Clinton, Alfred, Wilford Afton and Lamar Knight"

Right picture caption: "Back Row Left to Right: Lamar, Clinton, Samuel; Front Row: Alfred and their mother, Josephine B. Knight (Taken in 1946)"

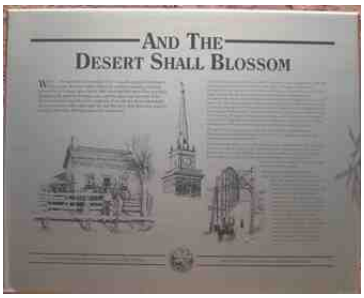
ST. GEORGE
St. George Memorial Plaza
SUP #72 **individual pictures (below)**
Sponsors: *Cotton Mission Chapter and Erastus Snow Descendants, 1994*

Location: This consists of 10 individual monuments and plaques installed in the city-owned plaza located on the corner of St. George Boulevard and Main Street in downtown St. George, Utah. Each plaque is mounted on a large native sandstone base and depicts various homes and sites in the downtown area of historic significance.

Utah

GPS: (at the plaza) N37 06 34.23, W113 34 58.95 elevation 2782 feet (37.1095083, -113.5830417)

And the Desert Shall Blossom
SUP #72.01 pic#328



Sponsors: *Cotton Mission Chapter and Erastus Snow Descendants, 1994*

Location: At the Saint George, Utah Memorial Plaza. This is one of the10 individual monuments and plaques installed in the City-owned Plaza located on the corner of St. George Boulevard and Main Street in downtown St. George, Utah. Each plaque is mounted on a large native sandstone base and depicts various homes and sites in the downtown area of historic significance
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Description/Inscription: Water – the lack of it and too much of it – was the greatest challenge to Dixie's early Mormon settlers. When the original company of families entered the St. George Valley late in 1861, they had little more than two small springs to rely upon for drinking water, and the capricious currents of the Virgin and Santa Clara Rivers for irrigation. From the day those indomitable pioneers set foot in this valley until the day they died, their lives were spent in search of, diverting, ditching, and wisely using water.

William Carter, who built his home on the southeast corner of this block, holds the distinction of plowing the first ditch in the valley. The water he channeled emerged from the spring which still flows from the east edge of the red sandstone ledge north of the city. Soon a ditch and wooden flume system was built throughout the town, conducting water from East and West Springs to the town's many lots. The water from the springs did not taste good, but was nonetheless life sustaining, and much better than the rank water dipped from the Virgin River. In those days a "Drinking Hour" was established in the town. During a specified hour each morning, all irrigation diversions were taken out of the main ditch so that water flowed completely through the system. Members of each household dipped enough water from the ditch for the day's needs and stored in barrels.

Though contention over water turns was unavoidable, completion of the Tabernacle with its punctual town clock in the tower helped synchronize the citizens and reduce disagreements.

To irrigate farms south of town, the pioneers began immediately to put dams and diversions in the Rio Virgin and build ditches to the fields. Project after project failed as the river's unpredictable currents and periodic floods literally washed their dreams to sea. It was

decades before the Virgin's flow was effectively harnessed, yet even today the river still finds the means to have its way.

Historian Andrew Karl Larson aptly described the dilemma: "During the late 1860s, 70s, and 80s, floods roared down the Virgin and its tributaries with increasing frequency and volume. Its turbid waters, swelling in angry crescendo as the years passed, tore out dams as fast as the tired settlers on its uneasy banks could put them in. Worse still, much of the finest bottom land was carried to the Pacific by the wrathful Virgin who struck out blindly and even viciously at those who had so thoughtlessly violated her watersheds. Like an angry goddess, she turned upon her tormentors to destroy what they had built."

Gardners' Club Hall
SUP #72.02 **pic#329**

Sponsors: *Cotton Mission Chapter and Erastus Snow Descendants, 1994*

Location: At the Saint George, Utah Memorial Plaza. This is one of the10 individual monuments and plaques installed in the City-owned Plaza located on the corner of St. George Boulevard and Main Street in downtown St. George, Utah. Each plaque is mounted on a large native sandstone base and depicts various homes and sites in the downtown area of historic significance
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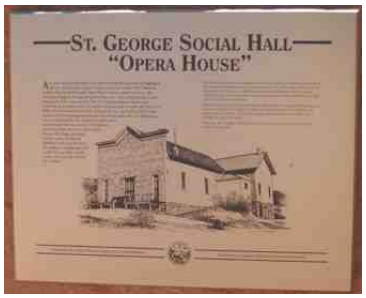
Description/Inscription: Built just five years after St. George was settled, the Gardeners' Club Hall is considered to be the oldest public building still standing in the city. This small unassuming adobe building pre-dates the courthouse, the Tabernacle and the Temple by several years. Located across the street north and a half-block west of here, the one-room structure was built in 1867 as the meeting place for the Gardeners' Club, an organization formed to promote the growing of fruit trees, shrubs and flowers.

The Gardeners' Club was organized in 1865. Joseph F. Johnson, the club's first president, was a powerful force in the development of horticulture and floriculture in Dixie. In his newspaper the Pomologist, he passed on to the public his extensive knowledge of horticulture. He also demonstrated that knowledge on his own St. George property, which included much of the block upon which the Gardeners' Club Hall and the Brigham Young Home stand. There he created a veritable Eden in the desert, cultivating trees, vines and flowers, and operating his nursery business. Through the Gardeners' Club, Johnson, along with other horticultural experts, such as Walter E. Dodge and Luther S. Hemenway, spearheaded a movement which went forward until the Dixie area abounded in lovely orchards, vineyards, and gardens. In addition to being a meeting house and social gathering

place, the Gardeners' Club Hall was the site of early horticultural exhibits displaying the many varieties of fruits, vegetables and plants that could be grown in Dixie.

St. George Social Hall "Opera House"
SUP #72.03 pic#330



Sponsors: *Cotton Mission Chapter and Erastus Snow Descendants, 1994*

Location: At the Saint George, Utah Memorial Plaza. This is one of the10 individual monuments and plaques installed in the City-owned Plaza located on the corner of St. George Boulevard and Main Street in downtown St. George, Utah. Each plaque is mounted on a large native sandstone base and depicts various homes and sites in the downtown area of historic significance
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Description/Inscription: At a time when colonizers of the Dixie Cotton Mission were struggling to survive, their leaders placed a high priority on culture. The Mormon prophet Joseph Smith taught that "Man is that he might have joy." His successor Brigham Young interpreted this "joy" to be participation in and enjoyment of the cultural arts. The first locally produced drama was presented in a bowery made of tumble weed just nine months after the city's birth. The historical Social Hall, or Opera House, was built in 1875 at the corner of Main and Diagonal Streets (one block north of here). It began as a wine cellar built by the Gardener's Club where sacramental wine was stored. A 23x56 foot room was built above the cellar which became the stage and wings section, and a 35x50 foot addition to the west became the audience seating area. For nearly 50 years this was the center of social and cultural life in Dixie.

The building featured a mechanized floor which could be lowered several inches at the east end, allowing everyone an unobstructed view of the stage. With a seating capacity of 400, this was a delightful venue for local dramatic clubs as well as outside players. Opera and other musical entertainments were held there, as well as dances on the movable floor.

During the early part of this century, the stage of the St. George Stake Academy, as well as movie theaters began to replace the activities of the Opera House. The building was eventually sold to U&I Sugar Company and used as offices and storage for sugar beet seed.

Presently, the building is being restored as the central feature of the Pioneer Center for the Arts.

Utah

Brigham Young Home
SUP #72.04 **pic#331**

Sponsors: *Cotton Mission Chapter and Erastus Snow Descendants, 1994*

Location: At the Saint George, Utah Memorial Plaza. This is one of the10 individual monuments and plaques installed in the City-owned Plaza located on the corner of St. George Boulevard and Main Street in downtown St. George, Utah. Each plaque is mounted on a large native sandstone base and depicts various homes and sites in the downtown area of historic significance.
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Description/Inscription: Brigham Young was prophet and president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for 30 years. During those three decades he directed the establishment of more than 300 communities throughout the American West. It was "Brother Brigham," as he was affectionately known, who sent the original company of settlers to St. George in 1861 to help establish the "Cotton Mission." His plan was to make the Latter-day Saints more self-sufficient by establishing communities in the south where cotton, grapes and other crops could be produced.

The settlers struggled desperately during the early years as they attempted to grow crops in alkaline soil with less than eight inches of annual rainfall. It was Brigham's custom to visit the settlements once a year to preach and uplift the Saints. During his visits to St. George he laid plans for the construction of the Tabernacle and Temple, which became public work projects that helped tide the settlers over during a period of dire poverty.

Brigham decided early on to establish a winter home in St. George. But first a telegraph line from Salt Lake City would have to be built so that he could communicate with Church Headquarters and conduct business from Dixie. In 1871, he purchased a home one block north and one block west of here. The back portion of the house was already standing. It had been built by James Chesney in 1869. Brigham retained the original home and added the spacious two-story front section in 1873.

At the age of 69, Brigham began spending winters in St. George, living in the home three to five months of the year until his death in 1877. This trend of wintering in Dixie is one which northerners have enjoyed ever since. He came here to take advantage of the mild winters, to nurse his rheumatism and to free himself from the pressure of his duties as Church president. The home now belongs to the LDS Church and has been refurnished as one of it historical landmarks. It stands as a symbol of the Pioneers' success in creating a prosperous and civilized life in a desolate and isolated place.

Utah

Pioneer Courthouse
SUP #72.05 **pic#332**

Sponsors: *Cotton Mission Chapter and Erastus Snow Descendants, 1994*

Location: At the Saint George, Utah Memorial Plaza. This is one of the10 individual monuments and plaques installed in the City-owned Plaza located on the corner of St. George Boulevard and Main Street in downtown St. George, Utah. Each plaque is mounted on a large native sandstone base and depicts various homes and sites in the downtown area of historic significance.
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Description/Inscription: The seat of county government was originally established at Fort Harmony from 1856 to 1859. It was then moved to the city of Washington until 1863 when St. George became the county seat. By 1866, work had begun on the Washington County Courthouse, a large and stately building with a balcony and cupola.

The beautifully restored building still stands across the street north, and one block east of here. Construction on the courthouse proceeded concurrently with construction of the Tabernacle one block south of here. The same craftsmen who worked on the Tabernacle also worked on the courthouse which was completed in 1870.

This building was originally to be built of dressed sandstone rock, but due to the great number of men required to raise the walls of the Tabernacle, the plan was changed to lime and brick which were manufactured locally. The three basement rooms were used as a jail, the first floor was arranged as county government offices, and the second floor had a large assembly room which was used not only as a courtroom, but for government functions, civic group meetings, political gatherings, socials, dances, and school classrooms.

A walk through the pioneer courthouse reveals 18-inch thick interior walls, some panes of original glass alongside the entrance doors, beautiful chandeliers, original paintings of Zion Canyon and Grand Canyon on the upstairs walls, and an early-day security vault.

The fact that the courthouse is still a key center of activity in downtown St. George is a testament to the quality of workmanship that existed among Dixie's early master builders.

Utah

Erastus Snow's Big House
SUP #72.06 **pic#333**

Sponsors: Cotton Mission Chapter and Erastus Snow Descendants, 1994

Location: At the Saint George, Utah Memorial Plaza. This is one of the10 individual monuments and plaques installed in the City-owned Plaza located on the corner of St. George Boulevard and Main Street in downtown St. George, Utah. Each plaque is mounted on a large native sandstone base and depicts various homes and sites in the downtown area of historic significance.
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Description/Inscription: On this site in 1867, Erastus Snow began construction on a four-story, adobe home which later became known as the "Big House." Snow, an LDS apostle, was the presiding Mormon leader during the colonization of St. George. The "Big House" was an uncommonly large dwelling which served as lodging for many of the guests that visited St. George. The structure had three stories and a basement, the southern exposure of which was level with the ground. A balcony supported by pillars was attached to the west of the home and a low, rock wall overlaid with red sandstone bordered the sidewalk in from (where you are now standing). Though not extravagant or ornate, it was a comfortable, livable home that typified the style of many early St. George residences.

Shortly after it was completed, Snow's wife Elizabeth (Libby) managed the "Big House" as a guest home for weary travelers. Nearly 80 visitors sat down to dinner here to celebrate Erastus' 50th birthday in 1868. Beginning in 1888, Snow's son Mahonri managed the "Big House" as a first class hotel for 25 years. In 1913, it was sold to Samuel Judd who continued the service but changed the name to the Dixie Hotel.

St. George owes much of its establishment, growth and progress to Erastus Snow, whom people looked to for counsel and advice during his 27 years here. His "Big House" was known as the executive mansion of the Southern Utah Mission. It stood as a fine example of the craftsmanship and dedication of the early southern Utah Pioneers."

Utah

Dixie Academy
SUP #72.07 **pic#334**

Sponsor: *Cotton Mission Chapter and Erastus Snow Descendants, 1994*

Location: At the Saint George, Utah Memorial Plaza. This is one of the10 individual monuments and plaques installed in the City-owned Plaza located on the corner of St. George Boulevard and Main Street in downtown St. George, Utah. Each plaque is mounted on a large native sandstone base and depicts various homes and sites in the downtown area of historic significance.
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Description/Inscription: Across the street west, and two blocks south of here stands the building originally known as the St. George Stake Academy. After the turn of the century, southern Utah citizens realized a great need for higher education in this isolated corner of the state. The LDS Church determined to establish an academy in St. George. Leaders at Church headquarters in Salt Lake City agreed to contribute $20,000 in cash if people of the St. George Stake would pay the remaining $35,000 in money, materials and labor. In keeping with long established tradition, the response of citizens was enthusiastic, and people emptied their precious savings accounts and offered materials and services.

The foundation of the structure was made of black volcanic stone. Because it was felt that the academy should be built of something that would add variety to the look of the public square, it was decided to use the delicate pink Chinle sandstone from a quarry east of Washington, rather that (sic) darker sandstone used for the Tabernacle and Woodward School. The heavy slabs were brought to St. George over rutted roads on the running gears of wagons. The rocks were cut into shape by the same master stone masons who worked on the Tabernacle. The stone work, especially the entry arch and entablature above it, is among the finest anywhere. Citizens watched with deep satisfaction as their house of learning rose to completion and opened for classes in September of 1911.

People persisted in calling the new school the Dixie Academy. It became the forerunner of both Dixie High School and Dixie College, and continues as a key community center today.

Utah

St. George Temple
SUP #72.08 **pic#335**

Sponsor: *Cotton Mission Chapter and Erastus Snow Descendants, 1994*

Location: At the Saint George, Utah Memorial Plaza. This is one of the10 individual monuments and plaques installed in the City-owned Plaza located on the corner of St. George Boulevard and Main Street in downtown St. George, Utah. Each plaque is mounted on a large native sandstone base and depicts various homes and sites in the downtown area of historic significance.
GPS: (at the plaza) N37 06 34.23, W113 34 58.95 elevation 2782 feet (37.1095083, -113.5830417)

Description/Inscription: When the Mormon pioneers arrived in Utah, they left behind two holy temples – one in Kirtland, Ohio, and one in Nauvoo, Illinois. Work began on a temple in Salt Lake City in 1853, but was delayed for various reasons. Desirous of having a temple built in the new Mormon territory before his death, Brigham Young chose St. George as the site where the goal could best be accomplished. Work on this unique structure, located three blocks east and five blocks south of here, began in November 1871. The majestic white landmark was dedicated in April 1877.

The project was a cooperative effort of all the communities of southern Utah. Similar to a public works project, it served as employment for people when money and provisions were scarce. Workers (as many as 250 at one time) obtained food for their families in return for their labor. Those living farther away furnished food stuffs and other commodities as their contribution to the project.

Difficulties were encountered throughout the six years of construction. In spite of water and sink holes in the gypsum soil, Brigham Young could not be persuaded to change his mind about the site. A major drainage system was built, and volcanic rock from black ridge to the west was hauled in and tamped deep into the earth with a 1,000-pound cannon dropped from a hoist. The building's walls are of the same red sandstone found in the Tabernacle one block south of here.

When it was built, the temple stood alone, a good distance south of the town. It is said that Brigham Young declared the temple would one day stand in the center of the city. That day has long since come.

Utah

St. George Tabernacle
SUP #72.09 **pic#336**

Sponsor: *Cotton Mission Chapter and Erastus Snow Descendants, 1994*

Location: At the Saint George, Utah Memorial Plaza. This is one of the10 individual monuments and plaques installed in the City-owned Plaza located on the corner of St. George Boulevard and Main Street in downtown St. George, Utah. Each plaque is mounted on a large native sandstone base and depicts various homes and sites in the downtown area of historic significance.
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Description/Inscription: Less than a year after St. George was settled, residents were directed by Brigham Young to "build a building as soon as possible which would be commodious, substantial, and well furnished with a seating capacity of 2,000." The building, he said, should be an "ornament" to the city and a credit to its people's "energy and enterprise." The result is the handsome and graceful red sandstone building one block south of here known as the St. George Tabernacle.

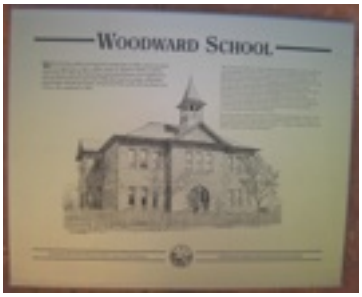
Cornerstones of the Tabernacle were set in June of 1863. Parts of the structure were completed and the first meeting was held in the basement in March of 1869, but the building was not fully complete and dedicated until May of 1876. During those 13 long years of construction the workers, most of whom had not yet built suitable homes for themselves, received foodstuff as compensation.

The limestone for the three-foot thick basement walls was hand-quarried from the foothills north of the city. Red sandstone boulders for the two-and-one-half foot walls were hand-quarried from a site near the red Hills Golf Course and then hand-cut into serviceable stones. The markings of the individual stone masons' tools are still evident upon close inspection. The building's wonderful interior plaster and woodwork illustrate the pride and dedication to excellence that existed among the founders of Dixie.

Currency was hard to come by in the hardscrabble lives of the settlers. Raising cash for such items as the building's 2,244 panes of glass required great sacrifice. The Tabernacle's bell was cast in Troy, New York in 1872, and the clock was made in London. Both were shipped to California, then hauled by team and wagon to St. George.

The Tabernacle, considered to be one of the most architecturally beautiful buildings in the West, was and continues to be an "ornament" to the city. The fact that it was completed at the same time as the Temple and courthouse were under construction is certainly a tribute to the "energy and enterprise" of Dixie's pioneers.

Woodward School
SUP #72.10 **pic#337**



Sponsor: *Cotton Mission Chapter and Erastus Snow Descendants, 1994*

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Description/Inscription: When the first settlers arrived in St. George late in 1861, school was held in a wagon box, a tent, a willow shack, or whatever shelter could be improvised. By 1864, the first of four ward school houses was completed. It was not until nearly the end of the 1800s that work on a large, substantial school began. Woodward School, located one block south and one block west of here, was completed in 1901.

The school was built on a black volcanic rock foundation, and its walls are of red sandstone from the same quarry that furnished the stone for the Tabernacle. The building, housing 12 classrooms and a basement, cost $35,000 to build. It was paid for principally out of tax revenues, yet, as was the case with so many on the early Dixie building projects, it also benefited from substantial contributions of local citizens. The name Woodward School was given to the building in honor of George Woodward, one of the trustees who had devoted his time and means to make the dream of better education facilities a reality in St. George. It is said that he gave $3,600 of his own money toward its construction – a truly large sum of money for that day.

Since the school opened its doors to students in September of 1901, it has served generation after generation of young learners. Today it remains an imposing, handsome, and usable structure – another example of the early settlers' ability to build for the future.

Utah

St. George Sandstone Quarry
SUP #181 **pic#410**

Sponsor: *Dixie Encampment, 2016*

Location: In St. George, Utah take Diagonal Street, turn north onto 700 West until it dead ends. The entrance to the Pathway to the Quarry begins at the gate.

GPS: Pathway to the Quarry Trail entrance: N37 07 29.64, W113 35 53.16 elevation 2915 feet (37.1249000, -113.5981000)
GPS: Monument: N37 07 28.20, W113 35 41.28 elevation 3046 feet (37.1245000, -113.5948000)
GPS: The Owens loop trailhead: N37 07 08.4000, W113 34 58.8000 elevation 3079 feet (37.119 -113.583)

Description/Inscription:
This monument consists of two trails documenting the Sandstone Quarry:

<u>The Owens Loop Trail</u> overlooking the sandstone quarry contains one plaque. Access to this marker is gained by going on the Owens loop trail. The trailhead is located on the west side of The Red Cliffs Parkway across the road from Pioneer Park. The trailhead is located about 500 feet north of the traffic light at the junction of Red Cliffs Parkway and the road going north as a continuation of 2nd East. Red Cliffs Parkway can be accessed from north Bluff, 10th East and 2nd East. There is parking at Pioneer Park just north of the traffic light and at a parking area for the Desert Tortoise Reserve north of the trailhead on the east side of the Parkway.

Utah

The Plaque is about 1 mile from the trailhead and there is no other access. The trail is 2.7 miles long and is a loop. Hikers can walk to the Marker and then return to the trailhead if they do not wish to hike the loop.

<u>View of the St. George South Sandstone Quarry from the Owens Loop Trail</u>
You have just walked along the Owens Loop Trail, regarded as a "scenic treasure" by Robert (Bob) Owens, after whom it is named. "Sandtown" youths, who lived below the trail for most of their lives were hardly aware of its beauty. James Clark Owens, Jr, Bob Owens' great grandfather, was one of the prominent masons.

At this point, you have a view of the south sandstone quarry where stone blocks were cut and dressed before being hauled to build prominent buildings in downtown St. George. The stones were used for the Court House, the Woodward School, the LDS Tabernacle, and the LDS Temple. As well as the Cotton Factory in Washington.

As you look carefully along the quarry canyon, you see the piles if chips that resulted from the initial refinement of the stone blocks. In addition, you may see some of the actual stones that were rejected, which look as if the mason's tools were laid down yesterday.
For a closer look at the northwest quarry and several interpretive plaques, please proceed to the quarry entrance on 700 West Street, just off of Diagonal Street, and stroll along the Pathway to the Quarry into the quarry itself.

At the entrance to the quarry, you will also be greeted by a plaque which designates the location of one of the most prominent CCC Camps in the St. George area.

The Dixie Encampment Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers

The Sandstone Quarry Trail includes 10 markers/monuments with plaques.

<u>Pathway to the Quarry</u>
The Dixie Encampment Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers

Utah

CCC Camp SE-213, Company 961, St. George, Utah
On October 27, 1933, CCC Camp SE-213 was dedicated on this site, and company 961 moved into its quarters. During the two winters that Company 961 was stationed here, it primarily battled erosion.
The workers built several flood control structures on the Santa Clara River, including the 200-foot long diversion dam on the Shivwits Reservation. In the spring of 1935, SE-213 was closed and Company 961 left the city.

Utah's 17 camps, including four in Washington County, were devoted strictly to erosion control – and were discontinued when the Soil Conservation Service was created. In October 1935, the Division of Grazing, now Bureau of Land Management, set up Company 2558 on the vacant site and moved into Camp DG-45, made up primarily of young men from Kentucky. Nearly all of the camp's work was done on the Arizona Strip under the direction of superintendent Dan Thompson, foreman Jim Bundy, and others who built roads, corrals, and water holes as far south as Mt. Trumbull. Company 2558 closed the camp in August 1939.

During the Great Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal agency, dedicated to work relief and the conservation of natural resources, and involved unemployed young men.

In addition to reforestation, building roads, and campgrounds; water development; and fighting wildfires, each CCC camp also constituted a well-trained, disciplined force of up to 200 men as an effective search-and-rescue team. The heroic work of DG-45 in saving humans and livestock during the blizzards of 1937, especially out on the Arizona Strip, is still remembered today.

Washington County had 15 of Utah's 116 CCC camps, more than twice as many as any other county in Utah.

Contributors to the Pathway to the Quarry Project
In gratitude to the contributors of the Sandstone Quarry Project who demonstrated their continuing interest the heritage provided by the early pioneers who devoted their time, energy, and often their lives to building this community. Some contributors donated ideas, time, and effort; some donated services; and many donated funds.

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R. Wayne Pace, Coordinator, Pathway to the Quarry Project
William H. Silvester, 2015 President

Arthur Partridge, Treasurer

DONATIONS
Materials and Activities

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Michael Draper, Rosenberg and Associates, Survey of the Pathway
Kenna Tanner, District Manager, Star Nursery, Shrubbery & Trees

Utah

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Craig Lang & Maurine Haslam Booth Family
Glen A. and Kim Overton Family
Wesley & Ann Milne
  And many other individuals

Welcome to the Entrance of the Pathway to the Quarry
We are pleased that you have taken the time to stroll along this pathway.

Please take one of the brochures describing the self-guided tour of the plaques and sites along the Quarry. When you arrive at the monument, please read the inscriptions on each plaque and feel free to examine the stones. Please do not, remove any stones from the Quarry site. Leaving the stones will allow future guests to experience the Quarry, just as you are doing now.

Please stay on the path, since it wanders very near the Red Hills Golf Course and right across the Desert Tortoise Reserve. Both of these landmarks require special permission to enter, so please stay on the pathway until you reach the Quarry Monument, about 1/3-mile away.

The St. George Sandstone Quarry is an important historic site that reveals much about the work ethic of the early pioneers in this area. Enjoy yourself and please respect the environment.

Working at the Quarry Site

The Quarry was more than two miles from town, making the walk each day one of the most difficult parts of working at the Quarry.

It was a dangerous place with numerous blocks of stone being split, chipped, moved, and hauled to the construction site. Some stones came from higher up in the quarry while others were split at lower levels.

Some stones weighed from one to seven tons. Using only hand tools, and being out in the open with little safety equipment, stonecutters forced sandstone blocks from the rock beds. A common saying was, "you would never see an overweight quarry man." The hard physical labor of swinging a sledge hammer all day ensured that workers slept well at night.

The constant use of chisels on the sandstone blocks soon blunted the tools. The quarry blacksmith kept busy, sharpening the tools again and again.

Advanced "Plug-and-Feather" Quarry Method

The advanced "plug" and "feather" method involved drilling small round holes every 6- to 7-inches across the whole stone. By placing holes every few inches along the intended split, a stonecutter was able to get regular blocks of stone. A regular block had all straight sides. Over time, the quarrymen began using a smaller half-round shim with a curved top, "feathers." With this advanced technique the hole size was smaller in diameter, ¾-inch, and the depth was reduced to 2- to 3-inches.

In summary, three basic steps are involved in splitting a stone:

1. Drill a series of round holes along the intended line of fracture. The holes should be spaced every few inches.
2. Insert a wedge, or "plug," between two shims, or "feathers," into each hole.
3. Lightly tap each wedge along the line, one after another. Repeat this process until a cracking noise is heard. Then, tap the wedges the rest of the way in or pry the stones apart with a crow bar.

Utah

How to Quarry a Stone

Quarrying is a method for taking large solid blocks of stone from the earth and preparing them for construction purposes. During this period of time, stone was quarried by the plug-and-feather method. Rocks can be split along smooth lines by exerting constantly increased pressure evenly on all parts of the rock's surface. With this pressure, stonecutters can break a rock into any size and shape.

The primary tools are the "plug," or wedge, and two pieces of half-round steel shims called "feathers." The stonecutter drilled three or four holes per rock, approximately 2- to 4-inches deep. Two half-rounded shims "feathers" were places in each hole and a metal wedge "plug" was placed between them. The shims were used to keep the wedge from hitting the bottom of the hole and becomes a very dangerous flying object. Once each hole was filled with shims and wedges, the stonecutter hit each wedge with a small hammer, about 3-pounds in weight, until he heard a cracking sound. At that point, the stonecutter let the stone finish splitting apart on its own.

Chipping Piles

The St. George Sandstone Quarry has at least two locations: the one where you are standing, and a second site around the cliff to the south. Many of the pictures shown on these plaques were taken of stones at the other site. The mounds of chippings in this picture rest in the southern quarry, but as you look around, you will see additional mounds right in this area.

This Quarry is one of the truly significant historical sites in this area, testifying to the industry, determination, and faith of the early pioneers. As we raise our voices in praise of the pioneers, we echo the sentiment expressed by Ida Alldredge and Alfred Durham when they wrote the hymn, *They, the Builders of the Nation*, in honor of all pioneers.

They, the builders of the nation, blazing trails along the way;
Stepping-stones for generations were their deeds of every day.
Building new and firm foundations, pushing on the wild frontier,
Forging onward, ever onward, blessed, honored Pioneer!

Refinement of the Quarried Stones

The massive rocks that were broken off were turned over to other cutters who chipped off pieces in order to make the building stones smooth and ready to place on the building wall. Gradually, using chisels, the stones were cut to the size needed in construction. The remaining chips relegated to a "chip" pile.

After the stones were refined into appropriate rectangular sizes, wagons, with wheels in shallow ditches, backed over the stones. The stones were tied to the wagon. As the driver had a team pull the wagon forward out of the ditches, the stones rose above the ground and were transported to a cutting shed for further chipping and polishing. From the "shed," the stones were moved to the construction site for installation in the building.

Utah

The St. George Sandstone Quarry

The Red Sandstone Quarry is an important historical site. Many of the early buildings and homes in St. George and Washington County were constructed from the stones quarried from this site. For a decade and a half, stones from the quarry were used in building the LDS Tabernacle, the LDS Temple, the County Courthouse, the Washington Cotton Factory, and many other early structures.

The Quarry nestles in the cliffs just south of the Red Hills Golf Course. Today, the cutter's work can be inspected to see the distinctive marks of each craftsman. Old timers claim that they can attribute specific stones to each cutter by their distinctive tool marks. The local weather and clean air have preserved the stones so that almost anyone can distinguish the markings.

The quarry was under the supervision of Archibald McNeil, a skilled Scottish quarry man. Edward L. Parry was the chief mason, assisted by Charles L. Walker, James Bleak, William G. Mile, George Brooks, and Joseph Worthen, stonecutters; David Moss, tender; John Pymm, commissary, and many others. Hector McQuarrie was the blacksmith and tool sharpener, along with a large group of helpers.

In about 1863, an article about the quarry appeared in the Salt Lake Herald newspaper and explained that 120 hands, consisting of quarry stonecutters and fitters, blacksmiths, and other helpers, were all busy along the 1-mile quarry front, with teams hauling 50 tons of rock cut daily. The quarry was a very interesting place to visit, where the fine, smooth seam-face of rock, the sound of the hammer, the thump of the bar, the rattle of the drills, and the click of scores of picks and chisels made music in a business way.

Temple Timber Trail
SUP #188 **pic #413**

Sponsor: *Cotton Mission Chapter 2016*

Location: Essentially starts at Fort Pierce near the Arizona border and proceeds to Mt. Trumbull. The most direct route would start by going (the opposite direction) from St. George to Washington City, to the intersection of 3rd East and Telegraph Street (Hwy 212). Go south on 3rd East and continue as the street becomes Washington Fields Road. There aren't many other places to cross the Virgin River. On the map Washington Fields Road appears to jog to the east at 3650 South to 700 East and then turns south again. The road from there goes under the new highway to the airport and continues through Warner Valley to Ft. Pierce. The Temple Trail is marked from there to Mt. Trumbull.
GPS: (300 East Telegraph Street, Washington City, Utah: N37 07 48.94, W113 30 17.80 elevation 2810 feet (37.1302611, -113.5049444)

Utah

Description/Inscription: The trail is 70-80 miles long beginning at the St. George Temple and the other end at Mt. Trumbull where the timber came from. Downtown St. George is not a good place from which to start on the trail, and it is not marked there. The trail essentially begins at Fort Pierce (part of the Arizona Strip).

Crosby Confluence Park
Tonaquint
SUP # 173 **pic#392**

Sponsor: *Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012*

Location: Crosby Confluence Park, south end of Convention Center Drive, St. George, Utah.
GPS: N37 04 29.3, W113 34 57.90 elevation 2592 feet (37.0748056, -113.5827500)

Description/Inscription: Jacob Hamblin, pioneer, missionary and friend to the Indians, planted cottonseed in the fertile river bottoms near here in 1855. A settlement was established the next year called Tonaquint, after a local band of Indians that were located there. As part of the Cotton Mission, four families built a few log cabins and willow huts. Sometimes called Lower Clara, with nicknames of Seldom Sap, Never Sweat and Lick Skillet, it was abandoned in 1862 due to a series of floods. However, some farming was continued and it was later known as Seep Ditch.

Brigham Young's Vision
SUP #174 **pic#393**

Sponsor*: Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012*

Location: Crosby Confluence Park, south end of Convention Center Drive, St. George, Utah.
GPS: N37 04 29.3, W113 34 57.90 elevation 2592 feet (37.0748056, -113.5827500)

Description/Inscription: Near this spot, in the fall of 1859, Brigham Young, statesman and leader of the Mormon people, silently gazed at Pine Valley Mountain, and then the valley and hills of black lava and vermillion rock before him. He saw in vision a thriving community. With a sweep of his arm he spoke: “There will yet be built between those

volcanic ridges, a city of spires, towers and steeples, with homes containing many inhabitants."

The Southern Exploring Company
SUP #175 **pic#394**

Sponsor: *Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012*

Location: Crosby Confluence Park, south end of Convention Center Drive, St. George, Utah.
GPS: N37 04 29.3, W113 34 57.90 elevation 2592 feet (37.0748056, -113.5827500)

Description/Inscription: In the fall of 1849, Brigham Young formed the Southern Exploring Company led by Parley P. Pratt. Through that winter this company of 50 men explored potential town sites and resources from Nephi to present day St. George as part of Young's plan for a corridor to the sea, also called the Mormon Corridor. Twenty of the company under Pratt reached their further point south at the confluence of the Santa Clara and Virgin Rivers on January 1, 1850, near this monument. Their reports resulted in the settlement of all the towns between Nephi and St. George.

Jedediah Strong Smith
SUP #176 **pic#395**

Sponsor: *Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012*

Location: Crosby Confluence Park, south end of Convention Center Drive, St. George, Utah.
GPS: N37 04 29.3, W113 34 57.90 elevation 2592 feet (37.0748056, -113.5827500)

Description/Inscription: In 1826, Jedediah Smith, searching for a route to California, entered what is now Washington County by crossing the black ridge north of here then following Ash Creek to the Virgin River. He followed the Virgin River through the Virgin River Narrows (present route of I-15) overcoming many dangers associated with the steep, narrow, winding, rugged canyon. In 1827, he returned to California following the same route to the confluence of Santa Clara Creek and the Virgin River. Anxious to avoid a repetition of his experience in the Virgin River Narrows, he proceeded up Santa Clara Creek and turned southwest over the low mountain (present day Old Highway US 91) to a ravine which led him to the Beaver Dam Wash and its confluence with the Virgin River.

Utah

Shem, Shivwits Indian Chieftain
SUP #112 **pic#338**

Sponsor: *Cotton Mission Chapter*

Location: St. George, Utah City Cemetery, 700 East and Tabernacle St. (southeast of the cemetery sexton's building)
GPS: (Estimated) N37 06 27.04, W113 34 10.71 elevation 2782 feet (37.1075111, -113.5696417)

Description/Inscription: 1840,
Feb. 24, 1930
Friend of the pioneers and faithful member of the LDS Church
Sons of Utah Pioneers #112

Note: Shem was a well-known chieftain of the Shivwits Band. Highly respected by the new settlers and his own people, Shem served as a peacemaker for the two cultures. He converted to the LDS Church and was a faithful member. He died in 1930 at the age of ninety years. His grave had gone unmarked for many years.

The Temple Quarry
SUP #81 **pic#339**

Sponsor: *Cotton Mission Chapter and Utah Pioneer Sesquicentennial Celebration Council, 1996*

Location: In St. George, Utah the trailhead parking lot is south on Donlee Dr. from the intersection with 265 South, near the northernmost buildings on the former St. George Airport.
GPS: (Trailhead) N37 06 10.28, W113 35 45.14 elevation 2938 feet (37.1028556, -113.5958722)
GPS: (Wooden sign at the quarry) N37 05 47.5, W113 36 21.24 elevation 2930 (37.0965278, -113.6059000)
GPS: (Quarry plaque) N37 05 42.72, W113 36 18.18 elevation 2969 feet (37.0952000, -113.6050500)

Description/Inscription: This is where the rock was quarried for the foundation of the St. George Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Lava, flowing from volcanoes to the north, formed this rock which is impervious to the alkali and water found in the soil where the temple was to be built.

The stone was quarried into slabs averaging ten feet long, forty-two inches wide, thirteen inches thick, and five thousand five hundred pounds in weight. The unique method of loading them for hauling was by placing the stone on six inches of soil, straddling it with the wagon, securing it to the undercarriage, and then removing the dirt from under the rock.

The quarry was active during the early eighteen-seventies.

Note: Two plaques at the quarry site explain how lava stone was quarried and cut at this site to be used in the foundation of the St. George Temple. A short 1¼-mile hike on relatively level ground is required from the parking lot.

Utah is Rich in Aviation History
SUP #130 pic#340

Sponsor: *Cotton Mission Chapter 2007*

Location: South Gate Hill, W. Sir Monte Drive via Upper Sir Monte Dr. (behind the water tank), St. George, Utah
GPS: N37 3 53.68, W113 35 43.41 elevation 2933 feet (37.0649111, -113.5953917)

Description/Inscription: Cotton Mission Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers No. 130
Utah is Rich in Aviation History

The first regularly scheduled overland passenger flight in the USA was made by Western Air Express on May 23, 1926, from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles. This 50 foot concrete arrow was one of four here in the St. George area, placed every 10 miles, for navigation of mail and passenger planes. The steel posts held coal oil lamps to illuminate the arrows after dark.

Dedicated 23 May 2007

Note: This monument commemorates the "Navigation Arrows" placed at strategic locations around the United States to allow early air traffic to "find their way" around the country.

Utah

TOQUERVILLE
Levi Savage
SUP #279 **pic#451**

Sponsor: *Cotton Mission Chapter r, 2022*

Location: In front of the Old Church on Toquer Blvd, behind the church is the Toquerville City Offices. 214 N Toquer Blvd, Toquerville, Utah
GPS: N37 15 17, W113 17 6 elevation 3392 feet (37.2547222, -113.2850000)

Description/Inscription: This monument contains a statue of Levi Savage and three plaques:

<u>Levi Savage Life Sketch</u>
Levi Savage was born in Greenfield, Ohio on March 23, 1820.
In 1833 the family moved to Antwerp, Michigan, where he joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
He joined the Mormon Battalion at Council Bluffs, Iowa.
In 1848 Levi married Jane Mathers who died shortly after the birth of their first son in 1851.

In 1852, Levi was called on a mission to Siam. He left his infant son in the care of his sister and departed first for India, then Burma. Attempts to enter Siam were not successful. After returning to America, he joined up with the Willie Handcart Company at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Following his arrival in Salt Lake City, Levi married Ann Brummel Cooper, a member of the Willie handcart company.

In 1858, he moved to Lehi, Utah and worked as a supplier for the U.S. Army at Camp Floyd. He was then called by Brigham Young to settle Kanab, Utah in 1865. He moved to Toquerville in 1866. Here he lived the remainder of his life as a farmer. He died on December 13, 1910.

He was a farmer; growing alfalfa, grapes and fruit on his farm near the Virgin River, south of Toquerville. Levi was active in civic affairs and in the growth and development of southern Utah. He was, to the end, a faithful member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Sons of Utah Pioneers site #279

Utah

Mormon Battalion
1846 – 1847
Levi Savage enlisted in the Mormon Battalion at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Marched 1,400 miles from Council Bluffs to San Diego, California. The march took them through Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona and California ... all on foot. It remains the longest military march in United States history. At San Diego, Levi and the battalion members saw the Pacific Ocean for the first time.

Levi and his discharged companion started to the Rocky Mountains. These men knew the Saints were headed to the Great Salt Lake Valley so they made their way up California, crossed the Sierra Nevada Mountains and what is now the state of Nevada, and half of the future state of Utah. The group blazed a new route, south of the route taken by the ill fated Donner Party the previous year. This route is still in use today and is now part of US Highway 50. They arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on 16 October 1847.

This monument is indebted to the descendants and friends of Levi Savage and James Jackson Jr. who contributed financially to the monument. Appreciation is expressed to the Cotton Mission and Hurricane chapters of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers for their support. Appreciation is expressed to the City of Toquerville for its support of this project.

Project Supervisor: Rex Jensen
Monument design and construction: Randy Paul
Bronze Sculpture: Annette Everett

Willie Handcart Company
1856
Following Levi's four year mission to Siam, he joined the ill-fated Willie Handcart Company at Iowa City, Iowa, on July 10, 1856. Levi had thus circumnavigated the globe; having suffered illness, danger and much hardship.

At a tense meeting in Florence, Nebraska, Savage told the group he believed that embarking west so late in the season was a dangerous mistake. Levi urged them to spend the winter in Nebraska but was overruled. Savage then declared, "What I have said I know to be true; but seeing your are to go forward, I will go with you, will help all I can, will work with you, will rest with you, and if necessary, will die with you. May God in his mercy bless and preserve us."

The Willie Handcart Company left Florence, Nebraska late in the season, on August 17 1856 with 120 handcarts and 6 wagons, numbering about 500 souls, of who 66 died on the journey from cold, exposure, hunger and disease. Having endured much hardship already, but being young and strong, Levi was a strength and great support to many of the suffering and dying saints on this journey. Captain Willie's handcart company arrived in Salt Lake City after great suffering from scarcity of provisions, cold and exposure.

It had been nearly four years since Levi had seen his young son. Since his wife died prior to his mission to Siam, he left his son in the care of his sister, Hanna Eldredge, who cared for him until his return.

WASHINGTON CITY

Adair Spring The Birthplace of Utah's Dixie Washington City, Utah
SUP #218 pic#341

Sponsors: *Monument sponsored by the Citizens of Washington City and The Washington City Historical Society. Benches sponsored by the Cotton Mission Chapter, 1996*

Location: 120 North 200 East in Washington, Utah.
GPS: N37 07 55.60, W113 30 23.17 elevation 2818 feet (37.1321111, -113.5064361)

Description/Inscription: This site contains a monument and plaque erected by the Citizens of Washington City and The Washington City Historical- Society, and benches donated by the Cotton Mission Chapter.

The plaque reads:
In early 1857 Brigham Young called a group of Southerners on a cotton mission to Southern Utah to raise cotton. Samuel Newton Adair, the leader of ten families, arrived at this spot April 15, 1857, after leaving Payson, Utah on March 3. They camped here a short time and then moved down near the Virgin River on what became known as the Sand Plot. Apostle Amasa M. Lyman who was passing through the area recommended that they move back to the spring area which they did. Robert Dockery Covington arrived here May 5 or 6, 1857, with 28 more Southern families. They left the Salt Lake area shortly after the LDS Spring Conference held around April 6. On May 6 or 7 a two day meeting was held at this site under the direction of Isaac C. Haight, President of the Parowan Stake. They sang songs, prayed and selected Robert C. Covington to be the President of the LDS Branch, and Harrison Pearce and James B. Reagan as assistants. Wm. R. Slade and James D. McCullough were appointed Justices of the Peace, John Hawley and James Matthews as constables, G. R. Coley as stray pound keeper and Wm. R. Slade, Geo. Hawley and G.W. Spencer as school

trustees. They named their city Washington. It was too late to plant wheat, so they prepared the ground for corn and went right to work making dams and ditches to water their crops. Their first homes were their wagon boxes, willow and mud huts and dugouts dug in the bank east of this monument. Their new home soon was called “Dixie.” Those who came in the spring of 1857 were:

Adair, George W.
Adair, John M.
Adair, Joseph
Adair, Newton (L. N.)
Adair, Samuel
Adair, Thomas
Clark, John W.
Coley, Gabriel Reynolds
Couch, John Jr.
Couch, John Sr.
Covington, Robert D
Crawford, William H.
Dameron, William
Dodge, Enoch
Duggins, William (Dugus)
Fream, William
Freeman, John W.
Hatfield, Joseph (Hadfield)
Hawley, George
Hawley, John
Hawley, William
Holden J.
Johnson, Alfred
Lloyd, Robert
Mangum, John
Mangum, William
Matheny, Sims B.
Matthew, James Nichols
McCullough, James D.
Pearce, Harrison
Price, John
Reagan, James B.
Rencher, Umpsted
Richey, James
Slade, William R.
Smith, Joseph
Smith, Thomas W.
Spencer, George W.
Sprouse, Balus (Spouse)
Thomas, Preston
Tyler, Oscar
Wilkins, James B.
Young, William J.
and others

Utah

Weber County
RURAL LOCATION
Indian Trails Monument
SUP #i-1 **pic#342**

Sponsors: *Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 1984 with BSA Council, and refurbished with an Eagle Scout project by Andrew Robert Crookston*

Location: In Weber County at the summit of North Ogden Canyon
GPS: N41 19 13.56, W111 53 55.50 elevation 6185 feet (41.3204333, -111.8987500)

Description/Inscription: This monument contains three main plaques or panels.

<u>Center panel and Indian Trails map:</u>
Five Indian Lodge Trails radiated from Ogden Valley long before the arrival of White men. Trail #1 ascended North Ogden Creek to North Ogden Pass where we are, veered to the north as it descended to the valley. Trail #2 crossed the divide north of Liberty and descended the South Fork of the Little Bear River to Cache Valley. Trail #3 went east up South Fork, ascended Skin Toe Trail between Causey Creek and South Fork, crossed Lost Creek on its way to the Bear River north of Evanston. Trail #4 went up Hawkins Creek south of Huntsville, over the low hills and connected with a trail on the Weber at Mountain Green. Trail #5 went west down Ogden Canyon to the narrows near the west end of the canyon, ascended the mountain between Cold Water and Warm Water creeks, continued west above the cliffs and emerged from the canyon near 21st street. All of these trails joined other migratory trails.

For More information on the Indian Trails scan this QR Code

Utah

Left Panel EARLY EXPLORATIONS

Indian Bands of the Shoshone Tribe were located throughout northern Utah, southern Idaho and western Wyoming long before the advent of the white men. Northern Utah was inhabited by hunting and wild berry-pinenuts-roots gathering bands of Northwest Shoshone and some Ute Indians. The Indians wandered from area to area on a network of well traveled trails throughout the region.

Pathfinders, trappers and explorers followed the well worn Indian trails through Utah Territory. In May 1825 Peter Skene Ogden of the Hudson's Bay Company led a party of trappers south from Cache Valley on Trail #2 and in seven days the party took 585 beaver pelts in New Hole as Ogden called the valley. The Ogden party left New Hole and followed Trail #4 south to the Weber River. After a skirmish with some American trappers at Mountain Green Ogden retraced his steps north, never descending to the lower valley. Mountain men called the valley Ogden Hole, such men as Smith, Fitzpatrick, Weber, Sublette, Bridger, Russell, Clyman and Goodyear. In 1843 John C. Fremont and his expedition traveled south on an Indian trail from Fort Hall, arriving at the Weber River they launched a boat and visited the island in the Great Salt Lake which now bears his name. In 1849 Capt. J. Howard Stansbury led an expedition of Topographical Engineers of the U.S. Army to the west. He left the Donner Trail south of Evanston and descended the Bear River until he found "an Indian lodge trail" going west (Trail #3). "We soon arrived at the headwaters of Pumbar (Lost) Creek, a tributary of the Weber". The party took Trail #1 west and visited Brownsville, now called Ogden. Later while encamped on the west side of Promontory Mountain Capt. Stansbury noticed indications of the area's having been inundated at some remote time by "a vast inland sea". Stansbury thus became the first person to record the existence of ancient Lake Bonneville.

Right panel PIONEER SETTLEMENTS

Brigham Young learned much about the geography of the region near the Great Salt Lake from the writings of a few of the mountain men and from interviews with others. Soon after the arrival of the first company of Mormon Pioneers in the "valley" in July 1847 Brigham Young sent exploring parties north and south along the Indian trails west of the Wasatch Mountains to locate places for settlements. One of these parties contacted Miles Goodyear at Fort Buenaventura. In 1848 Brigham Young sent a party to explore the country around Bear Lake. The group went up Weber Canyon and took Trail #4 to Ogden Hole and then Trail #3 up South Fork on their way to Bear Lake. In 1854 Brigham Young sent an expedition over Trail #1 to find a shorter route to Fort Bridger for the settlers near Ogden so they would not need to go via Salt Lake City. This expedition took the first wagon into the valley (Ogden Hole) Charles F. Middleton wrote, "The first wagon that was taken into the valley was taken by hand of man. No mules or oxen hauled that vehicle. I steered the wagon. The wheels were locked and my companions held onto the vehicle with ropes to prevent its breaking loose and dashing down the steep incline." In 1856 Ogden Hole became a summer grazing area for cattle. The next year the first herd houses were built where Eden is located. The first permanent settlers arrived in 1858 and located near the herd houses. Huntsville and then

Liberty were settled soon thereafter. A toll road through Ogden Canyon, constructed in 1860 by Lorin Farr and Isaac Goodale, subsequently became the main route into Ogden Valley. Each summer for a number of years Indian bands passed through the valley over the old trails on their way to and from their hunting grounds. The Indians were not hostile for they had learned that they could get more food by bartering with leather goods and by the settlers being aware of their needs than by fighting.

Note: In 2012, an Eagle Scout project brought about an improvement in this monument. Due to the leaching out of the mortar, water stains and calcium deposits had damaged some of the plaques. The scout raised funds, matched by the Ogden Pioneer Chapter of the SUP, did the work and replaced the four lower panels.

Stoney Point
SUP #94 **pic#343**

Sponsor: *Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 2001*

Location: In Weber County, Utah accessible only by trail from Indian Trails Monument (above) and more than ¾ of a mile east
GPS: N41 19 20.25, W111 53 07.98 Elevation 5,847 feet (41.3222917, -111.8855500)

Description/Inscription: From this lookout point, you can see the location of the early Indian trails described on the monument at the summit of this canyon. You are on trail #1 that goes from North Ogden in the lower valley to Liberty in the upper valley. To your left, (north) is trail #2, sometimes called the Liberty Divide, which goes over the mountain and down the south fork of the Little Bear river into Cache Valley. It is this trail that, in 1825, brought Peter Skene Ogden into this valley which he called "New Hole", later to become Ogden's Hole, and now Ogden Valley. He proceeded across the valley to the south over what is now the Trapper's Loop area and descended a small creek to the Weber River (trail #4) at Mountain Green. Trail #3 goes up the South Fork of the Ogden River and was the route to the Bear River north of Evanston. To your extreme right and out of sight is trail #5 down Ogden Canyon to the west.

Trappers, mountain men and pathfinders followed the Indian trails and the Mormon settlers did the same later. The first permanent settlers to enter this valley came via this trail. First they brought their herds over the trail in 1856 for summer grazing, then built herd houses, and in 1858 the first settlers built where Eden is located. (E)"

Utah

John C. Fremont
UPTLA #33 and #1933 pic#344

For More information on Fremont & Carson scan this QR Code

Sponsors: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and BSA Vanguard Troops 516 Ogden 12th Ward, Oct. 2, 1933 and The National Honor Society of Fremont High School, 1996*

Location: At the highest point of Little Mountain, west on 12th Street, Ogden, Utah 10 ½ miles west of the intersection with 1900 West (Hwy 126) and 12th Street (Hwy 39), (11 ½ mi W of Ogden city limit, 1200 W 12th Street.). The location is now on a military (Air Force) reservation and is available only by escorted visit.
GPS: N41 15 17.2, W112 14 19.5 elevation 4671 feet (41.2547778, -112.2387500)

Description/Inscription: No. 1933 Oct. 2, 1933
John C. Fremont
Pathfinder, scholar and political leader, John C. Fremont and a party of four, with Kit Carson as guide, viewed the Great Salt Lake and made geographical observations from this point, September 6, 1843. They explored the nearest (now Fremont) island. Fremont rendered valuable service in establishing the claims of the United States to the territory between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean through explorations trips in 1842, '43 and '45. His report and maps published in 1845 contained the first detailed information regarding this territory. This report was of great assistance to Brigham Young and the Mormon Pioneers on their journey westward in 1847.

Utah Trails (sic) and Landmarks Association and B.S.A. Vanguard
Troops 516 Ogden 12th Ward

Text corrections made and plaque reinstalled by National Honor
Society of Fremont High School May 18, 1996.

Note: 1 The National Honor Society of Fremont High School installed a new plaque on this monument on May 18, 1996, replacing the original Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association (UPTLA) plaque. This new plaque included text changes from the original UPTLA plaque #33. The new plaque changed the monument number from" #33" to "#1933" (obvious reference to the year of the original plaque) and removed the UPTLA logo (the buffalo skull).

Note 2: A QR code was placed on the monument by the Ogden Pioneer Chapter

Utah

EDEN
Eden Heritage Monument
SUP #229 **pic#476**

Sponsor: *Ogden Valley Chapter, TBD*

Location: At the Eden Park, 2100 N 5600 E, Eden, Utah
GPS: N41 17 50, W111 48 55 elevation 4859 feet (41.2972222, -111.8152778)

Description/Inscription: This monument site contains seven plaques and a statue:

<u>Northwestern Shoshone—Early Sojourners of Ogden Valley</u>
Prior to the permanent settlement of Ogden Valley, this was summer home to Northwestern Shoshone, the Newe people as they were known among themselves. Anga-we-ya-dye (where the red berries grow) was the Shoshone name describing this mountain valley hideaway. "Red berries" likely indicates the rich supply of life sustaining found here - elder berry, currents, service berry and ever abundant choke cherry.

the Shoshone resided in portable, conically shaped shelters known as Kahni-a (tipi) erected with interlocking pine poles wrapped in a buffalo-skin-covering. Tipis were carefully designed to set up and take down quickly. An entire Shoshone village could be packed up and ready to move within an hour.

In the first half of the 19th century, this valley fell within the territory of the Northwestern Shoshone which stretched from Davis County to Northern Idaho and Wyoming to Nevada, led by Chief Sagwitch and Chief Little Soldier. Trappers and explorers, including Peter Skene Ogden, Osborne Russell and Captain Howard Stansbury interacted with Shoshone in and around Ogden Valley during this time period. During the settlement years (1850-1900) of

Eden, Huntsville, and Liberty, frequent encounters between settlers and Shoshone occurred, resulting in both trade and friendships.

The Shoshone subsisted on critical resources this location provided water, fish, small and larger game, along with various berries, roots and seeds. When immigrants began arriving in the mid 1800's, competition for these resources soon created conflict. Infectious disease, appropriation of land and water by settlers, the transcontinental railroad and consequent warfare each played a part in the decimation of the Shoshone populations. On Jan 29, 1863, hundreds of Northwestern Shoshone lost their lives at the infamous Bear River Massacre some 60 miles north of this (Eden) location near Preston, Idaho.

Today Northwestern Shoshone no longer frequent Ogden Valley in large numbers as they once did. In spite of their assimilation into modern American society, local Northwestern Shoshone continue to preserve and maintain their identity and rich culture.

Eden Heritage Monument
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Utah

Leonard* & Phylis Fuller Family Janet Muir & David Suehsdorf

Sons of Utah Pioneers
Ogden Valley Chapter
Site No. 229
Erected 2022

Eden Heritage Monument Committee

Larry McBride* Chair	Blake Powell
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Shanna Fuller Francis*	Martha Duker Schickedanz
David Oliverson Martin	Erich Stallings Sontag*

Sculptor – Tyson Snow

*Eden Founding Family Descendant

Eden's First-Generation Settlers

Andreasen, Peter Jens
Caroline Andrea Fredericksen
Mette Catherine Ingeborg
Atkinson, Thomas Field
Mary McBride Burt
Ballantyne, Richard
Hulda Mariah Clark
Mary Pearce
Caroline Albertine Sanderson
Bachman, Jacob
Elisabeth Sutter
Anna Hegetschweiler
Bingham, Erastus
Lucinda Gates
Boulten, Jacob
Annie
Burkett, George
Elisabeth Powell
Karin Hansen

Burnett, William Van Dawson
Sarah Jane Wilde
Burns, Enoch
Elizabeth Jane Pierce
Burt, James Sr.
Mary McBride
Campbell, Ammon
Harriet B. Brunson
Campbell, Joel William
Winifred Mary Freeman
Carver, John
Sarah Ann Eames
Carr, David Orlando
Angelina Melvina Butler
Chambers, James Montgomery
Louvicy Ann Heninger
Chambers, William Pollock

Catherine Letitica Pritchett
Clarke, Francis

Eccles, William
Sarah Hutchinson
Eggleston, Orson Hyde
Constant Ann Stephens
Fackrell, James III
Julie Ann Edge
Farrell, John A.
Janet Lindsay
Marian Lindsay
Felt, Luis Williamson
Elizabeth May Farrell
Ferrin, Josiah Marsh
Martha Ann Bronson
Ferrin, Samuel
Ann Chapmen
Anna Plant
Fisher, James
Mary M. Douglas
Jane Duncan Rose

Fuller, Edmund Burke
Adelaide Jelly
Frorrer, Julius Frederick
Elizabeth Sabin
Geertsen, Peter
Gould, Robert Jr.
Joan Ann Simpson
Graham, Alexander Ross
Karen Marie Jorgensen
Graham, Robert
Gertrude Stallings
Grover, Joseph True
Edith Eveline Riddle
Lucinda Wilson Riddle
Grow, John
Mary A.
Hathaway, Elisha Brown

Deborah Jane Clifford
Holmes, Martha Jensina Marcussen

Jones, Richard Benjamin
Diana Lewis Heninger
Jones, John Arthur
Rachel Harmon Heninger
Larsen, Andrew
Margaret
Larsen, Peter (Johnson)
Anna Marie Christensen Johnson
Lindsay, Walter
Elizabeth Burt
Lindsay, William
Mary Ellen Brown
Lindsay, John
Anne Marie Pedersen
Janet McLean
Love, Caron
Susan Rowley
McBride. Margaret Ann Howard

McBride, Heber Robert
Elizabeth Ann Burns
Moffett, Armstead
Mary Jane Emett
Nielsen, James Marin
Petersen, Christian
Ida Louisa Wright
Prichett, Alfred Leonidas
Francis Katherine Heninger
Reed, Nathaniel
Elizabeth Sebring
Ririe, James
Ann Boyack
Ririe, Hyrum
Margaret Jane Farrell
Ritter, John Thompson
Oregon Columbia Thomas

Scott, Moses Aaron
Luella Mary Smith

Shupe, Peter Riley
Sarah Jane Cordan
Sessions, James Monroe
Alice Fidelia Palmer
Shelton, Henry Augustus
Eliza Ann Colvin
Slater, Thomas Tyson Jr.
Mary Jane Shelton
Stallings, Joseph William
Charlotte Jane Hussey
Elizabeth Alice Barnes
Swenson, Swen
Talbot, Henry James Sr.
Lavina Ann Wall
Taylor, Alma K.
Cecelia Azinette Keyes
Taylor, John Ammon
Maren Johanne Poulsdatter
Teeples, George Bentley

Joanna Case
Teeples, Sidney Rigdon
Thompson, James Alexander
Christian Lindsay
Wade, Rowell
Martha
Walker, Daniel Cox
Emily Slater
Walker, John Edward
Maryett M. Colvin
Wilbur, Elisha J.
Ellen Rosetta Worden
Frannie Fern Durfee
Wilbur, Stephen King
Susan Augusta Byington
Sina Cynthia Peel
Williamson, Christopher Columbus
Uston
Mary Ann Campbell

Harriet Elvira Teeples
Clifford, William Henry
Susannah Elizabeth Garrard
Colvin, Orlan Francis
Annie Paulsen
Colvin, William Francis
Sarah Eliza Sprague

Hiatt, Elihu Sr.
Rebecca Courter
Ingallis, William
Jensen, Andrew Bingham
Jenstine Christensen Winter
Jensen, Joseph Charles
Julia Wilhelmina Iverson
Jensen, Niels Peter
Sophie Larsen

Shaw, John
Mary Eliza Brown
Shupe, Isaac
Elizabeth Matilda Deem
Shupe, James Michale
Louisa Hannah Dix

Helen Vilate Froerrer
Wilson, Robert
Mary Ann Point
Wilson, Thomas Charles
Ellen Nelson
Winslow, John Henry
Worden, George Amos
Janey Ferrell

David Eccles
(1849-1912)
Western Industrialist and Utah's First Multimillionaire
A Remarkable "Rags to Riches" Journey

This Statue of David Eccles – bringing him to life as a hardworking boy of 14 – embodies the great hope in the future manifest in the pioneer spirit, which led thousands away from home and country in search of a better life. It reflects the beginnings of a young David's remarkable journey from the impoverished Scottish immigrant to, eventually one of the most successful industrialists and business entrepreneurs of the Western United States. Though he labored as a youth to support his family, which immigrated to the harsh mountainous terrain of Eden, Utah from a life of poverty near Glasgow and Paisley, Scotland, he would successfully overcome each obstacle to eventually found more than 50 businesses – from railroads and lumber mills to mines, construction companies, banks, factories, hotels, and more – creating thousands of jobs and economic vitality for his fellow citizens through his integrity, drive, self-reliance, and keen business sense.

Even in his youth, David embodied the pioneer spirit of Eden's early settlers, as did his father, William Eccles, a blind woodworker who brought his Irish wife, Sarah Hutchinson Eccles, and their children to Ogden Valley in 1863. Converts to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, they came with little education and few possessions save William's wood lathe for making household utensils to sell or trade for food. Relying on their son to make the family's living, young David would walk throughout the valley and down the rough canyon road to Ogden to peddle his father's wooden rolling pins, bowls, spoons, and other wares, which were often tied around his waist with a rope belt.

Struggling to survive in Eden, the Eccles family moved for a time to Oregon where David, undaunted by hard work, cut cordwood to fuel a woolen mill and worked on the California and Oregon Railroad lines. Returning to Ogden Valley at age 20, he again put his "strong back and sharp axe" to work, saving enough to purchase his own yoke of oxen – a pivotal achievement that enabled him to start his first real business cutting and hauling logs in Ogden Canyon. His legendary business career had begun.

David's enterprises and business partnerships would expand quickly in Utah, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Among them was Utah Construction Company in 1890, which ultimately led the construction of Hoover Dam in the 1930s and built more than 700 miles of track for the Western Pacific Railroad. Though he would go on to become Utah's first multimillionaire, David never forgot the poverty of his youth. His generosity and aid to

families, businesses, and communities – including Ogden where he served as mayor – were well known and much admired.

David met and married Danish immigrant Bertha Jensen in 1875, and later, in 1885, Ellen Stoddard, daughter of business partner John Stoddard, who was among the first settlers of Cedar City, Utah. Following the pattern of his youth, David put their children to work early in life alongside the crews of his many businesses. He never slowed the pace of his own life, telling friends he preferred to "die in the harness" rather than slow down. On December 6, 1912, while running to catch the evening train from Salt Lake City to Ogden, he died suddenly of a heart attack at only 63 years of age.

David Eccles was a legendary Western Industrialist – an example of a remarkable "rags to riches" journey. At the time ot his seath, he was president of 17 corporations and seven banks, and acting director of 24 businesses in various industries. News of his death reverberated across five Western states, where flags were lowered to half-staff. On the day of his funeral, government offices and private businesses throughout the West halted operations in his honor and memory. Such was the far-reaching impact of this remarkable individual whose legacy of determination, hard work, integrity, achievement, and service to others continues to benefit all Utahns in innumerable ways, including the continuing generous philanthropy of his Eccles family descendants, whose roots began in the small mountain valley community of Eden.

<u>David Eccles Statue Plaque</u>
David Eccles
(1849 – 1912)

Bold and respectful, David worked tirelessly to succeed in the face of great adversity. The elements within this hand sculpted base illustrate some touchstone successes in his gags-to-riches story.

The relief panels outline his beginnings. The purchase of his first oxen, which lead to owning his first sawmill. After utilizing the rail system David built an empire and earned his fortune.

Thistle, the national emblem of Scotland, speaks to his heritage. Scotland's "Order of Chivalry" is known as the most ancient and noble order of the thistle. Perfectly matched to the symbolic meaning of that flower, David exemplified endurance, survival, courage, and strength.

Represented on the back side of the base are two large wooden spools. David's legally blind father was still able to shape them on a small lathe. David would then take them to sell to the large textile factories in Scotland to financially support the family.

<u>Eden's Founding</u>
July 15, 1865

Utah

The first Anglo-european men to arrive in Ogden Valley were trappers led by Peter Skene Ogden of the Hudson's Bay Company. Most of Peter Skene Ogden's trappers were Iroquois, known as "Freeman", an iconic misnomer since indebtedness to the Hudson's Bay Company left Iroquois Freemen far from free. Local Shoshone also accompanied Ogden's fur trapping brigade when entering this valley in May of 1825. Observing the valley to be untouched by any other trappers, Ogden dubbed the area New Hole – a hole being a sheltered location such as a valley. It later took the name Ogden Hole. Soon others followed their trails.

The first wagon came into the valley via North Ogden pass in 1854. The group used ropes to ease their wagon down over the cliffs. The company was led by David Moore. Charles F. Middleton, who was also in the company wrote, "The first wagon that was taken into the valley was taken by hand of man. No mules or oxen hauled that vehicle; I steered the wagon. The wheels were locked, and my companions held onto the vehicle with ropes to prevent it from breaking loose and dashing down the steep incline. The wagon was left in the valley(").

In 1856, the valley was first used as a natural summer range for cattle, the valley's ring of mountains serving as a natural corral with grass and water available for the summer herd.

The first home in Eden, a log cabin, was built in 1857 for summer herdsmen Erastus Bingham and Joseph Hardy. It was situated about 1 ½ miles east of the formal settlement of Eden.

The first permanent settlers of Eden arrived via the North Ogden Canyon pass through Liberty. The party consisted of Joseph Grover, Sidney Teeples, Stephen Wilbur, Peter Geertsen, Josiah Ferrin, Francis Clark, Elisha Wilbur, the Moffetts, the Ferrells, and others.

The first informal community was established in 1859 when 15 families moved in, coming to Eden, again from Liberty's North Ogden pass. By 1863, the infant settlement had a population of 250; by 1870, 1,051.

The year 1865 was an important year for the small group that had settled in this mountain valley. With the outbreak of Utah's Blackhawk War in that year, pioneer leader President Brigham Young advised communities throughout the state to move their settlements closer together. The town of Eden was then surveyed. Consisting of nine blocks of six acres each, the blocks were divided into eight lots each, with a public square as the center. Today the historic center block is known as Eden Park, where you now stand. The area was laid out under the direction of Richard Ballantyne and was given the name of Eden, taken from the biblical garden due to its beauty and "pleasant situation." People moved in immediately. A large celebration with dedicatory activities marked the small community's official founding, July 15, 1865.

EDEN – 1871
This plaque is a map depicting the layout of Eden in 1871 and showing the relative location in which the current monument is located.

Utah

HUNTSVILLE
Captain Jefferson Hunt
SUP #H **pic#345**

Sponsors: *National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1956 and Jefferson Hunt Chapter, 1996*

Location: Old Town Square, near the northwest corner of the park at the intersection of 7400 E. and 200 S. Huntsville, Utah.
GPS: N41 15 37.32, W111 46 12.36 elevation 4940 (41.2603667, -111.7701000)

Description/Inscription: This monument contains two plaques.

Captain Jefferson Hunt
CO. A Mormon Battalion
Soldier, Guide, Pioneer, Churchman, Builder
1804 -1879

Leader of the largest party of '49ers from Salt Lake to California: guided first Mormon pioneer settlers to San Bernardino.
1851: Colonized Huntsville.
1860: Represented Weber County in Utah Territorial Legislature.
1863: Instrumental in planning Huntsville and valley irrigation; directed building of first school and meeting house; served as first branch president of Huntsville until 1865.

This plaque marks the town square of old Fort Hunt."

Note: Jefferson Hunt was converted to Mormonism in 1834. Migrating with the Mormons, he was commissioned as a Captain in the Mormon Battalion. Hunt and his family settled in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. In 1851 he was called to help create a Mormon settlement in San Bernardino, California. He was a brigadier general in the California State Militia and a California State Assemblyman.

Daughters of the Valley plaque, 1937
In Memory of Mary Heathman Smith
Lovingly known as "Granny" Smith.

Born in England, January 21, 1818, where she was trained in a maternity hospital. She came to Utah in 1862. As doctor, surgeon, midwife and nurse, for thirty years, in storm or sunshine, during the bleakest winters or the darkest night, she attended the people of Ogden Valley with a courage and faithfulness unexcelled. In addition to rearing her own family of nine, under her skill and attention she brought into the world more than 1500 babies. She died in Huntsville, Utah, December 15, 1895.

Utah

Fountain
SUP #R **pic#346**

Sponsor: *Jefferson Hunt Chapter, 1961*

Location: In Huntsville, Utah at the Huntsville Park, 200 South between 7400 E. and 7500 E.
GPS: N41 15 38.04, W111 46 09.17 elevation 4940 feet (41.2605667, -111.7692139)
Description/Inscription: Stone drinking fountain in the park

Note: the plaque is missing

Utah

OGDEN
Ogden City Municipal Park and Building
John Henry Weber
SUP #42 **pic#347**

Sponsor: *Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 1992*

Location: In Ogden, Utah at the Ogden City Park, Washington Blvd. & 25th St.
GPS: N41 13 13.02, W111 58 16.50 elevation 4338 feet (41.2202833, -111.9712500)

For More information on John Henry Weber scan this QR Code

Description/Inscription: 1779 John Henry Weber 1859
Weber River and Weber County bear the name of John Henry Weber who was born in Denmark in 1779 and came to America about 1807. Weber was hired by the U.S. army ordnance department to keep the records at the government owned lead mines at Ste Genevieve, Missouri where he met William Henry Ashley and Andrew Henry who in 1822 organized the first party of American trappers to go to the Rocky Mountains to hunt for beaver. Weber went with them. In 1823 they sent a party of trappers up the Yellowstone river with Weber at its head. This became the first party of American trappers to cross the continental divide. By a circuitous route Weber led his party into the great basin and in the fall of 1824 his party trapped the river which now bears his name. After trapping for 5 years Weber returned to Ste Genevieve where, because of his earlier excellent performance, he was rehired as recorder within 2 weeks. By 1833 Weber was assistant superintendent of the government mines in Galena, Illinois. Later he became superintendent for a short time. He retired in 1840 and moved to Bellevue, Iowa where he died in 1859. The name Weber County was made official on January 26, 1851 by the Utah Territorial Legislature. There is in Bellevue, Iowa each summer a mountain men rendezvous, called John Henry Weber Rendezvous.

Erected by Ogden Pioneer chapter Sons Utah Pioneers, Weber County commissioners, Weber State University and alumnae, Weber School District, Weber Historical Society, Ogden City Council.

William W. Terry Historian

Utah

Jedediah Strong Smith
UPTLA #3 **pic#348**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1931*

Location: 2549 Washington Blvd. Ogden, Utah at the Ogden City Municipal Park
GPS: N41 13 12.87, W111 58 16.11 elevation 4331 feet (41.2202417, -111.9711417)

For More information on Jedediah Strong Smith scan this QR Code

Description: Erected 1931 Jedediah Strong Smith Outstanding explorer, trapper, trader and devout Christian. Came to Utah with Wm. H. Ashley's Expedition in 1824.

Started first successful overland journey through Utah to the Pacific Coast from this vicinity August 22, 1826.

Substantially the same route was later followed by the main highway to Los Angeles.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Captain James Brown
UPTLA #112 **pic#356**

Sponsors*: Descendants of Captain James Brown, Citizens of Weber County and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1947*

Location: Ogden Municipal Park, 2459 Washington Blvd. Ogden, Utah
GPS: N41 13 12.60, W111 58 16.56 elevation 4308 feet (41.2201667, -111.9712667)

Utah

For More information on Captain James Brown scan this QR Code

Description/Inscription: This monument with a carved image of Captain James Brown has two plaques (panels) on the front and an inscription on the back with an engraved image of the Miles Goodyear cabin indicating: "Original Miles Goodyear cabin purchased by Captain James Brown in 1847"

Left panel
Captain James Brown
Captain James Brown, Pioneer, soldier and one of the founders of Ogden, enlisted in the Mormon Battalion of the U. S. Army in the Mexican War, July 16, 1846, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was made Captain of Company C. The Battalion marched overland to San Diego, longest march of infantry ever recorded. At Santa Fe, Captain Brown was placed in charge of the sick detachment and ordered to Pueblo where they spent the winter of 1846-47 with a group of converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints enroute from Mississippi to the Salt Lake Valley.

In the spring he marched his men by way of Fort Laramie and the South Pass arriving in the valley July 29, 1847, closely following Brigham Young and the Mormon Pioneers.

Right panel
Erected July 29, 1934
Captain James Brown
Early in August he left by way of Fort Hall for California to collect the Army pay due members of the Battalion. Returning late in 1847, he stopped at the Fort of Miles Goodyear, a trapper, located near the junction of the Ogden and Weber Rivers. From Goodyear he purchased for $3,000 all of the land now comprising Weber County together with some livestock and the Fort.

The land was conveyed to Captain Brown in a Mexican land grant, this entire area being at that time a part of Mexico. In January, 1848, he settled here with his family and began the colonization of Brownsville, later Ogden. He was born September 30, 1801, and he died September 30, 1863.

This monument erected by descendants of Captain James Brown,
Citizens of Weber County
And the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association.

Utah

Lorin Farr
UPTLA #113 **pic#357**

Sponsors: *Descendants of Lorin Farr, Citizens of Weber County, and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1947*

Location: Ogden, Utah at the Ogden Municipal Park, 2549 Washington Blvd.
GPS: N41 13 12.61, W111 58 15.82 elevation 4308 feet (41.2201694, -111.9710611)

Description/Inscription: This monument with a carved image of Lorin Farr has two plaques (panels) on the front

Left Panel
Erected August 14, 1947
Lorin Farr
Lorin Farr, Utah pioneer of 1847, one of the founders of Ogden, established Farr's Fort in 1850, assisted in laying out the city and organized its first government. In 1851, he became the first Mayor, serving twenty-two years, twenty years without pay. The deed to Ogden was made by Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, to Lorin Farr as Mayor.

He built Weber County's first sawmill and grist-mill (1850) and with others built the first woolen factory in northern Utah (1868). In 1857, with Newton Goodal and others, he built the first road through Ogden Canyon. Under his direction Weber County was surveyed and irrigation canals and roads were built. He was a leading contractor on the Central Pacific Railroad west from Ogden to Promontory.

Right Panel
Lorin Farr
Lorin Farr, civic and religious leader, staunch friend and supporter of the Prophet Joseph Smith, assisted in the settlement of Nauvoo, Illinois, and in building the Temple. He came to Utah with Brigham Young in 1847. In January 1851, he became the first President of Weber Stake of Zion, serving until 1870. He directed the building of Ogden Tabernacle in 1855-56. He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature for thirty years, serving longer than any other member and was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the State of Utah. A friend to the Indians, he was known among them as "Chief". The move south upon the approach of Johnson's (sic) Army in 1858, was conducted under his direction. He was a statesman and colonizer of great ability. Historian Edward Tullidge proclaimed him "Ogden's most representative Citizen".

Descendants of Lorin Farr, Citizens of Weber County,
And Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association.

Original Pioneer Settlers of Weber County Who Arrived with Their Families in 1848
SUP #133 **pic#350**

Sponsor: *Ogden Pioneer Chapter 2007*

Location: Plaque located in the second-floor hallway in the Ogden City Municipal Building
GPS: N41 13 10.23, W111 58 15.92 elevation 4349 feet

For more information
scan the QR Code below.

Description/Inscription:
Original Pioneer Settlers of Weber County Who Arrived With Their Families In 1848

James Brown
Henry C. Shelton
Louis B. Myers
George W. Thurkill
William Hutchens
Robert Crow
Reuben Henry
Urban Van Stewart
Artemus Sprague
Daniel Burch
Mrs. Ruth Stewart
Dr. William McIntire
Ezra Chase
John Shaw
Ambrose Shaw
Charles Hubbard
Jonathan Campbell
Sanford Bingham
William Stewart

Utah

DUP Museum
SUP Pioneer Handcart
SUP #210 **pic#351**

Sponsor: *Ogden Pioneer Chapter 1999*

Location: Inside the DUP Museum, 2104 Lincoln Ave. Ogden, Utah

GPS: N41 13 43.86, W111 58 31.68 elevation 4314 feet (41.2288500, -111.9754667)

Description/Inscription: This handcart was found in an antique shop in Bellevue, Iowa, by Julius Geilman and Bill Terry, purchased by the Chapter, and restored by Julius Geilman with great effort. It is believed to be a handcart used by the Pioneers on their journey west and used by missionaries when they returned back east to start their missions. It has been shown in many fairs and celebrations throughout Utah and Idaho and is now on loan to the DUP Museum where it can be on permanent display.

For More information on the Pioneer Handcart scan this QR Code

Utah

Miles Goodyear Cabin
UPTLA #41 **pic#352**

Sponsors: *Daughters of Utah Pioneers Weber County Chapter and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934*

Location: DUP Museum, 2104 Lincoln Ave. Ogden, Utah
GPS: N41 13 43.8, W111 58 32.1 elevation 4294 feet (41.2288333, -111.9755833)

Description/Inscription:
This monument contains four plaques: Two regarding the Miles Goodyear Cabin, UPTLA site #41 and DUP plaque #484; a plaque on the reverse side regarding Lorin Farr (see UPTLA site #45); and a plaque indicating the reason for its current location.

<u>UPTLA #41</u>
Erected July 24, 1934
Miles Goodyear Cabin
This cabin, built about 1841 by Miles Goodyear, as far as known the first permanent house built in Utah, stood near the junction of the Ogden and Weber Rivers. In 1848, it was sold to Captain James Brown of the Mormon Battalion with a Spanish Land Grant covering all of Weber County. It was preserved by Minerva Stone Shaw and by her presented to the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Weber County Chapter, who placed it on its current site.

Utah

For More information on the Miles Goodyear Cabin scan this QR Code

Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Weber County Chapter and
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

DUP plaque #484
Miles Goodyear Cabin
Miles Morris Goodyear built this cabin on the lower Weber River as a way station and trading post. The cabin, along with other buildings, became Fort Buenaventura meaning good venture. It was the first permanent settlement in the Utah Territory. Miles Goodyear (1817-1849) had traveled as far as Fort Hall in 1836 with Dr. Marcus Whitman's party of Methodist Missionaries.

Goodyear was a trapper, prospector and trader. His Indian wife Pomona was the daughter of Ute chief Peet-teet-neet. The couple had two children William Miles and Mary Eliza.

Mormon Battalion Captain James Brown and Mary Black Brown bought Fort Buenaventura and all of Weber County for $1,950 in gold. Mary Brown made the cabin home for her family and made 1,000 pounds of cheese during the first year.

The Browns sold the cabin to Amos P. and Minerva Leontine Jones Stone. The Stone family lived in the cabin for a time, eventually using it as a blacksmith shop. A daughter, Minerva Pease Stone Shaw, in 1926 presented the cabin to Weber County Daughters of Utah Pioneers for preservation. It has been moved seven times, ultimately being placed at this site. In 1994 it was disassembled for preservation of the logs and reassembled in 1995 at this location to benefit posterity.

1995 No. 484 Weber Company

Note: When the Ogden Temple was reconstructed, the DUP Museum and the Miles Goodyear Cabin were both moved from the temple block and relocated to this site in 2013.

Utah

Lorin Farr
UPTLA #45 and SUP #177 pic#354

Sponsors: *Ogden Stake Mutual Improvement Association, Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1937 and Ogden Pioneer Chapter SUP, 2013*

Location: DUP Museum, 2104 Lincoln Ave. Ogden, Utah. Mounted on the backside of the Miles Goodyear Cabin monument.
GPS: N41 13 43.7, W111 58 32.10 elevation 4298 feet (41.2288056, -111.9755833)

Description/Inscription: This monument contains four plaques: Lorin Farr UPTLA site #45; a small plaque indicating the reason for its current location; two plaques regarding the Miles Goodyear Cabin, UPTLA site #41; and DUP plaque #484.

For More information on Lorin Farr scan this QR Code

UPTLA #45
Erected June 25, 1937
Lorin Farr
1820 – 1909
Pioneer – Religious and Civic Leader – Statesman

Lorin Farr was a Utah Pioneer of 1847. He was a friend and staunch supporter of Joseph Smith, the Prophet, and assisted in the settlement of Nauvoo, Ill. where he helped build the Temple.

He was the first President of Weber Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a member of the first Territorial Legislature and a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the State of Utah. He assisted in laying out the original plat of the City of Ogden, organized the first City Government and became its first Mayor.

He built and operated the first grist mill and saw mill in Weber County and, with others, constructed the first highway through Ogden Canyon. Tullidge, contemporary Utah historian, proclaimed him “Ogden’s most representative citizen”

Utah

Ogden Stake Mutual Improvement Association
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association.

Small plaque SUP #177:
In 2011, the above plaque was retrieved from its original location at the corner of 21st Street and Washington Boulevard, when the structure it was mounted on was demolished. That was the location of one of Lorin Farr's early homes. The Farr descendants and the Ogden Pioneer Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers remounted it here in 2013, with appreciation to the Daughters of Utah Pioneers for allowing its relocation to this site.

Weber College – The Moench Building
SUP #104 pic#349

Sponsors: *Ogden Pioneer Chapter and Weber State University, 2001*

Location: In Ogden, Utah at about 2465 Jefferson Ave. – across the street from the entrance to the Weber County Library.
GPS: N41 13 16.0, W111 57 54.2 elevation 4375 feet (41.2211111, -111.9650556)

Description/Inscription: Front of monument:
Administrative and Main Classroom Building 1891 – 1970

History of Weber College
1889 – 1933
Run by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

1933
Turned over to the State of Utah

1947

Utah

For More information on The Moench Building scan this QR Code

State Legislature authorizes acquisition of land on east bench

1954
Present campus opened on Harrison Blvd.

1959
Became a four year college

1964
Buildings on this block sold

1970
Moench Building torn down

1991
Became a university

Back of monument:
Weber College

– Known by Various Names –
Weber Stake Academy (1889-1908)

Weber Academy (1908-1918)

Weber Normal School (1918-1922)

Weber College (1922-1964)

Weber State College (1964-1991)

Weber State University (1991)

Lower Plaque is a map of the old campus.

Note: The monument identifies the location of the former Weber College Campus, near downtown Ogden, which occupied most of this city block until 1954. The monument is placed near the location of the Moench Building, the earliest and most identifying building on the old campus. The building remained there until it was torn down in 1970, even after the campus was moved to the east bench above the city where it is today as Weber State University.

Utah

Ogden Canyon Toll Gate
UPTLA #44 **pic#353**

For More information on the Ogden Canyon Toll Gate scan this QR Code

Sponsors: *Troop 12 Ogden District, Boy Scouts of America and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934*

Location: In Ogden, Utah at the mouth of Ogden Canyon – Valley Dr. and Canyon Rd. – east end of Rainbow Garden's north parking lot.
GPS: N41 14 11.12, W111 55 44.36 elevation 4409 feet (41.2364222, -111.9289889)I

Description/Inscription: Erected Sept. 9, 1934
Ogden Canyon Toll Gate
805 feet north of this site was located the toll gate established November 15, 1860 by Lorin Farr and Isaac Goodale, builders of the first road through Ogden Canyon. From 1865 to 1882 it was operated by the Ogden Canyon Road Company with the original builders and John Taylor as principal stockholders. James Dinsdale was gate-keeper fourteen years. It became a public road February 20, 1882.

Troop 12 Ogden District Boy Scouts of America
And Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Pierre-Jean DeSmet
UPTLA #72 **pic#355**

Sponsors: *Utah State Council Knights of Columbus and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1937*

Location: Southeast corner of 24th St. and Jefferson Ave. (northwest corner of Lester Park) Ogden, Utah
GPS: N41 13 21.11, W111 57 52.55 elevation 4406 feet (41.2225306, -111.9645972)

Utah

For More information on Pierre-Jean DeSmet scan this QR Code

Description/Inscription: Erected June 6, 1937
Pierre-Jean DeSmet
Priest of the Society of Jesus
1801-1873

Courageous Missionary to the American
Indians 1838-1868

Father DeSmet became well acquainted with the region of the Great Salt Lake, and gave much valuable information to Brigham Young and the Mormon Pioneers while they were at Winter Quarters, Nebraska, in 1846.

Utah State Council Knights of Columbus
Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Note: The plaque has been stolen.

Union Station – Golden Spike
UPTLA #120 pic#358

Sponsors: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Southern Pacific Company, Golden Spike Celebration Committee of Ogden, 1951*

Location: In front of Union Station, 25th St. and Wall Ave., Ogden, Utah
GPS: N41 13 14.79, W111 58 46.94 elevation 4354 feet (41.2207750, -111.9797056)

Description/Inscription: There are three plaques on this monument.

UPTLA #120 plaque
Weld the Past to the Present
to Enrich the Future

This monument is a grateful tribute to the builders of America's first transcontinental railroad completed May 10, 1869, when the Golden Spike was driven at Promontory, Utah, 53 miles northwest of Ogden.

Utah

On September 11, 2002 The Kiwanis Club of Ogden donated this flag pole in remembrance of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on America.

For More information on the Union Station scan this QR Code

Dedicated May 10, 1951, to honor those pioneers, who builded (sic) better than they knew, and to encourage for all time the same joy of doing.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Union Pacific Railroad Company Southern Pacific Company
Golden Spike Celebration Committee of Ogden
No. 120

DUP plaque #416
No. 416
Erected 1981
Ogden City Wall
In 1854 Ogden pioneers built a rock and mud wall a mile square along 28th Street, Wall Avenue and 21st Street. Madison Avenue was not completed because the Indians became peaceful. The eight foot wall had a six foot base, a 31 inch top and four gates. The cost of $40,000 was raised by $40.00 tax on each city lot, also a $10.00 tax on every able bodied man over 18 years. The project was erected by 500 working men. Wall Avenue was named after this wall.

Far South Weber County

Kiwanis' plaque
On September 11, 2002 The Kiwanis Club of Ogden donated this flag pole in remembrance of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on America.

Sacred Heart Academy
SUP #160 **pic#378**

Sponsor: *Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 2011*

Location: 950 – 25th St. Ogden, Utah, inside entrance to State Building. at the site of original Academy.
GPS: N41 13 14.80, W111 57 18.40 elevation 4417 feet (41.2207778, -111.9551111)

Utah

Description/Inscription:
Site of the 5-acre Sacred Heart Academy

Sponsored by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Notre Dame, IN, from 1892-1938, becoming the Western Provincial House of the Sisters from 1938-1959.

For More information on the Sacred Heart Academy scan this QR Code

Kindergarten & music classes continued here until the building was condemned in 1959 and demolished two years later.

Donated by Ogden Pioneer Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers
Dedicated 2011

Wyoming

Big Horn County

LOVELL

In honor of The Mormon colonists of the Big Horn Basin

UPTLA #58 **pic#442**

Sponsor: *The Aaronic Priesthood Quorums of the Big Horn Stake and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935*

Location: West of Lovell, Wyoming on US Highway 310

GPS: N44 50 29.6, W108 26 22.4 elevation 3914 feet (44.8415556, -108.4395556)

Description/Inscription: Erected Sept. 29, 1935
In honor of
The Mormon Colonists of the Big Horn Basin
Who under the leadership of Abraham O. Woodruff, first camped near this site in May 1900. These pioneers, under many difficulties, established towns, notably Byron Cowley and Lovell. Organized the Big Horn Stake of Zion, constructed the Sidon Canal, built Railroads and pioneered education through founding the Big Horn Academy.

The Aaronic Priesthood Quorums of the Big Horn Stake and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Fremont County

ROCK CREEK

Willie's Handcart Company

UPTLA #27 **pic#360**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Members of Lyman Stake, 1933*

Location: Rock Creek (near South Pass), Wyoming.
GPS: N42 26 19.19, W108 37 26.43 elevation 7356 feet (42.4386639, -108.6240083)

Wyoming

Description/Inscription:
Erected June 23, 1933
Willie's Handcart Company
Captain James G. Willie's handcart company of Mormon emigrants on the way to Utah, greatly exhausted by the deep snows of an early winter and suffering from lack of food and clothing, had assembled here for reorganization by relief parties from Utah, about the end of October, 1856. Thirteen persons were frozen to death during a single night and were buried here in one grave. Two others died the next day and were buried nearby. Of the company of 404 persons 77 perished before help arrived. The survivors reached Salt Lake City November 9, 1856.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and members of Lyman Stake

An additional marker gives the names of those who died:
In memory of those members of the Willie Handcart Co. whose journey started too late and ended too early and were buried here in a circular grave October 24 & 25, 1856.

William James, 46
Elizabeth Bailey, 52
James Kirkwood, 11
Samuel Gadd, 10
Lars Wendin, 60
Anne Olsen, 46
Ella Nilson, 22. Jens Nilson, 6
Bodil Mortinsen, 9
Nils Anderson, 41
Ole Madsen, 41
James Gibb, 67
Chesterton, Gilman, 66
Thomas Gurldstone, 62
William Groves, 22

Wyoming

Goshen County
FORT LARAMIE
Mormon Pioneers at Fort Laramie
SUP #49 pic#432

Sponsor: *Mills Chapter, 1992*

Location: At the intersection of East Merriam Street (U.S. 26) and Lawton Avenue on East Merriam Street. Fort Laramie, Wyoming, in Goshen County.
GPS: N42 12 46.4, W104 31 00.2 elevation 4238 feet (42.2128889, -104.5167222)

Description/Inscription: Between the years of 1847 and 1868 approximately 80,000 Mormon pioneers passed through Fort Laramie. This was the first stop for the vanguard company after leaving Winter Quarters (near Omaha) Nebraska.

In June, 1847, after following a faint trapper trail on the north side of the Platte River, the Pioneers reached Fort Laramie. Brigham Young, with a number of his party, crossed the river and walked up to the fort.

At this time the fort was called Fort John. Previously it had been known as Fort Williams. It was owned by the American Fur Company and managed by James Bordeaux, who greeted Brigham Young and the others. From Bordeaux they learned that they needed to cross the river at this point because the marshy terrain on the north side of the river would soon make travel impossible.

When the Pioneers found no ferry available, they put their expertise to work and built the first ferry in this area. Young left men to run the ferry, which was in use for over twenty years, aiding many pioneers and the military, who bought and took charge of Fort Laramie in 1851.

The present Fort Laramie is now a National Historic Site and dates mainly from the Civil War era. This marker, in the town of Fort Laramie, marks the approximate place the Pioneers actually crossed the river.

Wyoming

Natrona County

CASPER

The Mormon Ferry

UPTLA #13 **pic#420**

Sponsors: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, Natron County Historical Society and Citizens of Wyoming, 1932*

Location: Casper, Wyoming at the Mills Memorial Park, at the corner of 9th Street and Platte Avenue (a dead end of that intersection) Casper, Wyoming. The monument is on the opposite side of the River from the Fort, and about a half mile north.
GPS: N42 50 41.3, W106 22 30.1 elevation 5174 feet (42.8448056, -106.3750278)

Description/Inscription: Erected 1932
The "Mormon" Ferry
First Commercial ferry on Platte River was established ½ mile south of here in June 1847 by "Mormon" Pioneers on their way to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Brigham Young directed nine men to remain to operate the ferry. They were Thomas Grover, Captain, John S. Higbee, Luke S. Johnson, Appleton M. Harmon, Edmond D. Ellsworth, Francis M. Pomeroy, William Empey, James Davenport and Benjamin F. Stewart.

The first passengers were Missourians bound for Oregon.

The ferry was made of two large cottonwood canoes fastened by crosspieces and covered with slabs. It was operated with oars.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association,
Natrona County Historical Society and Citizens of Wyoming

INDEPENDENCE ROCK

Mormon Pioneers at Independence Rock

SUP #194 **no pic**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association 1931*

Location: Highway 220 southwest of Casper, Wyoming

Description/Inscription: Marker was placed there 21 Jun 1931

Note: The marker appears to be missing at this time.

Wyoming

MARTIN'S COVE
Martin's Cove
UPTLA #28 and SUP #U **pic#365**

Sponsors: Utah Pioneer trails and Landmarks Association & Citizens of Wyoming, 1933

Location: Martin's Cove (near Devils Gate, Wyoming). Turn off the highway going to the visitor's center. Make a left turn at the visitor center parking area, then follow the old highway approximately two miles (west). It will be on the right.
GPS: N42 26 19.4, W107 15 35.0 elevation 6046 feet (42.4387222, -107.2597222)

Description/Inscription: Erected June 22, 1933
Martin's Cove
Survivors of Captain Edward Martin's handcart company of Mormon emigrants from England to Utah were rescued here in perishing condition about Nov. 12, 1856. Delayed in starting and hampered by inferior carts, it was overtaken by an early winter. Among the company of 576, including aged people and children, the fatalities numbered 145. Insufficient food and clothing and severe weather caused many deaths. Toward the end, every campground became a graveyard. Some of the survivors found shelter in a stockade and mail station near Devil's Gate where their property was stored for the winter. Earlier companies reached Utah in safety.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association & Citizens of Wyoming

Sweet water County
FARSON
Little Sandy Crossing
UPTLA #26 **pic#437**

Sponsors: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and members of Lyman Stake, 1933*

Location: Eden Valley on the bank of Sandy Creek - town is just south of Farson, Wyoming on Wyoming Highway 28 just west of US highway 191

Wyoming

GPS: N42 06 29.0, W109 27 11.6 elevation 6595 feet (42.1080556, -109.4532222)

Description/Inscription: Erected June 24, 1933
Little Sandy Crossing
On Monday evening, June 28, 1847, Brigham Young and the Mormon Pioneers met James Bridger and party near this place. Both companies encamped here over night and conferred at length regarding the route and possibility of establishing and settling a large population in the valley of the Great Salt Lake. Bridger tried to discourage the undertaking. In this conference he is reported to have said that he would give one thousand dollars for the first bushel of corn grown in the Salt Lake Valley.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association & members of Lyman Stake

Uinta County

FORT BRIDGER

The Mormon Wall

UPTLA #25 **pic#367**

Sponsor: *Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1933*

Location: Fort Bridger, Wyoming
GPS: N41 19 5, W110 23 37 elevation 6675 (41.3180556, -110.3936111)

Description/Inscription:
Erected June 25, 1933
The Mormon Wall
On August 3, 1855, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, concluded arrangements for the purchase of Fort Bridger from Louis Vasquez, partner of James Bridger, for $8,000. Final payment was made October 18, 1858. A cobblestone wall was erected in the fall of 1855, replacing Bridger's Stockade. A few additional log houses were built within the fort. The place was evacuated and burned on the approach of Johnston's Army September 27, 1857. A portion of the wall is here preserved. In 1855, Fort Supply was established by Brigham Young six miles south where crops were raised for the emigrants.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Canada

Ontario
ALVINSTON
Nauvoo Road
UPTLA #108 **pic#436**

Sponsors: *Ontario members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, descendants & relatives of Archibald Gardner, & the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 16 Aug 1946*

Location: 3245 Nauvoo Road Alvinston, Ontario, Canada
GPS: N42 49 16.47, W81 52 12.58 elevation 727 feet (42.8212417, -081.8701611)

Description/Inscription:
Erected August 16, 1946
Nauvoo Road
In 1846 a group of converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints enroute from Gardner's Mills to Nauvoo, Ill, chopped a road through the forest to reach the London Road. Among them was Archibald Gardner the first settler of Alvinston who built the first grist mill In Brooke Township. The Nauvoo Road sanctioned as a Brooke Township Highway Nov. 22, 1851, comprises that portion of Highway 79 from road allowance between concessions 8 & 9 to the northern township line. This stone from Gardner's Mill was contributed by the Brooke and Alvinston Agricultural Society to whom it was presented by Duncan J. McEachern who provided for its removal from the original mill site on the east bank of Sydenham River.

Ontario members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, descendants & relatives of Archibald Gardner, & the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association.

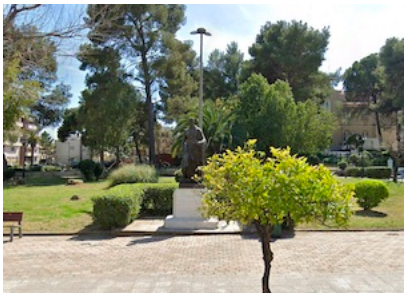
Greece

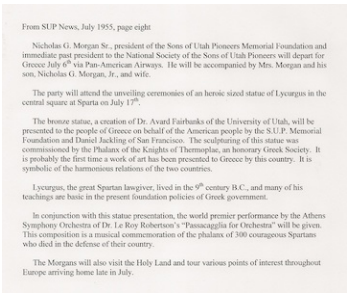
Sparta

CENTRAL SQUARE

Lycurgus, Spartan Lawgiver, 9th century BC

SUP #G pic#369





From SUP News, July 1955, page eight

Nicholas G. Morgan Sr., president of the Sons of Utah Pioneers Memorial Foundation and immediate past president to the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers will depart for Greece July 6th via Pan-American Airways. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Morgan and his son, Nicholas G. Morgan, Jr., and wife.

The party will attend the unveiling ceremonies of an heroic sized statue of Lycurgus in the central square at Sparta on July 17th.

The bronze statue, a creation of Dr. Avard Fairbanks of the University of Utah, will be presented to the people of Greece on behalf of the American people by the S.U.P. Memorial Foundation and Daniel Jackling of San Francisco. The sculpturing of this statue was commissioned by the Phalanx of the Knights of Thermoplae, an honorary Greek Society. It is probably the first time a work of art has been presented to Greece by this country. It is symbolic of the harmonious relations of the two countries.

Lycurgus, the great Spartan lawgiver, lived in the 9th century B.C., and many of his teachings are basic in the present foundation policies of Greek government.

In conjunction with this statue presentation, the world premier performance by the Athens Symphony Orchestra of Dr. Le Roy Robertson's "Passacaglia for Orchestra" will be given. This composition is a musical commemoration of the phalanx of 300 courageous Spartans who died in the defense of their country.

The Morgans will also visit the Holy Land and tour various points of interest throughout Europe arriving home late in July.

Sponsor: *Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1955*

Location: On Leof. Likourgou near the Old Court Building Sparta, Greece
GPS: N37 04 23.57, E22 25 29.67 elevation 721 feet (37.0732139, 022.4249083)

Description/Inscription: Lycurgus created a constitution for Sparta and established the Senatorial System, giving the people a voice in government. Dr. Avard Tennyson Fairbanks, of the University of Utah, a well-known LDS artist, was commissioned to create the sculpture. The original sculpture is displayed at the Fairview, Utah Museum of History and Art.

Note: The bronze statue was presented to the people of Greece on behalf of the American people by the SUP Memorial Foundation and Daniel C. Jackling of San Francisco. Nicholas G. Morgan Sr., President of the Sons of Utah Pioneers Memorial Foundation and immediate Past President of the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers attended the unveiling. It was probably the first time a work of art has been presented to Greece by this country. It is symbolic of the harmonious relations of the two countries. In conjunction with the statue presentation, the world premiere performance by the Athens Symphony Orchestra of Dr. LeRoy Robertson's "Passacagglia for Orchestra" was given.